



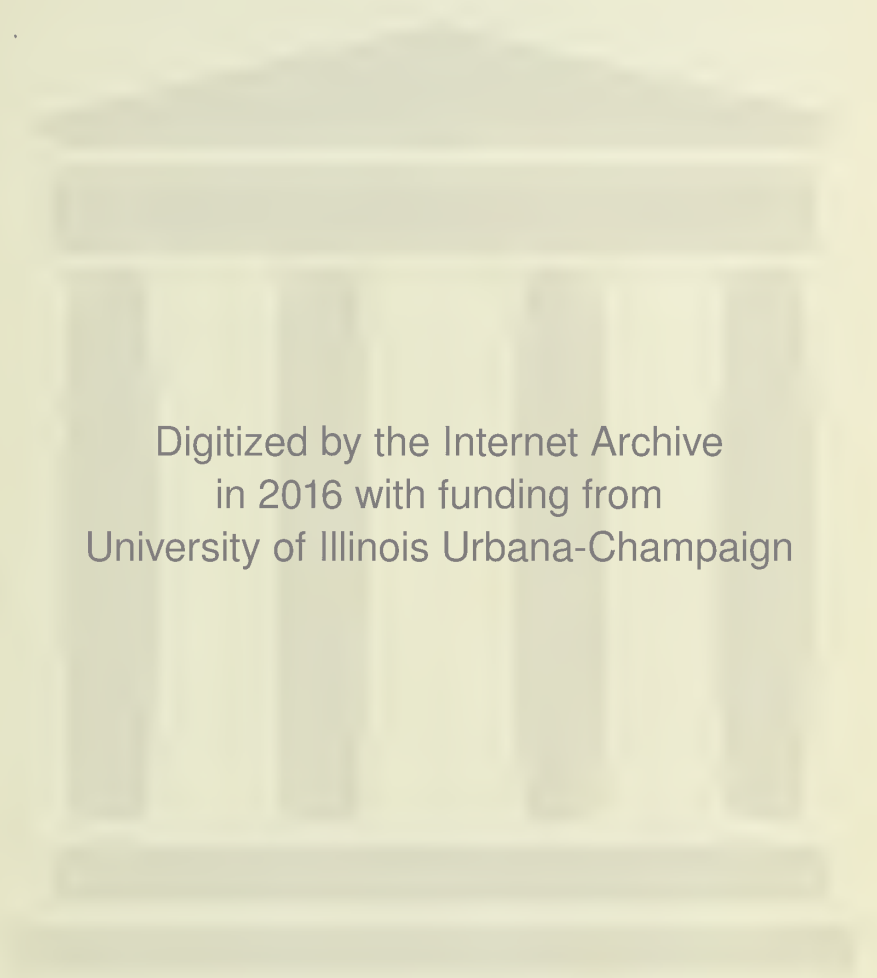
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THE

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

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The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—*in re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1904.

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NO. 1.

IN reviewing the library record of the year just closed a first place, as usual, must be given to the development of libraries through the continued benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. Besides the stream of new gifts that has been constant through the year, there has been a steady growth resulting from previous Carnegie grants. Mr. Carnegie's gifts for library purposes in the United States reached a total for the year of five and a half million dollars, distributed among one hundred and seventeen places in twenty-nine states and two territories. The majority of these gifts were for library buildings in the smaller and more remote communities, ranging in amount from ten to thirty thousand dollars; but parallel with this policy Mr. Carnegie has shown his desire to extend the library facilities of the great cities by gifts ranging in size from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to a million and a half, for the establishment of branch libraries in Philadelphia, Washington and Cleveland. For the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh an additional million and a half provides perfected equipment and administration in the magnificent building to be completed at a cost of five million dollars. The only gift not restricted to purposes of building or equipment was that of one hundred thousand dollars to Western Reserve University for the establishment and endowment of a library training school — significant in its indication of the importance of proper library administration.

LIBRARY meetings furnished a large part of the activities of the year. The Niagara Falls Conference of the American Library Association, with an attendance of over seven hundred, ranks as one of the largest and busiest of the annual meetings, but its effectiveness was hampered by an overcrowded program and a volume of business too great for proper consideration. Nevertheless it had important results, in the beginning of direct effort for the establishment of a central Library Association headquarters, in the decision to make the 1904 meeting an international conference in connection with

the St. Louis exposition, and in the renewed effort to mitigate the burdens imposed on libraries by the existing system of net prices for books. The meetings of the various state associations seem to have been unusually well attended, and library institutes have been a marked feature of association work. Rhode Island is the latest state to organize a state association, and in Colorado a second library commission for travelling library extension was established.

THERE have been serious losses to the library world by death, at home and abroad. In this country the library profession has lost in the late Charles Ammi Cutter one whose services to the cause of library advancement are an enduring memorial and whose name will always be beloved and honored; in Miss Hannah James a pioneer in the ranks of women librarians, whose devoted life and beautiful character were a benediction to her community and her friends; and in the younger Miss James one whose talent and charm had made for her a wide circle of friends in America and in Great Britain. Abroad the death of Dr. Karl Dziatzko at the beginning of the year removed a librarian and a scholar who stood for the best and most progressive elements in modern German librarianship, while at the close of the twelvemonth comes news of the death of Dr. Otto Hartwig, one of the most distinguished of German librarians, for twenty years editor of the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the official journal of German libraries.

IN Great Britain the year may be regarded as one of marked development. Mr. Carnegie's gifts for buildings, scattered lavishly through the United Kingdom, were undoubtedly in large measure responsible for the discussion of improved equipment and the need of training for librarians that has been awakened in British library circles. The Leeds meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom is generally accepted as the most important meeting yet held, and the

papers there presented are striking evidence of the high quality, timeliness and interest of the program. It was preceded by a joint conference on libraries and public education, held at Oxford under the auspices of the University Extension authorities, which paved the way for the further discussion of educational work for public libraries at the Leeds meeting. The development of reference work, association with other public educational movements, the provision of library facilities for children, and the need of systematic technical instruction in librarianship, are the subjects to which the attention of English librarians has been especially attracted, and the interest aroused is likely to lead to definite action and excellent results.

IN its bibliographical record the year was not unfruitful. Perhaps the most notable publication, in its purpose if not in its accomplishment, is the first volume of the "American bibliography" in which Mr. Charles Evans has attempted the elaborate record of the beginnings of American book production. The "United States catalog" in its revised and enlarged edition for 1902 is a compact and useful guide to books in print; while Growoll and Eames' "Three centuries of English book-trade bibliography" is a contribution of permanent value to the materials for book trade history. The printed catalog cards issued by the Library of Congress have become indispensable in many libraries and their use is constantly increasing, while the details of their preparation and distribution have been brought to a high degree of efficiency. The A. L. A. Publishing Board has concentrated most of its energies upon the completion of the Portrait index, which it is hoped to publish within the present year and was represented by no publication, while the five-yearly volume of Poole, covering the period 1897-1902, brings this great series of periodical indexes closely up to date. Abroad an important addition to the literature of library administration was made by James D. Brown in his "Manual of library economy"; Ernest D. Baker's "Descriptive guide to the best fiction" is one of the most successful attempts yet made toward the "evaluation" of fiction; the British Museum has continued its admirable "Subject index of modern works," and suc-

cessive volumes of the great "International catalogue of scientific literature" has appeared. The London Library Catalogue is an interesting example of compact and effective record, and in the first volume of his reprint of the "Term catalogues" Professor Edward Arber has made a notable contribution to English bibliography.

THE new A. L. A. committee on book prices has made a good start in sending out a first memorandum on "Book-buying," which has already reached most libraries, but which is reprinted elsewhere. Librarians of course feel it their duty to obtain for their constituencies the best books "at the least cost" by all reasonable and legitimate means, and many suggestions in the little circular, into which so much information has been packed, should be of help. The circular especially points out discrepancies between American and English prices for the same books, to which publishers should on general principles give heed, and one result of the endeavors of this committee may be a solution of the whole question on broader lines. The committee in response to its circular has already received many additional suggestions from librarians, and further bulletins may be expected from time to time.

Communications.

A CORRECTION.

MR. ANDREW C. WHITE, of Cornell University, has very kindly called my attention to an error in my review of Miss Simpson's "Syllabus" (December L. J.), which I hasten to acknowledge. In that review I said "An investigation of the most recent works on palæography has failed to reveal any instance of the papyrus in the codex, or book form." I did not, however, examine the special treatises on papyri, as I should have done before writing the sentence. Mr. White cites the *Λόγια 'Ιησοῦ* edited by Grenfell and Hunt in 1897 as an instance, and on examining Kenyon's "Palæography of Greek Papyri" I find that eight other instances of papyrus in the codex form are known to him. Mr. Kenyon's remark, p. 25, "The rise of the codex was accompanied by the rise of vellum, and the papyrus period, so far as Greek literary works are concerned, was then coming to an end," is a perfectly just statement of the conditions.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.*

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief of Circulating Department, New York Public Library.*

It is a valuable exercise to examine into the origin and uses of the things that we have been accustomed to take for granted and to regard almost as part of the accepted order of nature. The result will often be startling and it will always be salutary, if the examiner be sane and conservative. Therefore a very good way to begin a discussion of statistics is to query whether they are of present value at all, or whether they are old fashioned rubbish and had better be discarded.

Statistics are the numerical statements of results or facts. Now thousands of individuals and thousands of bodies — families, clans, associations, that accomplish much in this world, go on very well without keeping any record at all of what they do. This is indisputable. On the other hand we shall see that as work is done well and carefully there is an increasing disposition to make and keep a record of results; and as the work extends in scope and complexity, the record, too, becomes more complex. Take, for instance, the record of so apparently simple a transaction as the payment and receipt of money. The individual who has little of it to receive and disburse may go all his life without keeping so much as a cash account, much less a set of books. He may even spend a considerable income in the same way, including the maintenance of a household and the support of a family, and he may, on the whole, do it wisely and well. Yet of two men of the same means, one of whom should conduct his affairs thus, while the other kept a rational system of household and personal accounts, the latter would universally be regarded as pursuing the better course. And as we pass from this to the conduct of a business we recognize that the man who engages in commerce without keeping proper accounts is a fool and courts failure, and that the larger the business and the more widespread the interests, the more complicated and extensive must be the book-keeping. A large commercial concern may

thus employ a special department with a large staff of men simply to keep record of its financial transactions. This is probably the most ancient kind of statistical record and the one whose usefulness is most generally recognized.

In like manner another common and useful statistical record — the inventory, or list of articles on hand — although not commonly and regularly taken by the individual, becomes absolutely necessary in the smallest kind of business, and without it the merchant can have absolutely no idea of whether he is conducting his business at a profit or a loss. When we go on further and examine the conduct of great commercial or manufacturing concerns we find that the statistical department becomes of increasing importance, the details collected by it multiply and the staff of persons whose sole duty it is to collect and to discuss them may be very considerable. That a great manufacturing company would waste time and money on a task of no value is inconceivable, and there is thus a very strong presumption that statistics are worth something. Even where bodies of men have so little power of corporate action that they cannot collect statistics for themselves, it is generally deemed a proper expenditure of the public money to do so at the common cost, hence governments maintain great census bureaus, whose duty it is not only to count heads every few years but to tell the farmer how much wheat he raises, the merchant how much merchandise he exports, and so on.

Is the free public library an institution that will be benefited by the collection, tabulation and discussion of the results of its work, so far as they can be numerically expressed? What are the objects of such collection in the instances above enumerated? In the first place, they are to satisfy mere curiosity. If such curiosity is trivial, the collection of statistics is evidently useless, and I am afraid that more than a little of it, public and private, falls under this head. But curiosity, even when it goes no further, may be perfectly legitimate. Especially is this so about

* Read before New Jersey Library Association, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 28, 1903.

one's own affairs. When a man is attempting anything he is naturally curious to know whether he has succeeded or not; and to find out, if possible, precisely how far he has gone in the desired direction. He may have property enough to support him beyond all doubt, but it is quite right that he should want to keep a list of his stocks and bonds and to know whether they have risen or fallen in value during the year. Still further, curiosity about other people's affairs may be legitimate, as, for instance, when one is responsible for their proper conduct in greater or less degree. In the same way the trustees of a free public library, representing the public at large, by whom the library is supported and carried on, have a right to know all possible particulars regarding the way in which their librarian has carried on his work and the results he has reached in it, and the municipality in turn should require of the trustees a strict account of the funds that they have administered. All this information, so far as it can be stated numerically, constitutes a mass of statistics, and this one reason amply justifies its collection and would justify a much larger number of tables than is usually given in a library report, provided only that the information is to the point and is or should be in public demand.

But we cannot stop here. A free library, it is true, is not a money-making concern, but it certainly should be run on business principles. The public puts into it a large sum of money and has a right to expect certain returns, which are none the less definite that they cannot themselves be represented in dollars and cents. The library statistic books are therefore, in a way, the records of the business; they show whether it is being conducted conservatively or wastefully, at a profit or at a loss. And as all these record books are open, they enable us, or should enable us to make instructive comparisons between the methods and results of one institution and those of another.

But even this is not all. It is a maxim of this strenuous age that all things are good or bad according to the results to which they lead, not in the narrow sense that "the end justifies the means," but in the broader sense that we must know things by their fruits. The man who said "I go, sir," and went not, was judged by his acts, not by his words;

and no matter how much knowledge we store up and how many tables of data we collect, we shall be derelict in our duty if we regard this as an end in itself. The state of mind in which the Mahatma spends his life in impassivity, contemplating inward things and making no outward motion, may have certain advantages, but it is not consonant with the spirit of this age and this land. By which I mean that when we have found out something from our statistics we must do something with it. More; we must so direct our statistical investigations that they bear directly on a possible course of action. This is done by the great manufacturing concerns that maintain statistical departments; but we all use statistics in this way. If a boy wants to go to the circus he first looks through his pockets to see whether he has enough cash. Here is the germ of a statistical investigation conducted for the specific purpose of getting information on which future action is to be based. Here sometimes, where the opportunity of collecting statistics is very great, and expense is no object, is a good excuse for gathering a great deal that would seem to be useless, with the expectation that some of it may turn out to be interesting and may suggest some line of work that had not previously been thought of. To go as far as this, the institution must be large and rich.

But how many of us do anything with our statistics? How many collect statistics along special lines to assist in deciding what we shall do along those lines? How many of us, rather, consider that, when our statistics have been collected, a disagreeable task has been done, and put them behind us till the year rolls round again?

Perhaps we have had enough now of the philosophy of statistics. Let us see what concrete kinds of statistics are necessary and in what order of importance.

First comes an itemized account of receipts and expenditures. This is so obvious that it is not generally considered as library statistics at all. But it may and should be extended a little. Look at all your other tables of statistics through financial spectacles. Compare your receipts with your population. How much does your town give per capita for library work? Compare this figure with the same for other towns. Compare your

expenditures with your circulation. How much has your library cost you per book circulated? Compare your expenditure for books with the number purchased and tell us the average cost of a book and how this compares with the cost in former years. Do this for a half-dozen other phases of your work and put the result in as many brief, crisp sentences. If you haven't room in your report, cut out some of the platitudes; we all insert them in moments of weakness and, once in, it sometimes requires an earnest search to detect and expunge them.

Next in importance comes an account of your books—how many there are in the library, on what subjects, and how many have been added during the year in each subject; how many gifts you have had; how many books have been lost. This involves taking a careful inventory at least once a year. You see I am putting this before any account of circulation. A good many libraries take no inventory or take it at too infrequent intervals, because they have no time. You might as well say you have no time to keep a cash account. This is business and comes first. Leave off counting your circulation if you must, but keep count of the public property in your care as conscientiously as you keep count of the money in your cash drawer. If you can do nothing else make a simple enumeration of volumes without taking account of classes, but do it thoroughly. The trouble with the inventory is that, like the old-fashioned house-cleaning, it is usually done all at once and becomes an annual bugbear. One way of making it easier is to spread it over the year, counting and reporting one class every month and treating it as a part of the regular routine. In this category of statistical records comes the list of your books, which you must surely have in some form, even though you may not have accession book, shelf list and dictionary catalog. For statistical purposes, indeed, the last-named may be left out of account.

Next in order of importance come statistics of circulation. You should know how many books are given out for home use every day and how these are distributed among the classes. Do not adhere too strictly to your classification. Subdivide and combine your classes so that the results will be of interest to your particular public. Always remember

in discussing these statistics that they are not so much a record of work done as a rough proportional indication of that work, and are therefore of relative, not of absolute interest. You are not to attach any meaning to the fact, taken by itself, that your circulation was 5280 for the month of May, but if you find that it was only 3120 in the previous May you may justly conclude that the work of your library is increasing.

In the circulation category comes the record of the hall or library use of books, the reference use, and the books outstanding at any particular time. Hall use is very difficult to keep in a free access library, but an attempt should be made to do so. It is not quite synonymous with reference use. If a man sits down in your library and actually reads a novel without taking it home, that is hall or library use, but not reference use. If he merely refers to the same book to find out about some character, that is reference use. It is evidently hard to separate these and many libraries do not attempt to do so. In others, where there is a separate reference room, any use of books in this room is recorded as "reference use." The number of books outstanding should be taken at least once a month, simply by counting the cards in the circulation tray. This item is very easy to ascertain, very accurate, and is interesting and useful in more than one way.

Last in the list of the necessary items of statistics comes that of readers or users of the library—the most interesting in some ways, and the most disappointingly vague. Presumably your users fill out some kind of blank form of application and have their names entered in a book. It is therefore easy to give, as is usually done, the total registration and its annual increase. But this is evidently not the number of actual users of the library. Who are the "actual users"? The expression itself is vague. To be complete you should have the numbers of those who have used the library within one, two, and three days, and so on back indefinitely. There is no place where the line may be drawn between "live" and "dead" cards. But such statistics are too elaborate to collect regularly, so that the ordinary library leaves this subject in its pristine mistiness. There are some pretty variations of it, however, which may be gone into if there is time. For in-

stance, how are your users divided, according to occupation? This you can ascertain from your applications provided the applicant is required to state his occupation. Here again the result is for registered users, not actual users. Again, how are your users distributed topographically? The result of this inquiry may be shown graphically on a map, and it is particularly valuable when one is thinking of moving or of establishing a branch; but it takes more time than is at the disposal of most librarians.

Here, I believe, ends the enumeration of necessary kinds of statistics. In each kind the collection may be reduced to a minimum; but the librarian must, if the library is to be maintained at all, keep a cash account, count the books, and make some kind of a list of them. Also, if at all possible, she or he must be able to tell how many books are circulated and how many users' names are on the books. This is the minimum; the maximum is fixed only by considerations of time and usefulness. First among the kinds of statistics that are not absolutely necessary, but interesting and often useful, is that of routine work done — letters written, visits made, cards written. This may easily be carried to excess. Then there is the enormous class in which the data are obtained not directly, but by comparison of other data. To this class belong the financial comparisons already noted. For instance, by comparing the circulation of separate classes with the total we get class percentages — a very useful type of statistics; by comparing circulation with books on shelves we get the average circulation of each book, etc. There is no end to the varieties of this class of statistics, and they may be rated all the way from "very valuable" to "useless" or even "nonsensical." The whole class would require a separate paper to discuss.

Let all these statistics tell the truth. Let them be clear. Tell exactly what they mean. Otherwise they will certainly mislead and are worse than useless. It is well to accompany every table with an explanatory note telling exactly how the data were obtained and whether they are of a high or a low degree of accuracy. In case you do not know, for instance, whether the word "juvenile" as gen-

erally used means the entire circulation among children, or the circulation in the children's room, or is merely short for "juvenile fiction," decide what it shall mean in your case and then state distinctly what it means. Read over other library reports critically and when you find any statistics that are vague, see to it that that particular kind of vagueness does not occur in your own tables.

And after it is all over, ask yourself, Now what shall I do with all this? In this paper only a few suggestions can be made. Take first, the financial data. If you find that your town is giving less per capita or less per book circulated than the average, let it be your business to make it give more. There is a task that will fill up your spare moments. If you are paying for books more per book than other libraries, try to buy more cheaply. If your inventory shows a great loss of books by theft, try to reduce it next year by greater vigilance. If your circulation is decreasing ask the reason why. Get at it if you can and remedy it if possible. If your circulation shows a sudden increase in a particular class, investigate that and meet it, if proper, by increased purchases in that class. If a class that should circulate well has fallen, try to find out why. Is your collection in this class small and poor? Make it richer and larger. Has interest in the subject fallen off? Try to stimulate it.

In short, instead of regarding your work in connection with statistics as done when they have been collected, think that it has not yet begun. So far as your own work is concerned, let them serve only as an indication of the weak spots that must be strengthened and of the promising growths that must be encouraged. There are statistics and statistics. Some are dead; some are alive — vitalized and vitalizing. Not all of the library's work can be stated in figures. The largest part, the best part, you cannot put into statistical tables at all. Yet rightly used, your statistics may so guide and direct you along the lines of least resistance, even in this broader and finer work, that your energies may be put forth in it to the best effect — that you may aim right and that your shots may not go astray.

CATALOGING FOR SMALL LIBRARIES.

BY THERESA HITCHLER, *Superintendent of Cataloging, Brooklyn Public Library.*

LET me enter upon my subject by saying as impressively as I can "Do not make a fetish of cataloging." There comes a time in the experience of almost every young librarian when she thinks of cataloging not as a means to an end, but as something of the utmost importance in itself. This is a great mistake. Your catalog is useful, only as it displays the resources of your library; therefore be practical in the making of it. Do not be tempted from the straight path—the path of common sense—by alluring vistas on either side. Put yourself in the position of the reader who is to use the catalog, and you will seldom go astray. Shut yourself away from the madding crowd of library borrowers, and catalog merely to please yourself, and the result may be a very *chef d'œuvre*, technically perfect; but not a good working tool, the tool that is to help both you and your public to make use of the full resources of your library. And in connection with this subject I may quote from a paper I prepared two years ago on the "Needs of a small library":

"The three essentials which I should call indispensable for a small library even more than for a large one are first, an interested and capable governing board; second, a first-class librarian; and third, a first-class catalog. As a rule the first insures the second, and the second, the third.

"However, even the best librarian does not know and cannot remember everything, hence the need of a first-class catalog. Any librarian may have some specialist come in temporarily and compile a card catalog for her, but only a good librarian will know how to keep it up and will have the desire to do so. The smaller the library, the more complete and analytic that catalog should be. All the resources of the library, to the smallest and seemingly most trifling, should be made available for the public. Every book should be analyzed; for though the library may contain but a chapter on a certain subject, the fact should be made evident. In fact, the less material you have, the more you want to ex-

ploit that little and make every bit of it available for the use of your public. If, as in a large library, you have from 20 to 100 and more entire books bearing on a given subject, you can afford to ignore all small mention of that subject which may be found incorporated in other works. A great deal has been said about a good librarian being better than the best catalog. That is not so. In the first place, the best librarian, though she may have a marvellous, never-yet-met-with-in-my-experience memory, cannot know or remember the contents of every work in the library. If she is asked for a list of titles on, let us suppose, William Dean Howells, will she be able to say, without consulting her catalog, that articles about him may be found in Bolton's 'Famous American authors,' pp. 258-285, and in Rideing's 'Boyhood of living authors,' pp. 14-85 respectively? If she is asked for some book on Constantinople, and her library contains nothing but the mention made of it in Bayard Taylor's 'Lands of the Saracens,' pp. 324-354, will she find the information ready on the tip of her tongue; will she not rather be apt to say, 'We have no book on that subject,' unless her catalog is such as will supply her with that fact?

"In the second place, the librarian is not always in the library and cannot be in all parts of it at the same time. In the third place, the librarian may become ill or even die or get married before she has had time to pass on her wonderful memory to her assistant.

"It has been said that the open shelf system minimizes the use of the card catalog by the public. Alas, that it should be so. The books on the shelves do not indicate the resources of the library in a circulating system. Many books come in only to go out again almost immediately, particularly when the supply is inadequate. The devouring fiction reader is not tempted away from his favorite hunting ground as of yore. The librarian, however, can and should always make the best possible use of her catalog, and so help and influence

her constituency. The entries on the catalog cards should be full enough to be clear without being too long. All imprint, with the exception of the number of volumes, the place and date of publication, and, in some cases perhaps, information regarding illustrations, portraits, or maps, may be dispensed with. (In the Brooklyn Public Library we now supply even less than this on the cards and find that they meet every requirement of the borrowers in our various branches.) Too much information is apt to confuse the public. Subject entries should be carefully thought out and made, with cross references, whenever there is the least indication of their usefulness.

"It will be found of the greatest possible benefit to the library, if from the very beginning the fiction is annotated, shortly and concisely, and the necessary subject cards made. Many people (women in particular) prefer to read history in novel form; and it is certainly better that they should read it thus than that they should not read it at all.

"The books of every library, no matter how small it may be, should be classified, preferably according to some well-known system, like the Dewey Decimal classification, for example. It always saves time, confusion, and money in the long run, if a library is started on a proper basis. You may think you can do without this and that until some future time, but you will find that it pays in the end to get and to do the needful things in the very beginning. The time comes but too quickly when an imperfect, makeshift system overpowers you. Do not postpone too freely and readily."

Now in making your catalog you should make it answer clearly and concisely the following questions, or it will not avail you to have one:

(1.) What books does the library possess by a certain author? for example, what have you in the library by Hamilton W. Mabie?

(2.) Does it contain a book with a certain title? *e.g.* Have you "Footing it in Franconia"?

(3.) What books have you on a certain subject? *e.g.* What have you in the library on Pyrography, Wireless telegraphy, the breeding of Belgian hares, and so on?

Your catalog must also tell where the books which these questions indicate are to be

found, always supposing them to be in their proper places on the shelves.

Your accession book is merely a numerical record of your collection. Your shelf list, if you have one, is classed in form and will not give you nearly the complete information afforded by the catalog. Nor can you use it as conveniently and quickly; for, unless you are thoroughly familiar with the classification of each book, you will not readily find it in the shelf list.

The catalog, then, compiled to convey fully such items of information as I have just enumerated, becomes a most useful tool, not only satisfying to the public, but a saving of the health and strength and time of the librarian.

If you cannot afford the time or the money to have a complete dictionary catalog, at least have an author and title catalog, and make use of the shelf list as a partial subject catalog. I say a *partial* subject catalog, because the shelf list, while it will guide you to the books in the various classes, will not assist you to separate articles or chapters bearing on the subject, so that you can answer fully such questions as "Give me something on Dutch costumes," or "something about Hallowe'en," or "Have you anything about Coffee houses in your library, or a work about raffia, or about national flowers, about Scotch plaids, etc.?"

Whether your catalog be simple or complex, showing practical common sense or merely a desire to be considered erudite, be consistent. Use always the same set code of rules, which you may select for your purpose; make your entries uniform and have a practical reason for doing things. Think of your successor, who will bless you (or the reverse) as she finds the work methodically done or done according to a different rule or idea each day. If you decide one day to put all books on tacks under Tacks, do not put the next addition on that subject under Nails. Take the Library School rules—or others, should you prefer them—decide which rules in them you wish to adopt, annotate your copy of the rules fully, indicating where you would omit, where you would change and where you would add to the rules. If possible, get a paper-covered copy of the rules, send it to your binder, and have it interleaved and bound; this will give you one blank page for each printed one, on which to note your additions, alterations and notes.

And now let us take up the different cards used in a dictionary catalog. We will begin with the **AUTHOR CARD**. One of the first essentials here is that there should be uniformity in the form of the author's name used as a heading. For instance, books by Samuel Langhorne Clemens have been published under his full name, under its abbreviated form, S. L. Clemens, and also more frequently under his *pseudonymous name* or *nom-de-plume*, Mark Twain. If you should decide to place all of this author's books under his real name, Clemens, make the reference from Twain and enter no books under the latter; conversely, if you should prefer to enter his works under his pseudonym, make the reference from his real name to his pseudonym and enter no books under the real name. If you do not follow this rule exactly, you will have works by the same author appearing in different parts of the catalog under the various name headings you have chosen, and so will not be able to fulfil that first requisite of a good cataloger, which is to be able to answer the question "What books does the library contain by a certain author?"

Be consistent not only in the form of the name you adopt, but in the fulness you decide to use. If you enter one author's works under his surname, with the initials of his forenames, do this for all authors; and especially avoid inconsistency in this matter in the case of a number of books by the same author. That is, if you are entering books under the heading Whitney, William Dwight, enter all this author's works under this heading; and moreover in the same catalog it would manifestly be inconsistent to have the heading, Whittier, J. G. A moment's thought too will show that a question of filing will present itself if there is inconsistency in entering an author, part of his works being under his full name and part under his surname with initials. It is immaterial which form of name you adopt or how fully you give it; but whichever you adopt, adhere to it under all circumstances and make cross references from the form you do not use to the one you use. I should not advise the use of full names in small libraries, except where two authors have the same initials, in which case I should write out the Christian name; or, if the Christian names be alike, supply dates of birth and death to differentiate. For all anonymous

books, leave the top line blank, to be filled in when the authorship is discovered.

On the author card, give the title pretty fully, but omit all matter not really essential, all that part of the title which is merely repetition and neither adds to the value of the title nor gives information not already furnished by the first part of the title. Omit also all initial articles (unless really needed to make sense) and all unnecessary introductory words of well-known titles, such as *History of Henry Esmond*, *Life and adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, *Adventures of Oliver Twist*, *History of David Copperfield*, etc.

Give the number of volumes and the copyright date (rather than the date of publication) only, as imprint for works of fiction. You will rarely, almost never, be called upon to give more particulars. For non-fiction, give the date of publication also, if it differs more than one year from the date of copyright, particularly for works of science, a subject in which books are constantly being written and brought up to date and where the dates will often determine the usefulness of a book to the borrower. For works of history and travel, I should advise all librarians, if they wish to make books on these subjects especially useful, to insert *in the title* the dates covered, unless as may often happen with a book of travel, the date of publication coincides with the date of actual travel. For example Macaulay's "History of England" (that is, with the clause "from the accession of James the Second" omitted) is a title which would lead one unacquainted with the work to infer that it covered the entire period of English history, at least to the date of publication. In like manner Burnet's "History of his own time" is rather vague and indefinite to one unacquainted with Burnet. Marco Polo's "Account of Japan and Java," published in Boston in 1892, should certainly have the date 1298 inserted in the title.

If the book is one of a series and the series is important or well-known enough to warrant it, add the name of the series, in curves, after your date.

On the author card, also, give contents for all books of short stories, essays, and collective biography—particularly if you do not bring out these items as distinct titles or subjects on separate cards under separate headings. For short stories, however, I should

not advise making analyticals, unless the stories are known under their separate titles or have been published separately, either in magazines or in book form.

All necessary annotations should appear on the author card. By annotations, or notes, I mean such necessary information supplied by the cataloger as will indicate in the fewest possible words (a) the book to which the given book is a sequel; (b) the part or parts of a set that are missing or as yet unpublished; (c) the fact that a book has been published under a different title; (d) any defects of the book annotated; (e) the treatment or characterization or purpose or scope of the book, should the title itself not indicate these features explicitly enough. For example, I have recently seen a book entitled "Domestic economy." In this case the title was certainly not very enlightening, since the book treated of the domestic economy of the human system, the digestive apparatus, in fact, and not at all of what is usually understood by the term "Domestic economy." If you do not feel sufficient confidence in your own ability to annotate such books clearly and succinctly, make use of work already done by experts, such as the best annotated catalogs, the "American catalogue," the *Publishers' Weekly*, all the best reviews, etc.

When the call number has been supplied to this author card, I think we may say we have finished with the face of it, at least. For I would strongly advise that you do no tracing on the face of the card. Tracings are meant for the use of the librarian only, and it is as well not to confuse the poor public with them. On the back of the card, trace or indicate all other headings you have made for that book. If you have made a title card, say "title"; if an editor or translator card, say "ed." or "tr.," or write the surname of the editor or translator. If subject cards have been made for the book, write on the back of your author card the names of the various subjects under which you have put it. As I have before remarked, this tracing of the various cards in the catalog is of use only to the librarian. It enables her when discarding a book from the catalog to remove all cards, or when changing the number of a book, to change it on all cards. You may be able to remember that you have made title cards and series cards and editor cards and

even subject cards; but you will very rarely recollect *what* subject cards, unless in the cases where the subject catch-word is contained in the title.

If you have no shelf list, write your accession number also on the back of the main card. If you have a shelf list, however, this will not be necessary, as you will rarely refer to the catalog for such information.

Next in order we will take up the **TITLE CARD**. It is better to err on the side of making too many than on that of making too few title cards or references. It is somewhat surprising, when you come to think of it, how many people ask for books by their titles and appear to have only a vague knowledge or none at all of the authors. Make, therefore, a title card, when you think there is the slightest chance that a book may be asked for by its title. Make title cards for all works of fiction, all plays, all single poems, all books published anonymously whose authorship has been discovered, all books published under a pseudonym, and all books with striking or catch titles. If a book is well-known by any part of its title (a running title so-called, a half-title or binder's title, a changed title) differing from the title-page, make added entry under that title. No title card is required for an anonymous book while its author is unknown, as the main card answers the purpose of a title card also.

Your title card must answer the questions: "Have you this book in the library, and who wrote it?" but it need answer the latter but briefly.

Whenever you can, make a *title reference* instead of a title card. To explain: if you have in your library many editions of the same book, for instance, the *Iliad* by Homer, make one card under the title for that book, in other words one title reference, which will refer the reader to the main or author card for all added information. Your card will read as follows: "*Iliad*, *see* Homer," and will be an economy of time, space and material.

On the title card, give but a brief title in all cases. Give the author's surname only, initials not being required on this card. Use the call number, if you are making a regular title entry, but omit it, if it is only a title reference, as the same call number will not apply to all editions of the book.

After you have made your title card, unless

the book is a work of fiction, a play, an essay, or a poem, make your **SUBJECT CARD**, using the "A. L. A. list of subject headings" as a guide, checking or underscoring each subject as you use it, inserting new subjects which you may decide to use, and crossing out others that you may prefer to discard; checking it, in fact, as you would your code of cataloging rules before mentioned. The half-page blank margins will be found ample and convenient for all notes and annotations. Do not feel obliged to use only the subjects mentioned in this list, or all of them. The book is intended as an intelligent guide, or rather a guide for intelligent users, not as a mandatory direction. Call to your aid your judgment and common sense, when making your selection of subjects. Countries, states, and cities are not given in the A. L. A. list; but as all history and travel is merely placed under the name of the country, state, or city, with its subhead *History*, or *Description and travel*, following, your own knowledge of the book in hand or a reference to the Dewey Decimal classification will guide you.

Be consistent and uniform in your choice of subjects. Do not select the most abstruse or the most erudite form of heading, but the one most likely to be used by the borrowers of your library. Put yourself in the position of a reader, and you will arrive at a much fairer decision regarding what he will ask for than if you make your selection from a merely technical point of view.

Bring out *all* of the subjects treated in a book, particularly if they seem of the least importance to your community. This is most important in a small library, as the subjects included in the book may not appear in your library in separate works. Make first the subject heading that covers the entire book, the general heading, in short; then bring out the various chapters not covered by this general heading under their specific subject headings. In this way, you will often be able to make available, for the readers' use and your own, articles upon recent subjects, upon which no complete treatises have been written. Bring out under their specific headings all chapters or items bearing upon the biography of a person, or the criticism of his works; all topics suitable for bulletins, such as author's birthdays, Christmas, Thanksgiving, etc.; all articles bearing upon events of current his-

tory, or political topics; upon subjects discussed in the lecture course of the public schools for the year; upon topics made prominent by the grammar and high schools in their curricula; upon subjects studied by the literary and debating clubs of your town or vicinity; and so on *ad libitum*. In other words, analyze each book in your collection thoroughly and exhaustively. You will find hidden in your books of essays much valuable material that will never see the light of day, never reach the people who want and need it, (at least not just when they want it most), unless you analyze the contents of your books and make the parts appear in your catalog separately, either under author or title or subject, or under all three when necessary. You will also never realize until you have your tool, your labor-saving machine (the catalog), in perfect order, how much wear and tear you will save yourself both physically and mentally.

Let me add right here, as the most fitting place for it, never waste a topic once looked up. Note the place where you found it under its proper heading at once, and insert the subject in the card catalog in its alphabetic place. You will be repaid for doing this at some future time; for it is more and more impressed upon me that we should not unnecessarily burden our memories with things that can be labelled and pigeon-holed. For example, if a borrower should ask you where to find information regarding any recent legislation upon the subject of the municipal ownership of street railways, it might require several hours' search for you to find material that would be satisfactory for his purpose; but if you had made note of this subject by means of analyticals when you cataloged your books, a very few moments would place the full resources of your library in your hands.

I would make one exception in advising this thorough analysis, and that is in the case of periodicals. These are completely analyzed for us by "Poole's index" and the *Cumulative Index to Periodicals*; though one word of advice regarding the former work may not be amiss here. As very few libraries have all or nearly all of the periodicals mentioned in Poole, I would keep it out of the sight and ken of the public. They are always much disappointed (to put it mildly), after having delved through Poole and found a reference

to an article which they wish to read, to learn that the library does not possess the number indicated.

A final word of warning on the question of the choice of headings. This may seem superfluous to you, but experience has led me to know that it is really necessary. Do not assign a heading from the title of a book. Make sure of what the book treats of before selecting the subject. I found in one library a work entitled "Black diamonds" entered under "Precious stones"; the book was a treatise on the slaves of the South, fancifully called "Black diamonds," by the author; and but recently I have learned that in one of our more important libraries Strong's "Expansion under New World conditions" was placed under the heading *Physics*, with a cross reference which read "Expansion *see Physics*."

On the subject card, give only the author's surname and as much of the title as is needed to justify the placing of the book under the heading you have chosen; for imprint, give the number of volumes and the dates.

For many subjects (whenever feasible, in fact), I should recommend subject *reference* cards, such as we have been making and using with marked success in the various branches of the Brooklyn Public Library for the last eight months. By this I mean, that if, generally speaking, a certain class is to be found only under a certain class number, you can save yourself much time and labor, to say nothing of the space in your card cabinets, by referring to that class on the shelves. For example: for all books on physics, instead of making a separate subject card under the heading *Physics*, which would necessitate ten cards if you have ten books on the subject, say instead, on one card, "Physics, *see* books on shelves in class 530." You can do this only in case no other works except those on physics are contained in this class; though you could do this if works on physics might be found in some other class. You cannot, for instance, make a reference from telegraphy to class 654; you cannot say "Telegraphy *see* books on shelves in class 654," because you have books upon other subjects than telegraphy in that class; in other words, all books classed in 654 are not on Telegraphy. You could however, say "Gardening *see* books on shelves in classes 635, 710," because all books in both those classes treat of gardening.

If, however, you have a chapter or part of a book devoted to physics in a work not classed in physics, you will need to make a regular subject card under the heading *Physics*; e.g., an outline of Ganot's *Physics* may be bound with Roscoe's *Chemistry*. The book is classed in 540 *Chemistry*; and as you cannot say "Physics, *see* books on shelves in class 540," you must make a subject *card* and not a subject reference. I would earnestly suggest filing all "*see also*" subject reference cards *in front* of all cards on that subject in the catalog boxes, rather than at the back as is the custom generally. If a reader wants a book on *Butterflies* and turns to *Insects* to look for them, he will be saved the searching through a long list of works on *Insects*, if the first card that confronts him under that head directs him to "*see also Butterflies*," etc.

Make CROSS REFERENCES when they are needed, but be careful not to crowd your catalog with too many, referring back and forth, and thus defeating your own purpose; and be very sure not to refer to any subject upon which you have no material. Do not, for example, say "Political economy, *see also* Strikes and lockouts," when you have no books in the library on strikes and lockouts; wait until you have the books. Your borrower, when he has turned to "Strikes and lockouts" and found nothing to reward his search will not be very amiably and charitably disposed toward the library and its librarian; while a second or third occurrence of the same kind may cause serious trouble.

Make "*see*" references from headings that you decide not to use to the forms you do use, if you think the former may be sought for; from one form of expression to a synonymous one; from the second part of a subject to the first part.

For example make a reference from Entomology to *Insects*, from New Testament to Bible, New Testament, from Design to Drawing and design, etc.

It is in making *see also* references that you will be most likely to overdo the matter. Refer from the general to the specific subject, from general to related subjects, but not, except in rare cases, from specific to general subjects. That is, say "*Zoology see also* Birds, *Insects*, *Domestic animals*," etc., Birds and *Insects* being specific subjects under the general subject *Zoology*, all in class 590, and

Domestic animals a related subject classed in 636. Do not say "Birds *see also* Zoology"; that is referring back from the specific to the general and is not needed.

Make a SERIES CARD only when a series is well-known or important to your library, like the "International education" series, "International scientific" series, "Story of the nations" series, etc. On this card, as on the title card, you need give only the author's surname, a brief title and date, and enter on one card as many of the books in that series as you have room for and have in your library. If you have a series of books all written by one author, refer from the series to the author and make no series card. For example, "Famous women of the French court," a set or series of seventeen volumes was written by Imbert de Saint-Amand alone. Make then for your series reference "Famous women of the French court *see* Imbert de Saint-Amand, A. L., baron," instead of repeating the author's name seventeen times on the series card.

If you have a book written conjointly by two or more authors, make joint author references from the second and succeeding authors to the main entry, unless each author has written his part of the book under a specific title. In the latter case make author analyticals instead. For example: For all works by Sir Walter Besant and James Rice the one joint author reference "Rice, James, *jt. author, see* Besant, Sir Walter *and* Rice, James," will stand for all they have written conjointly. Of course you do not in this way save time when two authors have written but one book conjointly, but neither do you lose time; and you would gain nothing by being inconsistent.

A word about cataloging periodicals, which cause the librarian more trouble and anxiety and the public more confusion and bad temper than almost anything else in the catalog. Follow this simple direction, and both you and your borrowers will find relief and satisfaction. State simply on your card the title of the periodical (beginning the entry on the top line), and the volumes, including the dates, which are contained in your library, using a line for each volume or set of included volumes. You may have to rewrite the card now and then, to insert new additions, but that is a small matter. For example, your card will read as follows:

O51	Harper's new monthly magazine.	
H29		
		Library has
	v. 1-20	June 1850-May 1860.
	v. 27	June-Nov. 1863.
	v. 31	June-Nov. 1865.

File all cards carefully in your catalog, noting any inconsistency by the way. A carelessly alphabetized catalog is not of much use, as the cards wrongly filed and thus hidden will do you no more good than if they were not there; and the result will be that you will tell the borrower or he will see for himself that the particular book or subject he wants is not contained in your library.

In all this work call to your aid all the common sense of which you are possessed, and you will not go far astray.

Do not be consistent to an exasperating degree. I read somewhere not long ago "Consistency, thou art a mule," instead of a "jewel"; and I fear that that is sometimes true.

Let me once more enumerate the various cards you will need to make for nearly all of your books. Each book will require on an average from three to five cards. All cards are named from the top line entry. Named in the order in which we have described them, they are:

Author card. (Author entry on top line).
 Title " (Title " " " ").
 Subject " (Subject " " " ").
 Series " (Series " " " ").

Cross reference card. (Name of subject referred *from* on top line).

Periodical card. (Title of periodical on top line).

There are also editor, translator, and compiler cards or references, with the editor, translator or compiler on the top line. Make these only for important works, or important editors, or works that have gone through many editions or translations; and make references rather than added entries, whenever anything is to be gained by so doing. For example, make a reference from Rolfe, W. J., *ed.* to Shakespeare, William, since Rolfe has edited the entire works of Shakespeare in 40 volumes of separate plays; and thus one card

will stand for forty. I have not mentioned all minor (though important) points in cataloging, nor have I gone into a detailed account of the author, title, and subject analyticals, as that would take more space than has been allotted me.

I have appended a list of the simpler, more available, and less expensive tools for the cataloger, with brief annotations and cost.

In conclusion, let me say one word concerning the materials used. I have taken it for granted throughout this paper that the catalog would be a card catalog—not a manuscript one. Get the very best cards in the market, for though the expense may be a trifle greater in the beginning, the saving in the end will more than compensate you in the appearance of the cards and the permanency of your work. Buy also the best cabinet that may be found; otherwise you will live to regret having been unwisely economical.

Most essential reference books for catalogers.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION; Abridged Edition. 1894. Library Bureau. \$1.50.

LIBRARY SCHOOL RULES; condensed. 1898. Library Bureau. \$1.25.

A. L. A. LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS. 1898. Library Bureau. \$2.50.

CUTTER-SANBORN AUTHOR TALES. Library Bureau. \$2.50.

CUTTER'S RULES FOR A DICTIONARY CATALOGUE. 1891.

Free, by applying to U. S. Bureau of Education, Wash., D. C.

A. L. A. CATALOG.

Enlarged edition not yet published. When published, it may be obtained, free, by applying to the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

ADAMS, O. F. DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN AUTHORS. 1901. Houghton. \$3.25.

Name, date and characterization. Two or three books of author given. Sometimes mentions life. Modern authors. Index. Great help in popular library.

— BRIEF HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH AUTHORS. 1885. Houghton. 75 c.

Corresponds to "Dictionary of American authors."

ALLIBONE, S: A. CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, LIVING AND DECEASED. 5 v. (3 v. and supplement.) 1859-1902. Lippincott. \$37.50.

English and American authors only, from the earliest times to the latter half of the 19th century. More attention paid to list of books than to life of authors. Fairly reliable. First vols. English only. Supplement English and American.

AMERICAN CATALOGUE. 1876-date. Various prices. pt. 1, Author and title entries; pt. 2, Subject entries.

Publishers' Weekly made into one alphabet every five years. Subject part contains lists of government departments and bureaus, bureaus ar-

anged under departments. Very useful in every way.

CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES. 1894-1900. Century Co. \$10.

Useful for name references of all kinds, including biographical entries. Authoritative. Very useful for fullness of names of well-known men of the past.

CLEVELAND (O.) PUBLIC LIBRARY CATALOGUE. 1889. \$1.

Dictionary catalog, good for a popular library, recent. Dates of birth and death and characterizing phrases given.

CUSHING, W: ANONYMS: A DICTIONARY OF REVEALED AUTHORSHIP. 1889. Cushing. \$20. Arranged 1, By title. 2, By authors, with dates.

— INITIALS AND PSEUDONYMS: A DICTIONARY OF LITERARY DISGUISES. 2 v. 1885-88. Crowell. \$8.

Arranged 1, By pseudonyms. 2, By authors, with dates and characterization.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, INDEX AND EPITOME. 1903. Macmillan. \$6.25.

The best authority for English biographical references. Names in full.

LIPPINCOTT'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. 1896. Lippincott. \$8.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. CATALOGUE. 1885-6. \$2.

Classified catalog; is the largest classified catalog of a popular library. Classified according to the decimal system. Good for full names. Author index, simply an index. Authority on German names. In back of book is index of biography, with dates of biographee, also phrase characterizing biographee. Subject index.

MINERVA JAHRBUCH. 1902. \$4.

Contains lists of the faculties of universities and colleges of all countries, which are arranged alphabetically under name of place in which institution is situated. Easy to use by reason of a full index of names. Reliable, but does not often give names in full.

OSTERHOUT LIBRARY (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.), CLASSED CATALOGUE AND AUTHOR INDEX. 2 v. 1889-95. \$5.

Full names given in author index. Valuable for its list of historical and descriptive fiction. Also valuable for addition of dates of period covered by histories.

Publishers' Weekly. \$3 per year.

Weekly trade list of newest publications, with monthly cumulative summaries in the form of a dictionary catalog. Often needful in tracing very recent publications and frequently useful for fullness of names. No library should be without it.

THOMAS, JOSEPH. LIPPINCOTT'S UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY. 1887. \$15.

General. Best one-volume book for all time.

UNITED STATES CATALOG. 1902. Wilson. \$15.

List of books in print, 1902, by author, subject and title—dictionary arrangement. Useful as a bibliography and for fullness of names, but not to be regarded as authoritative.

WHO'S WHO. 1903. Macmillan. \$1.50.

The English model on which Who's who in America was founded. Covers the same field for English men and women.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. 1903. Marquis. \$3.50.

Contains entries for living Americans who have come into public notice in any department of life. Some foreign names. Useful, as it includes names to be found in no other place.

BOOK-COLLECTIONS IN ICELAND.*

THE most important public book-collections of Iceland are situated in Reykjavík. They are the National Library (*Landsbókasafn*), and the Icelandic College Library (*Bókasafn hins lærða skóla*). The former, now containing upwards of 60,000 volumes, was founded in 1818 through the efforts of Professor Charles Christian Rafn, secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, and editor of the "Antiquitates Americanae" (1837)—that widely known work which gave to the public, for the first time, a complete narrative of the pre-Columbian, or Icelandic discovery of America. Liberal gifts were received from many portions of the world in response to Rafn's appeal for aid in the establishment of this public library for the use of the people of Iceland; and ever since then the stream of contributions from learned institutions, scholars, and other generous and appreciative sources has continued to flow. Thus, at the time of the Icelandic millennial celebration in 1874, the universities, and many other bodies of Britain and Scandinavia, sent to the library sets of their publications; while, in connection with the same event, a circular letter signed by the poet Longfellow, an ardent student of Icelandic letters, and by Lord Dufferin, author of an entertaining volume of travels relating to the Northern island (and then Governor-general of Canada), was issued in America. This resulted in the presentation of many hundreds of volumes from the region in which lay the historic Vinland. The library has likewise been enlarged by the addition of some noteworthy private collections, such as that of the statesman and scholar, Jón Sigurdsson, which was, in its day, the largest one relating to Icelandic history, geography, statistics, jurisprudence, and natural history; it came to the library on the lamented death of this greatest of the newer Iceland's sons. The Jón Sigurdsson collection was rich in manuscripts, as was another and earlier one originally the property of Bishop Steingrímur Jónsson (1845). A considerable time afterwards (1888) the valuable store of manuscripts left by the noted librarian and folklorist, Jón Árnason, was acquired. But a more important manuscript collection was that purchased two years since by the Althing (for 22,000 crowns) from the Icelandic Literary Society (*Bókmenntafélag*). Of printed books the largest recently added collection, made by a single private individual, is probably that presented in the early nineties by Dr. A. F. Krieger, at one time a prominent member of the Danish cabinet. Still more recently a gift of some 1200 volumes on the

game of chess and its history has been received from an anonymous donor. It ought to be added that since the revival of that most ancient of existing legislative bodies, the Icelandic parliament (*Alþing*), it has always included the institution in its budget. Nor should a mention of the Icelandic archives, now under the charge of an able archivist, be omitted here, as its mass of early documents may, very naturally, form a department in the National Library, whenever that institution can afford the necessary space.

The books brought together by Rafn found their earliest home in garret-like, dusty rooms under the roof of the not very capacious Reykjavík cathedral. These finally became overcrowded, and in 1881, when the handsome but contracted capitol (*Alþingishús*) was constructed, more convenient quarters in its basement were assigned to the national collection. This new home it has likewise now outgrown; and the library's utility has consequently been once more so greatly restricted that it cannot properly fulfil all its proper functions; for it must be remembered that not only are its treasures resorted to by the people of the capital, including, of course, the teachers of the various public schools, but students and readers all over the island (which is a fifth larger in size than Ireland) are entitled to make use of its books for consultation and study. Those who know how much higher is the standard of general education in this Arctic country than elsewhere will understand what books, and access to them, mean to such a people, and will hope that the Althing may some day be able to equip the library so completely that it can satisfy the always larger and larger demands made upon it. That the legislative body is not apt to show itself niggardly in contributing to the intellectual improvement of the people is evinced by the fact, so often stated, that one quarter of the country's yearly expenditure (which is about 900,000 crowns) is devoted to educational, scientific and literary purposes. This fourth part does not include the cost of the national (Lutheran) church, the ministers of which form, under the peculiar circumstances of Icelandic life, a most worthy, learned and certainly useful body.

The second notable book-collection of the capital is that of the "Learned" school, or College of Iceland. This institution is the leading educational establishment of the country, preparing students for entrance into the University, or the higher technical schools of Copenhagen, as well as for the smaller professional schools of Reykjavík. It is the successor of the old cathedral schools of Hólar and Skálholt, which originated after the introduction of Christianity (A.D. 1000), but were removed from the ancient episcopal seats and united when the government of the church was transferred to Reykjavík and put in

* This account of the libraries of Iceland, printed anonymously in Copenhagen, is forwarded to the JOURNAL by Professor Willard Fiske, formerly of Cornell University.

charge of a single bishop. First of all, Hólar, and afterwards, for a time, Skálholt, had their printing offices, and did much, by training the clergy, and through them the people, to keep bright and active—through ages when there was little of light in other lands—that intelligence and that eager love of knowledge, which have been and are the glory of the Icelandic nation. Since the union of the two venerable establishments the character of the teaching of this popularly called "Latin school" has constantly been both high and thorough. The building it occupies is the largest edifice in the little capital, and the collection of books belonging to it numbers some 19,000 volumes. Half a century ago, an English gentleman, Mr. Charles Kelsall, unexpectedly bequeathed a considerable amount of money to the school to be expended in the erection of a building for its library; and the structure of stone (embracing one fair-sized room and two smaller ones) was finished and occupied in 1853. Its whole space has been, for some time, so absorbed that the maintenance of a fitting reading-room has become an impossibility. The contents of the library consist very largely of editions of the classics, and of historical and educational works, but it possesses a considerable collection of French literature, which it owes partly to the liberality of the French government after the return from the North of the important Gaimard exploring expedition, sent to Scandinavia by King Louis Philippe (1838-40), and partly to the generosity of Prince Napoleon, who visited Iceland in 1856. That able Austrian writer on Iceland, J. C. Poestion, has also been a frequent and liberal contributor to the College Library. The higher institutions of Denmark, Norway and Sweden keep it gratuitously supplied with the scholastic works they issue. In respect to learned works from America, the Smithsonian Institution of Washington has been a munificent benefactor.

Outside of these principal collections of books there are, in different parts of the island, several lesser ones. In Reykjavík itself the Theological and Medical Schools, as well as the Althing, have their own libraries, the last-named comprising 1500 volumes. The only school similar in character to the Icelandic College, which merits mention, is that lately existing at Möðruvellir in the extreme north. Since the unfortunate burning of its main building, a year ago, its sessions are held at Akureyri, which is likely to be its permanent home. Its comparatively small library was saved from the fire, and will doubtless be provided for in the school's new building. It comprises, besides many general works, a goodly number of technological books. Three of the four political subdivisions (*ömr*) of Iceland possess agricultural schools, each with its own experimental farm, but their libraries of reference are, as yet, inconsiderable, embracing a few score volumes

relating to the subjects taught. In three of these provinces exist likewise public free libraries, which receive small appropriations from the government; they are situated at Akureyri in the North (*Bókasafn Norduramtsins*) at Stykkishólmur in the West (*Bókasafn Vesturamtsins*), and at Seyðisfjörður in the East (*Bókasafn Austuramtsins*). Two of the three higher female schools possess respectable collections of books. At Ísafjörður, the thriving little commercial place in the Northwest peninsula, famous for its extensive fisheries, is a recently established town library of fewer than 2000 volumes, but which is now rapidly growing.

In even a brief account of the book-treasures of Iceland the little island library (*Eyjarbókasafn*) of Grimsey, founded a few months ago, ought not to be forgotten, although its volumes exceed in number scarcely five hundred. Grimsey is that minute spot of the earth lying in the icy seas directly north of Iceland and beyond the Arctic circle. Its population—families of fishermen and bird-catchers occupying a dozen farmsteads—does not reach one hundred individuals. The perilous lives they lead, either in their frail boats on cold and treacherous waters, or suspended over the steep cliffs on which myriads of sea birds build their nests, and their enforced isolation from the rest of their countrymen, sometimes lasting for months, during the fierce winter season, make them appreciate the companionship of books. The islet has a little parish church, the clergyman attached to which (the Rev. Matthias Eggertsson) acts as the efficient keeper of the insular library. Numerous albums of photographic and other illustrations have been generously sent to its shelves from various lands, so that the far distant community may, even without any knowledge of foreign languages, learn something about the big world and its affairs. The story of the island (which is four chilo-meters by three in size) goes back to the 11th century. For the larger part of this long period it has supported a settled community, not varying greatly in its numbers, but necessarily recruited, at intervals, from the mainland, owing to the frequent sacrifices of life occasioned, particularly among its young men, by the dangerous avocations they are obliged to pursue.

In many of the seven score parsonages scattered through Iceland the traveller will often be surprised to find two or three, and not infrequently more well-filled presses of books, chiefly in Icelandic and Danish, but in which other literatures are sometimes fairly represented. Naturally the island has some larger private book-collections, such as the philological library of the aged scholar, Dr. Jón Thorkelsson, in Reykjavík, for many years the college rector, and the important one of the present able rector, Dr. Björn Magnússon Ólsen. In the capital, too, are the fine private

libraries of Benedikt Gröndal—poet and naturalist—and of Arni Thorsteinsson, now for many years at the head of Iceland's financial bureau; while a considerable general collection, chiefly literary, is in the possession of the flourishing Merchants' Club (*Verslunarmannafélag*). A small but useful miscellaneous library is that belonging to the Students' Union (*Íþaka*) of the College, which also maintains a not over abundantly supplied reading-room. Other collections are those of the Rev. Valdimar Briem of Stóri-Núpur, an erudite theologian and a noted writer of hymns; the Rev. Benedikt Kristjánsson, rural dean at Grenjadarstadir; the Rev. Arnlfjótur Ólafsson of Saudanes, an aged writer on political economy; the Rev. Thorvaldur Björnsson of Melstadir, a devoted student of the Northern and other languages; and the venerable bibliographer, Jón Borgfirðingur, of Akureyri, whose shelves are filled with old and rare productions of the Icelandic press.

According to acts of the Althing passed in 1886 and 1895 the printing-houses of Iceland are obliged to furnish two copies of all their issues to the National Library, Reykjavik, two to the Royal Library in Copenhagen, and one copy to each of the three provincial public libraries of Iceland, as well as to the University Library at Copenhagen. This privilege is of some importance to the book-collections in question, since the island possesses ten printing-offices (some at least well equipped), situated in five different places. The annual number of new works and new editions may be roughly stated at about 150, inclusive of the more important brochures. The number of weekly and monthly journals, now appearing in the island, is something over 25. Of books issued outside of Iceland the home libraries of the country are obliged, of course, to purchase whatever they wish to have; and, in this connection, it must not be forgotten that not a few Icelandic works are printed in Copenhagen (where, without counting the 70 or so Icelandic members of the University, there is a permanent Icelandic colony of some 600 persons). Copies of these Copenhagen editions are, of course, supplied for sale to booksellers in Iceland. In Canada, too, and even in the United States, there are Icelandic presses, the number of Icelanders, or children of Icelanders, in the two countries reaching nearly 30,000. In Manitoba, Icelandic journals and books are, or have been printed at Winnipeg, Gimli and Selkirk, and in the states of North Dakota and Minnesota at Gardar and Minneota—some of these newspapers being the largest Icelandic weeklies either at home or abroad. On the whole, it may be estimated that the entire number of works yearly printed in Icelandic, considered in proportion to the populations speaking the language, is possibly from twenty to twenty-five times as great as in the case of any other living tongue.

ACCESSION RECORDS AGAIN.

In the December *Journal* there appeared an article by Mr. D. B. Hall, proposing a "classified and condensed accession record," and making particular reference to a somewhat similar plan published by me in the October number. It is gratifying to have found so careful a reader and so courteous a critic, and indirectly in his plan, which seems a very good one, to receive the endorsement, for such I feel it to be, of the principal feature of my own plan, that is, placing the ordinary accession records on a shelf-list card designed for the purpose. Whether the card he supposes to be used for this shelf-list is like mine, I do not know, since he describes only the "classified record"; nor does he speak of using the card first as an order-slip, as I proposed.

The second feature of resemblance is classified statistics. Mr. Hall's accession book will furnish daily statistics of 12 classes. A larger book might contain 25. No accession number is used; entry here is simply by date and call-number, to which certain symbols are sometimes annexed. The call-number refers to the shelf-list. The book exists for this reference and for statistics.

In the other system (L. J., 28: 712) the "tally-cards" register monthly and yearly statistics for any chosen number of classes and divisions of any classification, and, wherever desired, separate statistics for pamphlets, which Mr. Hall omits to mention. For gifts, government documents, or purchases from special funds, separate statistics, if required, may be similarly recorded. From the monthly "tally" for divisions, totals are transferred yearly to "summaries" for classes, and the totals from these to a summary-card for the entire library. If monthly figures should be desired for main classes also, those could be supplied by a few additional tally-cards. Mr. Hall says that I furnish "seldom required details," referring to statistics of divisions; but, if you do not desire the details, you need not have them. The yearly and monthly, though of course not the daily, statistics of Mr. Hall's book could be registered concisely for 10 years on 13 tally-cards, thus furnishing the "general comprehensive view of growth," which he says (page 831, 2d col., line 24) cannot be obtained from my scheme, but which is precisely what I claim as one of its special advantages. Both forms, "tally" and "summary," are ruled for 10 years (page 713, line 9.) To present such a comprehensive view, the totals from his pages would have to be tabulated on a similar sheet or card. This, the first of five specific points which Mr. Hall states against my plan, seems to me like a boomerang.

Mr. Hall's "comparisons," however, were so courteously expressed I hope to appear not ungentle in making these other comparisons. The second objection is stated quite fairly:

"The question, 'What books have you added in the last two months or more?,' cannot, I think be answered; for a month or less it can be, by the use of the file 'New books.'" My cards give statistics, but not titles. These, for the more important books could be read from a monthly bulletin, written from the file "New books" and preserved afterwards for this purpose. For all purchases the titles could be read from the receipted bills filed in order of date. At the Forbes Library such a file of bills is the backbone of their accession record—I might say, the whole beast. The titles of gifts could be read from brief entries in a record-book of gifts.

The third unfavorable comparison has been considered in the paragraph preceding the last. I add merely this: if one is classifying statistics and is keeping up a book for that purpose, he should be prepared to state immediately not only how many volumes were added last year in Literature, but also in French literature, or German linguistics; not merely in Physics, but even in Electricity or Astronomy. For university and for college libraries such information is desirable in adjusting claims of the different departments.

In the fourth stricture there is question of accuracy. Is it really more difficult to tally and transfer figures accurately on my cards than to tabulate, compare, and count the entries on Mr. Hall's pages? I had rather take chances with my simple additions than with the confusing call-numbers of his record. But in such matters each librarian must choose for himself.

In the final allusion Mr. Hall adroitly touches upon what I had myself regarded as the vulnerable part of my structure, and therefore had considered it carefully with an experienced cataloger, till we concluded the objection was theoretical rather than practical. The shelf-list cards are taken from the file "New books" only once a month, it is true, and therefore the shelf-list, except in the beginning of the month, is not up to date. The cataloger, in assigning book-numbers, must look first into the shelf-list, and then into the file "New books." This file, however, in the earlier part of the month will contain few cards, and never more at the end of the month than say 100, or in a rapidly growing library perhaps 500. Divided with from 30 to 100 guides showing class-numbers, the divisions would have few cards or none, and little time would be lost in this second reference. The alternative offered of tallying daily never entered my head.

It would appear then that both plans have advantages and disadvantages. Mr. Hall's "classified record" is, I think, in its way a very good one, where daily statistics are desired, and a book; but, like the standard accession-book, it has to be kept up. Such a substitute for the standard I had considered myself, and had that in mind and suggested

it in the words: "It might at least be condensed by omitting some of the repetitions, but it might better be dispensed with altogether" (p. 713.) Does it not appear now that without keeping up any book, we may have a complete and unified yet flexible system of records, more economical, more convenient, and without any gaps; and that we may have statistics for any desired number of classes, and a condensed, tabulated view of the growth of the collection?

HENRY EVELYN BLISS,
College of the City of New York.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE OF 1876.

THERE is presented in the following list a roster of those who were recorded as present at the Philadelphia conference of Oct. 4-6, 1876, which resulted in the organization of the American Library Association.

Not all of those in attendance upon that conference became members of the A. L. A.; and of those who did, only 16 are members at the present time. The address immediately following the name is the one that was registered in 1876. The number and date given in parenthesis specify in each instance the respective accession number and year of enrollment in the A. L. A. The additional figures show the A. L. A. meetings attended since 1876.

- *Ashurst, John, jr., College of Physicians, Philadelphia. Died July 9, 1900.
- *Barbour, John Humphrey, Asst. Ln. Trinity College L., Hartford, Ct. (17-1876) 1877. Died April 29, 1900.
- *Barnard, Henry, LL.D., Editor *American Journal of Education*, Hartford, Ct. (104-1877-Honorary member) 1877, 1893. Died July 5, 1900.
- Barnwell, James G., Vice-president Mercantile L., Philadelphia. (24-1876-Life member) 1897, '98, 1900. Ln. Library Co. of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Barton, Edmund M., Asst. Ln. American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. (33-1876-Life member) 1879, '83, '85, '92, '93, '98, 1902, and International. 1897. Ln. American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
- Bispham, George T., Ln. Law Assoc., Philadelphia. 900 Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- *Bliss, Rev. George R., D.D., LL.D., Ln. Bucknell L., Crozer Theol. Seminary, Chester, Pa. (409-1881) 1881. Librarian and professor Sept., 1874-April, 1893. Died April 27, 1893.
- Bowker, Richard R., *Library Journal and Publishers' Weekly*, New York. (52-1876) 1877, '79, '83, '85, '87, '88, '89, '91, '92, '94, '96, '98, '99, 1900, '01, and International, 1897.
- *Brace, Seth Collins, Mercantile L., Philadelphia. Born in Newington, Ct., Aug. 3, 1811. Graduated from Yale College 1832. Died Jan. 25, 1897.
- Butler, Wentworth S., Ln. N. Y. Society L. 151 West 106th St., New York, N. Y. Ln. emeritus N. Y. Society L.
- *Capen, Edward, Ln. P. L., Haverhill, Mass. (5-1876-Life member) 1877, '79. Died Oct. 20, 1901. For sketch of life see L. J., Nov., 1901.
- *Chancy, Henry, Ln. P. L., Detroit, Mich. Librarian Detroit P. L., 1861-1878. Died Feb. 22, 1885.
- *Cheney, T. Apoleon, LL.D., Ln. Georgic L. of Central N. Y., Starkey, N. Y. Died August 2, 1878.
- *Christern, Frederick W., Bookseller, New York. (86-1877) 1877, '79, '83. Died April 24, 1891.

- *Cleaves, Emery, Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. (352,1879) 1879, '81, '83. Died Dec. 30, 1900.
- Coolidge, Merritt B., Mercantile L. Assoc., Portland, Me. Formerly Secretary Board of Trustees P. L., Portland, Me. Portland, Me.
- Cushing, Miss F. M., formerly Ln. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 8 Walnut St., Boston, Mass.
- *Cutter, Charles Ammi, Ln. Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass. (20,1876-Life member) 1877, '79, '81, '82, '83, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '96, '98, 1900, '01, '02, and International, 1877 and 1897. Ln. Forhes L., Northampton, Mass. Died Walpole, N. H., Sept. 6, 1903. See L. J., Sept., Oct., 1903.
- Dewey, Melvil, LL.D., Amherst College L., Amherst, Mass. (1,1876-Life fellow) 1877, '79, '81, '83, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '92, '93, '94, '97, '98, '99, 1900, '01, '02, '03, and International, 1877 and 1897. Director State L., Albany, N. Y.
- Edmonds, John, Ln. Mercantile L., Philadelphia, Pa. (13,1876-Fellow) 1877, '79, '81, '85, '87, '90, '92, '97, '98, 1900. Ln. emeritus Mercantile L., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Etting, Frank M., Chairman Com. on National Centennial Commemoration, Philadelphia, Pa. 1817 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Evans, Charles, Ln. Indianapolis P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. (2,1876) 1877, and International, 1877. 1045 Pratt Ave., Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill.
- *Fink, Daniel W., Ln. State Law L., Providence, R. I. (11,1876.) Died in Cranston, R. I., Aug. 23, 1900.
- *Fish, Asa I., Pres. Shakespeare Club of Philadelphia, Pa. Died May 5, 1879.
- Foster, William E., Turner L., Randolph, Mass. (22,1876) 1877, '79, '81, '83, '85, '86, '87, '89, '90, '92, '94, '96, '97, '98, 1900, '02, '03. Ln. P. L., Providence, R. I.
- Garrett, Ellwood, Historical Society of Delaware. 613 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.
- Godfrey, Annie R., Ln. Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. (29,1876-Life member) 1877, '79, '81, '85, '86, '88, '90, '92, '94, and International, 1897. Married Oct. 19, 1878. Mrs. Melvil Dewey, 315 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
- Green, Samuel Swett, Ln. F. P. L., Worcester, Mass. (30,1876-Life Fellow) 1877, '79, '81, '82, '83, '85, '86, '87, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '96, '97, '99, 1902, and International, 1877.
- *Greenough, William W., Pres. of Trustees, Boston P. L. Member Board of Trustees, 1856-1888. President, 1866-1888. Died 1899.
- Griffin, A. P. C., P. L., Boston, Mass. (369,1879) 1877, '79. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- *Guild, Reuben A., Ln. Brown Univ., Providence, R. I. (138,1878-Honorary member) 1877, '79, '83, '85, '86, '90, and International, 1877. Died May 13, 1899.
- Hart, Charles H., Chairman Com. on L. of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Societies of Philadelphia, and also of the Social Art Club. 1819 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Hartranft, Chester D., Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J. President Theological Seminary, Hartford, Ct.
- Hiltebrand, Emanuel, Ln. Franklin Inst. L., Philadelphia, Pa. (287,1879) 1879. First connected with the Franklin Institute in 1868. Ln., 1876-1887. Present address not ascertained.
- *Holman, David S., Actuary Franklin Inst., Philadelphia, Pa. Died at Bangor, Me., May 13, 1901.
- *Homes, Henry A., Ln. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. (84,1877) 1877, '79, '81, '83, '85. Died Nov. 3, 1887.
- *Ingraham, Robert Crossman, Ln. F. P. L., New Bedford, Mass. (265,1879) 1879, '85. Died March 3, 1901.
- Ives, William, Ln. Y. Men's Assoc., Buffalo, N. Y. (189,1878) 1883, '88, '90, '94, '96, '98, '03. Ln. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
- *Jackson, Frederick, Supt. Newton F. L., Newton, Mass. (23,1876-Life member) 1877, '79, '81, '83, '86, and International, 1877. Died at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 11, 1886.
- *Jones, Horatio Gates, Am. Baptist Historical Soc'y, Roxborough, Philadelphia. Died March 14, 1893.
- *Jones, Lynds Eugene. Manager "American catalogue," New York. (21,1876) 1877. Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1902.
- *Jordan, John, jr., Chairman of Com. on L., Historical Society, Pennsylvania. Died March 23, 1890.
- *Ketchum, Silas, Pres. N. H. Antiquarian Soc'y, Contoocook, N. H. Died April 24, 1880, at Dorchester, Mass., at the home of Rev. Harlan P. Gage. His home at that time was in Windsor, Ct.
- *Kidder, Rev. Daniel P., Ln. Drew Theol. Sem., Madison, N. J. (273,1879) 1879. Died July 29, 1891.
- *Kite, William, Ln. Friends' F. L., Germantown, Pa. (186,1878.) Died Feb. 10, 1900.
- *Knight, J. B., Franklin Inst. L., Philadelphia, Pa. (38,1876.) Died 1878.
- *Lee, John W. M., Ln. Mercantile L., Baltimore, Md. (185,1878) 1877, '79, '81. Died 1896.
- Liggitt, John T., Chmn. Com. P. L., Detroit, Mich. 810 4th Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- Loos, Alexander, Ln. German Society, Pennsylvania. (37,1876.) Present address not ascertained.
- *Leyboldt, Frederick, Publisher *Library journal*, New York. (88,1878) 1877, '81. Died March 31, 1884.
- *Macrum, James Marius, Ln. Mercantile L., Pittsburgh, Pa. (12,1876.) Died in London, March, 1883.
- *Marshall, Thomas, Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa. Died June 29, 1883.
- Matthews, Miss H. Louise, Lynn, Mass. (807,1890) 1890, 1902. Asst. ln. F. P. L., Lynn, Mass.
- McCulloch, Fanny G., Birchard L., Fremont, O. O. S. & S. O. Home, Xenia, O.
- McCulloch, Maggie G., Asst. ln. Birchard L., Fremont, O. Mrs. O. J. Richards, 27 Burt St., Cleveland, O.
- Merriam, Miss Mary Bates, Catlg., Canton, Mass. (35,1876) 1877, '79. Greenwood, Middlesex Co., Mass.
- Meyer, Charles E., Ln. Grand Lodge of Pa., F. & A. M., Philadelphia, Pa. Present address not ascertained.
- *Miller, O. H., Ln. State L., Harrisburg, Pa. Died.
- *Morris, Oran Wilkinson, Ln. Cooper Union L., New York. Died Aug. 9, 1877.
- *Murray, T. C., Asst. ln. J. H. Univ. L., Baltimore, Md. (9,1876.) Died 1879.
- Nolan, Dr. Edward J., Ln. Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa. (6,1876) 1877, '79, '81, '83, '85, '86, '87, '89, '91, '92, '93, '97, '98, '99, and International, 1897.
- *Nourse, Prof. John E., Professor U. S. Navy, Ln. U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. Professor U. S. Navy, May 21, 1864. Retired list April 17, 1881. Died Oct. 8, 1889.
- Noyes, Edward A., Ln. Portland P. L., Portland, Me. Portland, Me.
- *Noyes, Stephen B., Ln. Brooklyn Mercantile L., Brooklyn, N. Y. (27,1876) 1877, '79, '81. Died March 8, 1885.
- *Olmstead, Mrs. Cornelia B., Ln. Wadsworth L., Genesee, N. Y. (15,1876) 1877, '79, and International, 1877. Died Feb. 11, 1880.
- Peoples, William Thaddeus, Ln. Mercantile L., New York, N. Y. (3,1876) 1877, '79, '81, '82, '83, '85, '86, '87, '92, '93, '95, '97, '99, 1900, '02, '03.
- *Perot, T. Morris, Mercantile L., Philadelphia, Pa. Died Nov. 15, 1902.
- *Poole, Reuben B., Ln. Y. M. C. A., New York, N. Y. (36,1876) 1877, '81, '85, '86, '79, '81, '82, '92, '93, '94. Died April 6, 1895. For biographical sketch see A. L. A. Proceedings, Denver conference, 1895.
- *Poole, William Frederick, Ln. P. L., Chicago, Ill. (45, 1876) 1877, '78, '81, '82, '83, '85, '86, '87, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, and International, 1877. Died in Chicago, March 1, 1894. For biographical sketch see L. J., March, 1894.
- Powell, George May, Sec. Am. Forest Council, Philadelphia, Pa. 1224 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pusey, Pennock, Minn. Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn. Titusville, Pa.

- *Read, Daniel, LL.D., Late President Univ. of Missouri. Died at Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1878.
 Rich, Miss S. Louise, Ln. L. Assoc., Hastings, Minn. 108 Revere St., Boston, Mass.
 Richards, Jonathan, Penn. Hospital, Philadelphia. Present address not ascertained.
 *Rhoades, Benjamin H., Ln. Redwood L., Newport, R. I. (181, 1878.) Died Dec. 23, 1880.
 Robinson, Mrs. F. W., Ln. Otis L., Norwich, Ct. (18, 1876.) Asst. In. Otis L., Norwich, Ct.
 Robinson, Prof. Otis H., Ln. Univ. of Rochester L., Rochester, N. Y. (10, 1876) 1881. Professor Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
 Rogers, Thomas P. W., Ln. Fletcher L., Burlington, Vt. (34, 1876) 1877, '79, '81, and International, 1877. Manchester, N. H.
 Rosengarten, J. G., Philadelphia, Pa. (2169, 1901.) Pres. F. L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Rowland, William L., Ln. P. L., Rockford, Ill. (31, 1876.) Died Sept. 27, 1900.
 Rule, Miss Elizabeth E., Lynn, Mass. Miss Rule has attended the conferences of 1879, '87, and 1902, as delegate of Lynn F. P. L. (169, 1878.) Asst. P. L., Lynn, Mass.
 Schwartz, Jacob, Ln. Apprentices' L., New York, N. Y. (4, 1876) 1877, '85, '86. New York, N. Y.
 *Smith, Lloyd P., Ln. Library Co. of Phila., Philadelphia, Pa. (188, 1878) 1881, '82, '83, and International. 1877. Died July 2, 1886.
 Spofford, Ainsworth Rand, Ln. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. (10, 1876) 1877, '81, '92, 1900. Asst. In. of Congress, Washington, D. C.
 Stevens, Helen, Ln. Sawyer F. L., Gloucester, Mass. Mrs. Thomas Babson, Boston, Mass.
 Stevens, Joseph L., jr., Supt. F. L., Gloucester, Mass. 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
 Stevens, Miss Lucy, Ln. P. L., Toledo, O. (16, 1876) 1881, '83, '85, '86, '87. 122 16th St., Toledo, O.
 *Thomas, W. H. B., Pamphlet L., Mt. Holly, N. J. (32, 1876.) Died Feb. 2, 1897.
 Thompson, J. S., Swedesboro, N. J. Present address not ascertained.
 Tyler, Arthur Wellington, Ln. Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. (8, 1876) 1877, '81, '82, '87, '89, '90, '93, '97. 1902. Asst. In. P. L., Washington, D. C.
 Van Name, Prof. Addison, Ln. Yale College L., New Haven, Ct. (39, 1876) 1877, '79, '86, '87, '92, 1902.
 Vickers, Thomas, Ln. P. L., Cincinnati, O. (7, 1876) International, 1877. Supt. of Schools—Ohio.
 *Vinton, Frederic, Ln. College of N. J., Princeton, N. J. (26, 1876) 1877, '79, '81. Died Jan. 1, 1890.
 *Wallace, John William, President Penn. Historical Society. Died Jan. 12, 1884.
 *Walter, Joseph R., Wilmington Institute, Del. Inst. of Mechanic Arts, and Hist. Soc'y of Delaware. Member Wilmington Hist. L. Board, 1876-1882. Died.
 *Ward, James Warner, Grosvenor L., Buffalo, N. Y. (14, 1876) 1882, '83, '90. Ln. Grosvenor L., 1874-1895. Died June 28, 1897.
 *Ward, Townsend, Sec. Penn. Historical Society. Died Aug. 13, 1885.
 *Ware, Henry, Keeper Bates Hall, Boston P. L., Boston, Mass. (366, 1879) 1879. Died 1885.
 Warren, Samuel R., Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. Clerk in the War Department, Washington, D. C.
 West, Charles E., Brooklyn Heights Seminary. Present address not ascertained.
 Whitney, Miss E. Fannie, Ln. P. L., Concord, Mass. (28, 1876) 1879. Concord, Mass.
 Whitney, James Lyman, Asst. Supt. Boston P. L., Boston, Mass. (59, 1876) 1879, '82, '83, '85, '86, '96, '99, 1900, '02, and International, 1897. Chief Dept of Manuscripts, P. L., Boston, Mass.
 *Winsor, Justin, Superintendent Boston P. L., Boston, Mass. (46, 1876) 1877, '79, '81, '82, '83, '85, '86, '87, '89, and International, 1877 and 1897. Died Oct. 22, 1897. See A. L. A. Proceedings Chautauqua Conf., 1898.
 Worthington, Samuel, Friends' Hist. Assoc. (40, 1876.) Present address not ascertained.
 Yates, James, Public Ln., Leeds, England. (187, 1878) 1887, and International, 1877. Leeds, England.

EDITH WALLBRIDGE CARR.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES IN 1903.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S gifts for the establishment or development of free public libraries in the United States during 1903 ranged very closely with the record for the preceding year, being somewhat larger in amount and smaller in extent of distribution. Mr. Carnegie's benefactions for the year reached a total of \$5,633,500, this sum being distributed among 117 places in 29 states and two territories (Oklahoma and Indian Territory). For the previous year the record was \$4,214,000 to 160 places, in 31 states, three territories and Canada. The policy of encouraging the smaller towns and cities to maintain public libraries has evidently been continued, for the majority of the individual gifts recorded are of amounts ranging from ten to thirty thousand dollars. The usual conditions, requiring a 10 per cent. maintenance fund and the provision of a site, have been uniformly imposed, and in several cases have led to a refusal of the sum offered. At the same time, in several cities previous opposition to the acceptance of Carnegie gifts has been overcome, notably in Louisville, where plans for the \$250,000 library building are already under consideration, and in Denver, where the offer of \$200,000 is in a fair way toward realization. While the majority of the gifts made this year were moderate in individual amount, several of special importance are to be noted, among them the offer of \$1,500,000 to Philadelphia for 30 branch library buildings, just now finally accepted; \$1,500,000 for the development of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library; \$350,000 additional to the District of Columbia Public Library for a system of branches; \$250,000 to Cleveland for branch library buildings; \$100,000 for the establishment and endowment of a library training school for Western Reserve University; and a like sum to Camden, N. J.

The year's record of Carnegie gifts for the United States is as follows:

Adrian, Mich.	\$10,000	Chariton, Ia.	\$10,000
Ames, Ia.	10,000	Chickasaw, Ind. Territory.	10,000
Ann Arbor, Mich.	20,000	Claremont, Wis.	15,000
Anoka, Minn.	12,500	Cleburne, Tex.	10,000
Ardmore, Indian Territory.	15,000	Cleveland, O.	250,000
Atlantic City, N. J.	60,000	Colorado City, Colo.	10,000
Auburn, Me.	25,000	Colorado Springs, Colo.	50,000
Augusta, Ga.	50,000	Columbia, Tenn.	10,000
Bayfield, Wis.	10,000	Columbus, O.	50,000
Bayonne, N. J.	50,000	Council Bluffs, Ia. (additional).	20,000
Belding, Mich.	10,000	Dowagiac, Mich.	10,000
Beloit (Wis.) College.	50,000	Elwood, Ind.	5,000
Belton, Tex.	10,000	Eufaula, Ala.	10,000
Berkeley, Cal.	40,000	Evansville, Ind.	13,500
Berlin, Wis.	10,000	Everett, Wash.	25,000
Boisé, Idaho (additional).	5,000	Fairhaven, Wash.	12,500
Brainerd, Minn.	12,000	Flint, Mich. (additional).	10,000
Brownwood, Tex.	10,000	Frankfort, N. Y.	10,000
Brunswick, Me.	12,000	Freehold, N. J.	10,000
Camden, N. J.	100,000	Gallipolis, O.	12,500
Canandaigua, N. Y.	10,000		
Cape May, N. J.	10,000		

Goshen, N. Y....	\$10,000	Perry, Ia.....	\$10,000
Grand Haven, Mich.....	15,000	Petaluma, Cal....	12,500
Greenville, Tex....	20,000	Philadelphia Coll. of Phys. & Surg.....	500,000
Grinnell (Ia.) College.....	50,000	Philadelphia.....	1,500,000
Hamburg, Pa.....	10,000	Pittsburgh Carnegie L.....	1,500,000
Hastings, Neb....	15,000	Pittsfield, Me....	10,000
Holliston, Mass..	10,000	Princeton, Ind....	15,000
Hornellsville, N.Y.	25,000	Pueblo, Colo. (additional).....	10,000
Hudson, Mass....	12,500	Red Wing, Minn. (additional).....	2,000
Hudson, Wis.....	10,000	Rensselaer, Ind..	15,000
Iowa City, Ia. (additional).....	10,000	Rhineland, Wis..	12,500
Iowa Falls, Ia....	10,000	Rochester, N. H..	17,500
La Grange, Ill....	12,500	St. Peter, Minn..	10,000
Lansdowne, Pa....	10,000	Salem, O.....	17,500
Laramie, Wyo....	20,000	Sauk Centre, Minn.	10,000
Laredo, Tex.....	10,000	Shelbyville, Ill..	10,000
Lebanon, Ind....	12,500	Solway, N. Y....	10,000
Lee, Mass.....	10,000	Spokane, Wash..	75,000
Litchfield, Ill..	10,000	Sterling, Ill.....	15,000
Livingston, Mont.	10,000	Stillwater, Ind..	10,000
Manhattan, Kan..	10,000	Taunton, Mass. (additional).....	10,000
Mansfield, O.....	35,000	Taylorville, Ill..	12,500
Marengo, Ia.....	10,000	Tecumseh, Mich..	8,000
Marion, Ia.....	10,000	Tuscola, Ill.....	10,000
Medina, N. Y....	10,000	Union, S. C.....	10,000
Missoula, Mont..	12,500	Urbana, O.....	15,000
Moberly, Mo. (additional).....	5,000	Vinton, Ia.....	10,000
Monticello, Ia....	10,000	Visalia, Cal.....	10,000
Mt. Pleasant, Ia.	15,000	Washburn, Wis..	15,000
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	12,500	Washington, D. C. (additional).....	350,000
Needham, Mass..	10,000	Western Reserve University.....	100,000
Norwalk, O.....	75,000	Williamstown, Mass.....	10,000
Oelwein, Ia.....	25,000	Wilmotte, Ill....	10,000
Oklahoma City, O. T.....	30,000	Wilmington, N. C.	25,000
Palo Alto, Cal....	10,000	Wiscasset, Me....	4,000
Paris, Ky.....	12,000	Wooster, O.....	12,500
Park Rapids, Minn.	10,000		
Paxton, Ill.....	10,000		
Penn Yan, N. Y..	10,000		

A. L. A. CATALOG.

Work on the revision was begun October, 1902, and the first preliminary lists printed and sent out for criticism just before New Year's, 1903. Each list was sent first to specialists for their opinions on subject matter and adaptation to public library readers. Nearly 40 separate lists aggregating 15,902 titles were reviewed by 268 different critics representing leading colleges, universities, libraries and professions. Returns from these critics were so prompt that we tabulated, duplicated and sent them to the A. L. A. advisory board of 16 in the scant six months before the Niagara meeting in June. As soon as all returns on any one list were complete from the advisory board, their opinions were tabulated and the resultant opinion of specialists and library critics on each title expressed as follows:

unanimous approval	+
weight of opinion favorable	+ ?
" " unfavorable	- ?
opinion about equally divided	?
unanimous disapproval	-

Minus titles were dropped from farther consideration. Others were classed and nearly all annotated either from the classified file of notes which the N. Y. State Library has been systematically compiling for several years, or from reviews which had to be consulted in order to classify new or unknown books.

At this stage best results demanded that the mass of varying opinions be subjected to the crucible of experience and discrimination of some one person whose judgment would command general confidence. It is the good fortune of the A. L. A. that for this difficult task was secured Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, former public librarian of Milwaukee and now special bibliographer of Buffalo Public Library, who has accepted appointment as associate editor for selection and been commissioned by the Library of Congress as a special agent to aid in the preparation of the exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In the light of the combined criticisms and notes, Mrs. Elmendorf chooses for each subject on the basis of 8000 volumes a quota of the most important books, with an alternative list of those most reluctantly omitted from first choice. The first or "sure" titles are put in type by the Library of Congress; the alternative or "doubtful" titles are typewritten. Both lists will go to specialists and advisory board for their final word, and the printed lists to about 70 librarians known to be specially interested in book selection. The first section of the former list, consisting of the titles in philosophy and ethics, was sent to the Library of Congress for printing Dec. 16, and every effort will be made to distribute the catalog by May 1.

From the announcement of the plan at the Boston meeting 25 years ago, the notes have

Mr. Carnegie's gifts for libraries in Great Britain were unusually large, and were scattered lavishly through the United Kingdom. No complete record of them is available for this review; but it may be noted that his gifts to Canada, The Hague and New Zealand reached a total of \$1,885,000, as follows:

Dunedin, New Zealand.....	\$10,000
The Hague.....	1,500,000
Paris, Ont., Canada.....	10,000
St. Mary's, Canada.....	5,000
Toronto, Ont., Canada.....	350,000
Westport, New Zealand.....	10,000

The most notable of these gifts, that to The Hague, was for the erection and maintenance of a Temple of Peace and library devoted to international arbitration. In New Zealand Carnegie library gifts are still novelties, and there has been much discussion and some misconception of the conditions imposed. One city, Gisborne, declined to receive a Carnegie grant for the Turunganui Library on account of the maintenance appropriation required; and in Dunedin, where the offer of \$10,000 has been accepted, an effort toward the practical evasion of the conditions was made in the proposal that two separate library departments in separate buildings be maintained—one a "lending branch," requiring a membership fee, and the other a free reading room, which it was argued might be regarded as a "free public library," by Mr. Carnegie.

been the most essential factor in the "A. L. A. catalog." Though we speak of the 1893 book by this name, it recognized in its title that the 'Hamlet' was left out and is called not "A. L. A. catalog," but "Catalog of A. L. A. library," for what our committees really did was to select and exhibit an A. L. A. library, but they had not time to make the notes which would have made it the A. L. A. catalog. Though the book now printing has had the benefit of very extensive and cordial co-operation from the best people we could select in the entire country, and the executive work has gone forward with unusual smoothness and rapidity for so difficult an undertaking, and though it will contain many notes, we all recognize that it is quite impossible to make this edition satisfactory. We must have copies that each collaborator can keep by his side and mark with additions, omissions, corrections and specially new notes from time to time. Then we can focalize at a single point the combined results of constant use both by libraries and individuals, and in the third edition we may hope for the first time to print a book fairly deserving the title "A. L. A. catalog." Fortunately for librarianship and good reading, the national librarian is taking a warm interest in this work and is giving much of his personal attention to it.

MELVIL DEWEY.

LIBRARIES AND NET PRICES.

THE American Library Association committee on the relation of libraries and the booktrade has issued the following bulletin, dated December, 1903, compactly printed on a private mailing card:

SUGGESTIONS TO LIBRARIANS.

1. Learn about book prices in England. Subscribe for the *Bookseller*, English, \$1.80 per year, monthly, or the *Publishers' Circular*, \$1.75 per year, weekly. Latter corresponds to our *Publishers' Weekly*. Also the *Athenaeum*, English, \$3.25 per year, weekly; the best critical journal in English; contains reviews and advertisements of English books. Get catalogs of "Surplus books" of Mudie's Library, 265 High Holborn, London, W. C., which quote low prices on recent, slightly-used books. Get catalog of best English publishers and of a few of best English dealers in second-hand books.

2. Save money by importing. Free libraries may import any book free of duty. Any large library will furnish names of English publishers and secondhand dealers, and of reliable importers in this country or foreign agents in England. Small, local dealers cannot generally import to good advantage.

3. The following prices illustrate the possible saving by importing. First price is American, second, English:
Chambers's Cyc. of Eng. Lit....\$13.50 \$7.88

Eng. Men of Letters. Ser..... \$0.68 \$0.50
Contemporary Sci. Ser..... 1.00 .44
Garnett & Gosse. Illustrated hist.

of Eng. lit..... 22.60 15.00
Modern Eng. Writers. Ser..... .90 .53
Periods of European Lit..... 1.35 1.25
Story of the Nations, new vols.. 1.22 1.05
Lamb's works, ed. Lucas, 7 v.. 14.18 11.03

4. Most libraries find their supply of standard fiction (200 to 300 of most popular old books like "Les Miserables and "David Copperfield") not equal to the demand. If this demand is met, many borrowers will be satisfied and the purchase of recent high-priced novels can be more often deferred. The latter, if still wanted a year from publication, can be bought cheaply second-hand.

5. While prices are high on new books is a good time to buy sets of periodicals.

6. Prices of technical books have advanced little, and the demand for them is always present.

7. The present is a good time to direct book money to binding, which is always needed.

8. Many libraries would do well to spend more on current periodicals, they are always fresh, and can in a measure take the place of the latest books.

9. The Philadelphia Bookstore, 1516 Chestnut street, sells recent books slightly used in Booklover's Library, at reasonable prices.

10. Book auctions offer chances to buy good books at low prices. A later bulletin will tell how to buy at auction with little trouble and no risk.

11. Suggestions for further bulletins are requested.

Address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the committee. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, N. Y. Public Library, 226 West 42d street; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

FOR AN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Bibliographical Society of Chicago has issued a circular urging the organization of an American Bibliographical Society, and submitting a draft of a constitution for such a body. This subject has had consideration at various meetings of the society, and at the Niagara Falls meeting the committee charged with it recommended that "in the formation of a national bibliographical society the Chicago Society should invite widely the co-operation of book collectors and scholars generally, besides librarians, in order to give the new society a more representative character at the start." In the circular such a general invitation is extended. Such a society it is stated, "should offer at its meetings opportunity for the discussion of bibliographical plans and problems, and in its publications, works

of scholarly character especially in American bibliography, but without neglecting other branches of the subject; it should collect and make known information about bibliographical undertakings in progress or in preparation in this and other countries; it should try to arouse the interest of book collectors in scholarly research, and endeavor to persuade them to make their treasures available to the student and scientific worker and thus to take active part in the promotion of learning; it should finally have for its chief object the establishment of an Institute for bibliographical research where large national undertakings could be planned and executed, and which could represent this country in an efficient way in such international undertakings as are sure to be proposed in a more and more increasing degree. The possibility of an international bibliographical congress at St. Louis in connection with the World's Fair makes the present time especially propitious for the formation of a society representative of American bibliography."

The proposed constitution submitted is as follows:

"1. The name of this society shall be the AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

"2. The object of the society shall be to promote bibliographical study and research.

"3. The officers of the society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a recorder and curator. The affairs of the society, including the election of members, the adoption of by-laws, the calling of meetings, and the selection of works to be printed, shall be in the hands of a council, consisting of the officers, the last ex-president, and four councilors. The president, ex-president, secretary, and treasurer shall constitute the executive board of the council. The officers shall be elected annually and serve until the election of their successors. Of the councilors two shall be elected every two years, to serve two years. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the council. But in case of vacancy in the presidency the council shall elect one of the vice-presidents as president. Standing committees, and special committees not otherwise provided for, shall be appointed by the president.

"4. Any person approved by the council may become a member of the society on payment of three dollars, which shall take the place of the membership fee for the first year. The annual fee shall be two dollars, payable April 1st. Any member who shall pay to the society, in one sum, fifty dollars, shall be a life member and exempt from further dues. A member whose fees have been in arrears for more than one year shall be dropped from the society, but may be restored by the council on payment of all back dues.

"5. On the unanimous recommendation of the council the society may elect honorary members, who shall be exempt from all fees. The number of such members shall never exceed ten. A member who has rendered distinguished service to bibliography or to the society may, on the proposal of a member at an annual meeting, be elected a fellow of the society.

"6. All fees of life members, together with such other sums as may be given for the purpose, shall be set aside as a publication fund, not to be used for the ordinary expenses of the society.

"7. Branch societies may be formed in any place where ten or more members reside, by the election of a local secretary and by notifying the national secretary of the action taken.

"8. Amendments to this constitution may be voted on at an annual meeting, if notice has been given at a previous annual meeting, or if the amendment has received the unanimous approval of the council."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN LIBRARY HISTORY.

THE Librarian of Congress has received from Dr. Bernard C. Steiner the manuscript of a history of the Maryland libraries for the series of "Contributions to American library history." In addition to chapters on the Bray libraries, early circulating libraries, state library laws, etc., by the compiler, the work contains accounts of the state library, by L. H. Dielman, the Baltimore Library Company and Maryland Historical Society, by George W. McCreary, the Maryland Institute Library, by John M. Carter, the Mercantile Library, by John M. Glenn, the Johns Hopkins University Library, by Nicholas Murray, the Woodstock College Library, by Richard J. O'Brien, the Odd Fellows Library, by J. E. Nunn, the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, by Marcia C. Noyes, the Maryland Diocesan Library, by George B. Utley, and the Friends' Library, by Edward Stabler, Jr. An account of the Peabody Institute Library for this history is in preparation by Dr. Uhler.

From Dr. E. S. Holden, librarian of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, there has been received the manuscript of a history of the library of the Military Academy prepared by him for this series of library histories. The work extends to about 70 pages in ms. and contains a large amount of useful and interesting information regarding the development of the library, its present condition, organization, collections, etc.

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES.

Finance committee: Sam Walter Foss, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of C. K. Bolton.

Committee on library administration: W. R. Eastman, Cornelia Marvin, Hiller C. Wellman.

Committee on co-operation with N. E. A.: James H. Canfield, Melvil Dewey, Electra C. Doren.

Committee on library training (continued): Mary W. Plummer, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, Katharine L. Sharp, Alice B. Kroeger, Mary E. Robbins, Edwin H. Anderson.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association will be held in New York City on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 26, 1904, at 3.30 p.m., at the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 298 Broadway.

State Library Commissions.

MARYLAND STATE L. COMMISSION: Bernard C. Steiner, secretary, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

The State Library Commission established under chapter 247, laws of 1902, submitted its report to Governor Smith, under date of Dec. 1, 1903. Thirty-two travelling libraries in boxes of 35 books each were prepared and sent out through the state. They were cataloged by the Enoch Pratt Free Library, under contract with the commission. The commission received many more applications for these travelling libraries than they were able to supply. The first boxes were sent out Dec. 19, 1902, and to Dec. 1, 1903, a total of 97 boxes were sent out. The boxes went into 19 of the 23 counties of the state. Of the \$2000 appropriated in 1902, for two years, the commission has spent \$1204.55—\$677.06 for books. From the state library the commission received 278 volumes. For the future the commission asks an appropriation of \$2500 annually, so as to prosecute its work vigorously and meet more fully the demands upon it in every part of the state. The commission has also prepared a draft of a law to be submitted to the session of the legislature of 1904, revising the laws of the state relating to libraries. The proposed law eliminates the other library commission established in 1902, and is, in fact, a general public library law.

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress.

Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: William S. Burns, Public Documents Office.

The annual meeting of the association, held Dec. 9, was devoted entirely to business. The matter occupying chief attention was the election of officers. Besides those mentioned above, the following were chosen: 1st vice-president, Miss Josephine A. Clark, librarian of the Department of Agriculture; 2d vice-president, Edward Farquhar, Patent Office Library; three members to serve with the officers as executive committee: Theodore W. Koch, Library of Congress; Edwin L. Burchard, librarian Department of Commerce; Col. Weston Flint, librarian Public Library. The secretary's report showed a membership of 186, and that of the treasurer indicated a substantial balance to the credit of the association.

Owing to the small number present, the memorabilia relating to the late Henry Carington Bolton, which had been planned for this meeting, were postponed till Jan. 13.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Renée B. Stern, 5515 Woodlawn avenue.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Chicago Public Library.

The Chicago Library Club met on the evening of Dec. 10 in room 434, Fine Arts Building. Mr. Thomas Delaney, of Lyon, Healy & Co., discussed "The place of music in libraries." Mr. Delaney felt that such a small proportion of the public would use the music that it would be unfair to tax the general public for its purchase. As to selecting music to elevate the public taste, no music being actually "bad," it would be difficult to draw the line in making selection. That all sorts of books (except the actually vicious) could be obtained at the public library, did not mean that their circulation is a thing to be commended; nor does the indiscriminate loaning of books always stimulate desire for a better class of books. The same might be true of music, and the greater proportion borrowed be of a class scarcely to justify the public in bearing the expense of such a library. The library might also inculcate a habit of skimming instead of thorough study, as there is a time limit on borrowing. Moreover the music stores are most generous in their loaning of music to students, and some few even conduct loan libraries at a low rate. Libraries could, however, do much in increasing their collections on literature of music.

Mr. C. A. Larson, of the Chicago Public Library, also told about "Music in public libraries," beginning with the Brooklyn Library, which was, as far as known, the first public library in the United States to circulate music. The nucleus of this collection was formed through the generosity of one of the trustees who, in 1882, gave funds for the purchase of music, and it now numbers over 2000 volumes, exclusive of works on theory and practice of music, musical biographies, etc., with an annual circulation of over 6000 volumes. The collection is of standard works, with no popular ephemeral music in it. The Brookline, Los Angeles, Buffalo, N. Y. Free Circulating and some dozen other libraries containing music were discussed. The Chicago Public Library collection of music and books about music was described, but while it contains a large percentage of standard works, a goodly share of its rarer works were sent to enrich the especially fine collection of the Newberry Library. A paper was read descriptive of the Newberry Library collection, which is as large as any in the United States, except that in the Library of Congress, and excels the latter in the number of its rare specimens. The collection of old opera scores is especially fine,

and next year attention will be given to increasing the number of more recent works. Besides books, there are many boxes of sheet music in the library.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Delaney, a short business meeting was held. The resignations of Mrs. Crouse and Miss Bogle were accepted. The home libraries committee resigned, a new committee to be appointed. Miss Dickey accepted the chairmanship of the committee on relation of schools and libraries. The following amendment to the constitution offered by the executive committee will be voted upon at the January meeting of the club: "Honorary membership may be conferred upon recommendation of the executive committee and unanimous vote of the club on persons who have done especially valuable work in co-operation with the club."

RENÉE B. STERN, *Secretary*.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Judson T. Jennings, Carnegie Library, Duquesne.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Pearl Jones, Carnegie Library, Braddock.

The Monongahela Valley Library Association held its annual meeting at the new Carnegie Library of Duquesne, Pa., Jan. 5. Eighteen members out of a membership of 21 were present. Mr. Judson T. Jennings, the librarian of the new Carnegie Library at Duquesne read a paper and conducted a discussion on "The selection of books." The aids used in the selection of the Duquesne Library were exhibited. The concluding thought was that the librarian should first post himself thoroughly on the best lists and other aids on book selection, secondly he should study his community and out of this combination would probably come the selection of the best books for the readers. Mr. Judson T. Jennings was elected president; Miss Frances Cluley, Homestead, vice-president; Miss Pearl Jones, Braddock, secretary-treasurer.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Baldwin, Teachers' College Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Miller, Equitable Life Insurance Library, 120 Broadway.

The address by Dr. James H. Canfield, on "Specialization of libraries," presented at the November meeting of the club and printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for December, has been reprinted as a separate leaflet and copies may be obtained on application to the secretary.

The matter of conducting a library institute in the spring is under consideration by the executive committee, and it is planned to secure a full co-operative report on the libraries of Westchester county and vicinity, as a guide in determining the need of institute work.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

It has been thought best this year to give the students more practice than heretofore in the daily business routine of library work, before allowing them to do much work in the children's rooms. During the first term therefore the students have been scheduled, for their practice work, as general assistants in the five branch libraries, only one afternoon each week being spent in the children's rooms. At the end of the term the students were required to pass an examination in library records, statistics, desk work, etc., and they are now ready to take up their work in the children's rooms.

On Nov. 28 and 30 Miss Mary Wright Plummer, director of the Pratt Institute Library School, gave two lectures on "Classics for children" and "Poetry for children," and on Dec. 8 Miss Marie L. Shedlock, of London, England, the well-known story teller and lecturer on the art of telling stories to children, began a course of instruction to the students. The course, which lasted 10 days, consisted of 10 lectures, and much instruction to the students individually, each student having opportunities to tell stories in Miss Shedlock's presence and thus benefiting by her personal criticisms. It may be well to mention here that for several years story telling to children has formed part of the regular work of the staff of the Children's Department of this library. This course of Miss Shedlock's has been of incalculable benefit to the children's librarians as well as to the students in the Training School, for Miss Shedlock is an unequalled exponent of her art.

The subjects of Miss Shedlock's lectures were as follows: Art of story telling; Elements to avoid in story telling; Elements to seek in story telling; Stories for little children; "The fir-tree" and "Olé Luk-Oie" from Hans Christian Andersen; The fun and philosophy of Andersen; The poetry and pathos of Andersen; Poems for children from nine to twelve years of age; Passages from Shakespeare and Milton for children from nine to twelve years of age; Miscellaneous fairy tales.

MABEL A. FROTHINGHAM,
Secretary Training School.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The students enjoyed a Christmas recess which began Thursday, Dec. 24. Lectures were resumed Tuesday, Jan. 5. Not daunted by the coming examination, an impromptu Christmas merry-making was arranged for Friday evening, Dec. 18. A Christmas tree

laden with gifts limited in price to ten cents were dispensed by a Santa Claus whose voice bore a striking resemblance to a member of the senior class.

Mr. Charles H. Gould, librarian of McGill University, visited the state library and school Dec. 22 and spoke informally to both classes on "Library interests in Canada."

Mr. William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has accepted the invitation of the New York State Library School Alumni Association to fill the alumni lectureship for 1903-4.

The senior class are making a study of the English translations of the *Odyssey*. Any experience as to the translations most appropriate for general use will be gladly welcomed.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The course in Foreign Fiction will be conducted this year by the director.

The work in Paleography will be given to the advanced class this year by Mr. William Warner Bishop, of Princeton University Library, in the absence of the usual lecturer, Dr. Egbert of Columbia University. Mr. Bishop's course on the History of Learning will be given to the first-year class during the winter term.

Other lecturers expected are:

Mr. J. C. Dana, on The periodical room.

Miss C. M. Hewins, on Some earlier writers for children.

Miss F. B. Hawley, on the Non-technical qualifications of the librarian.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, on some topic connected with Foreign libraries.

Mr. George Iles, on the Evaluation of books.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, subject not announced.

Miss M. E. Robbins, on the Work of the reorganizer.

Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, subject not announced.

Miss I. E. Lord, on College libraries.

Miss M. E. Sargent, on the Work of the town library.

The advanced class will listen to the following lectures during the winter term, aside from their regular lecture courses:

The bibliography of bibliography, by the Director.

The bibliography of travel, by Miss I. E. Lord.

The bibliography of biography, by Miss E. B. Woodruff.

The bibliography of the classics, by Mr. W. W. Bishop.

The bibliography of social science, by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings.

The bibliography of literature, by Mr. Frank B. Gay.

The bibliography of useful arts, by Mr. II. H. B. Meyer.

The bibliography of natural science, by Miss S. A. Hutchinson.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

Reviews.

ARBER, Edward, *ed.* The term catalogues, 1668-1709, A.D., with a number for Easter term, 1711 A.D.: a contemporary bibliography of English literature in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Anne; ed. from the very rare quarterly lists of new books . . . etc., issued by the booksellers, etc., of London. In 3 v. v. 1, 1668-1682 A.D., text and index. Privately printed, London, Professor Edward Arber, 73 Shepherd's Bush Road, West Kensington, 1903. [Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y., agents for U. S.] 16+576 p. Q.

Volume I of Professor Edward Arber's reprint of the "Term catalogues" has been distributed to subscribers. The work, which will be completed in three volumes, makes accessible for the first time to students and bibliographers the only systematic record of the vast output of the English press from 1668 to 1709.

The "Term catalogue," so-called, was a six-penny quarterly journal whose publication was begun shortly after the great fire in London. It aimed to be a classified list of the titles of new books and reprints issued by the various London publishers. At the time there were four law "terms" (now called "sittings") when the courts were in session, as distinguished from "vacations" when the courts were not sitting. These seem to have been the seasons when business of all kinds was especially active. They were Hilary Term, Easter Term, Trinity Term and Michaelmas Term. Each number of this catalog was said to record "Books printed and published" in one of these four terms. According to the "Century dictionary" the dates of these law terms were as follows: "Hilary Term, beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; Easter Term, from about the 15th of April to the 8th of May; Trinity Term, from the 22d of May to the 12th of June, and Michaelmas Term, from the 2d to the 25th of November." Mr. Eames, in his "List of catalogues published for the use of the English booktrade," in Growoll and Eames's work, "Three centuries of English booktrade bibliography," gives the exact dates of each term for each year, taken from John J. Bond's "Handy-book of rules and tables for verifying dates," 1866. According to this, Hilary Term began with Jan. 23 or 24 and ended with Feb. 12 or 13; Easter Term was very variable, beginning sometimes as early as April 12 and ending May 8, and again beginning as late as May 10 and ending June 5; Trinity Term sometimes began as early as May 26, ending June 14, and again beginning as late as June 23, ending July 12; Michaelmas Term was more constant, beginning on

Oct. 23 or 24 and ending Nov. 28 or 29. Nor are we to believe that the books recorded were published within the time specified. It is more likely that the aim was to have each catalog record the books published since the issue of the preceding number, that is, from the end of one term of court to the end of the next.

The issues of the "Term catalogues" are divided by Mr. Arber into six series, as follows:

Series.	Nos.
I. Michaelmas Term, 1668, To Trinity Term, 1670.....	8
II. Easter Term, 1670 to Trinity Term, 1674.....	18
III. Michaelmas Term, 1674, to Trinity Term, 1680.....	24
IV. Michaelmas Term, 1680, to Michaelmas Term, 1695.....	59
V. Hilary Term, 1696, to Trinity Term, 1709.....	52
VI. A Single Number for Easter Term, 1711.....	1

The last, however, being but a single number, issued a long time after the publication had really ceased to exist, is hardly a "series." Including this last issue the total is 160 numbers, and Mr. Arber has succeeded in locating one copy of every issue, with a single exception. When we consider the extremely fugitive character of the publication and its comparatively small interest to the public generally, and to special students even, until very recently, this is indeed remarkable. This missing number is No. 58 (fourth series) for Michaelmas Term, 1695. Professor Arber, in his circular makes the following appeal, which we, in his behalf, here reprint:

"I do most earnestly entreat all who shall read this Circular to make a vigorous search for this lost number; and then to let me have the temporary use of it."

The publication was begun by John Starkey, a young bookseller at "The Mitre, in Fleet street, near Temple Bar." The issues brought out by him had the title "Mercurius Librarius, or a Catalogue of Books Printed and Published in Michaelmas [etc.] Term, 1668 [etc.]" No. 1, issued probably in November, 1668, has the following colophon:

"A Catalogue, thus printed, is intended to be continued and published at the end of every Term, if this find encouragement; it being the First Essay of this kind. Collected by, and Printed for, John Starkey," etc.

The demand for the first number was evidently satisfactory to the editor and publisher and a second duly appeared in February, 1669, with this colophon:

"The first 'Catalogue' in this kind was published at the end of last Michaelmas Term; wherein some Books were omitted, which are incerted [*sic*] in this. For prevention of which for the future, the Booksellers are desir'd to send a Title of each book they print to the Publisher as soon as printed: for

he intends to continue and publish one at the end of every Term as this is."

With the third number Starkey seems to have taken a partner, Robert Clavell, who was to continue and edit the journal during its various vicissitudes, for forty years and more; indeed, Clavell may have been the editor of the two preceding numbers. The colophon of numbers three to seven is as follows:

"Collected by John Starkey and Robert Clavell: and are to be sold by John Starkey, Bookseller, at the Mitre in Fleet street, near Temple Bar."

While the booksellers seem to have recognized the desirability of the catalog, certain features were not satisfactory to them, and simultaneously with the appearance of No. 8 of "Mercurius Librarius" appeared No. 1 of a new journal, being what Professor Arber calls the second series of the "Term catalogue." This rival publication had the title "A Catalogue of Books Printed and Published at London in Easter Term, 1670." The colophon reads: "Collected by, and printed for, the Booksellers of London."

Above the colophon proper is the following very interesting note:

"The Publishers of *Mercurius Librarius* by their unreasonable demands for inserting the Titles of Books: and also their imperfect Collecting, omitting many; and refusing all under 1 sh. Price; hath occasioned the printing [of] this Catalogue wherein these defects are rectified."

This notice shows that the first series was virtually an advertising sheet, and that the publishers were obliged to pay Starkey for inserting the titles of their books.

With No. 8, which has Starkey's name alone in the colophon, "Mercurius Librarius" ceased to appear. Although there is no positive evidence on this point, the probability seems to be that Clavell left Starkey after the publication of No. 7 and himself edited the rival journal. His name appears in the colophon of No. 3 of the new catalog:

"Collected by Robert Clavell in Cross Keys Court, in Little Britain."

The colophon of most of the later numbers is "Printed for the Booksellers of London." It is known, however, that the publication was edited by Clavell until his death in 1711, when the catalog was discontinued. This Clavell, or Clavel, was described by John Dunton as follows:

"Mr. Robert Clavel is a great dealer, and has deservedly gained himself the reputation of a just man. Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, called him *the honest bookseller*. He has been Master of the Company of Stationers." He was Master of the Stationers' Company during 1698 and 1699.

The books in each number of the "Term catalogues" are classified according to subject. Clavell himself thus indicated their contents:

"Latin and English Books, Printed in Eng-

land, Divinity, History, Physick and Chyrurgery, Law, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astrology, Dialling, Measuring Land and Timber, Gauging, Navigation and Merchandize, Architecture, Horsemanship, Faulconry, Limning, Military Discipline, Heraldry, Fortifications and Fireworks, Husbandry, Gardening, School-Books, Romances, Musick, Poetry, Plays, etc."

Comparatively few numbers, however (at least in the earlier portion), have lists of books under every one of these heads. The classes *Divinity, History, Physick, Poetry and Plays, Law, Libri Latini* and *Books Reprinted* are almost certain to occur. Books in other classes are often thrown together as *Miscellaneous*.

Except for the earliest issues, the "Term catalogues" seem to have been made up and printed without expense to the publishers of the books whose titles are included. Often at the end is a section headed "Advertisement," in which are described books, or other articles, to which special attention is called by their publishers. These "Advertisements" were almost undoubtedly paid for. They often contain notices of books in preparation for which descriptions are invited.

This first volume of the reprint brings the paper down to November, 1682. Professor Arber's indexes are very full and their preparation has required a vast amount of painstaking work. "The primary design," he says of the title index, "is to remedy Robert Clavell's bungling carelessness in omitting from many of the titles in the text the names or initials of the authors, editors, etc., which are to be found in the books themselves." He estimates that 18 months will have been consumed in the comparison and verification of the thirty thousand personal names contained in the work.

This reprint will be much more useful to the student than a set of the original issues would be, even if they were procurable. Notwithstanding that the descriptions in the old booksellers' quarterly are a long way from being bibliographically accurate, the record is the best we have and it supplies titles of many books not now known to exist. Indeed, these catalogs are the only contemporary record extending over a long period.

The eminent editor, who, when this work is completed will have "edited, since 1867, twenty-five thousand pages of English books," makes, in his Introduction, what seems to us to be a curious slip. We quote the following paragraph:

"The *Mercurius Librarius* is manifestly but an imperfect representation of English literature in the years 1668 to 1670 A.D. Among other omissions, it does not contain the First Edition of *Milton's 'Paradise Lost,'* 1668; possibly for political reasons."

As a matter of fact, the first edition of "Paradise lost" has a title-page dated 1667. The book was entered in the Stationers' Reg-

isters under date of Aug. 20, 1667, and according to Professor Masson it was then "ready, or nearly ready, to appear." He says further that "copies of the book may have been out in London in the last week of August, 1667." Copies having the dates 1668 and 1669 in the imprint are not new editions, but simply the old sheets with a new title-page. It would have been strange if Starkey had included "Paradise lost" in his lists.

L. S. L.

EVANS, Charles. American bibliography: a chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets, and periodical publications printed in the United States of America from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820; with bibliographical and biographical notes. Volume 1, 1639-1729. . . . Privately printed for the author by the Blakely Press, Chicago, Anno Domini MDCCCIII. 16+446 p. 4°.

Any one who has attempted to compile a bibliography for publication will at once realize the magnitude and difficulty of Mr. Evans's task. It is said that he has been at work on it for some twenty years. The appearance of his first volume is therefore a matter of congratulation on this score alone if there were no other. But this volume should be the cause of further congratulation in that its appearance brings the complete publication of the work within reasonable expectation—a consummation devoutly to be hoped when one thinks of the unlucky fate of Sabin's monumental "Dictionary of books relating to America."

However bibliographers may differ from Mr. Evans in method, of the importance of his contribution to the materials of American literary history there can be but one opinion; and the make-up of his book is entirely in keeping with its importance. He states that no practical expense has been spared in this direction. The binding is a simple buckram, but the paper has been specially manufactured is designed for durability and takes ink, thus enabling owners to record additions and variations and to correct errata. The type—a font of bourgeois—is also new. But in the way it has been used we think a serious mistake has been made. The titles are set up solid and entirely in capitals and small capitals, lower case being reserved for imprints and notes. Seventeenth and eighteenth century titles being notoriously long, we get as a result block after block of solid capitals, than which nothing is harder to read or more trying to the eyes. The "greater distinctiveness" (preface, p. xii) sought is swallowed up in a far greater indistinctness. Furthermore, a bibliographer owes it to his clients—especially in the case of rarities like the materials of this compilation, which we seldom see, scattered as they are in various places—

that his entries should give some faint idea of the appearance of the original title-pages. Mr. Evans does not believe in linemarks save in the bibliography of incunabula; and his serried ranks of small capitals destroy what little idea we might have obtained from a judicious use of more of the beautiful font at his typesetters' command.

A feature which should have been of service to collectors is the attempted record of auction values for perfect copies of the items listed. But unfortunately Mr. Evans has very seriously impaired the usefulness of his effort by failing to make his price list as complete as diligent consultation of auction records would have rendered it, and secondly by often failing to give name or date of the sale he quotes from; we cannot tell therefore whether a price quoted by him is fair or fancy, old or recent. Catalogers will find the full names of authors with birth and death dates of value; and it may be added that the dates are repeated in the author index where omissions in the body of the work have been very largely filled.

Of the period to which Mr. Evans has limited himself—1639 to 1820—the present volume covers the 90 years up to and including 1729. It contains 3244 entries, thus affording the fullest list we have for the period. It is not surprising therefore that the list of printers and publishers is also larger than any hitherto seen. The entries are chronological as they should be, an index of authors being added. There is also a remarkable "Classified subject index" which will hardly be so useful as a straight alphabetical subject index would have been. It must be confessed that the present reviewer for one has not solved the secret of this classification. For instance, while testing the index the first entry tried happened to be the Yale catalog of 1724, and this has not yet been located in the "Classified subject index." The Harvard catalogs also seem to be hidden. This could scarcely happen with an alphabetical index of subjects.

Accidents of transcription, says Mr. Evans in his preface, "have been reduced to a minimum by this labor being entirely the work of one hand." Nevertheless a man's eyes will deceive him and his brain will play him tricks at times, which must account for the variances between the will expressed in the preface and the deed as materialized in the text. As to the general accuracy and reliability of the bibliography, time and use alone can fairly decide; one cannot verify in hours another's work of 20 years. Mr. Evans's entries appear in general to be accurate as far as my first investigations have gone. Comparison with other bibliographies has, however, revealed slips, such as the omission of parts of titles without the corresponding three points in the entry to give notice thereof, which "bibliographical fullness and exactness of descriptions" (preface, p. xi) demand. An example is no. 319, Cotton Mather's first publication. There is

nothing to show that a quotation from I Sam. xxv: 1, and four lines of Latin verse have been omitted in the transcription of the title-page. Nor are there in this case—a fault noticeable in too many other cases also—any library initials to tell us where the unique copy of the work in question is to be found. I have noted four broadside poems and one 10-page pamphlet of verse in Wegelin's list which do not seem to be in Evans's, presumably falling in the class which "have been found inadmissible among American printed books" (preface). One would like to know more about Mr. Evans's principle of rejection.

In fact Mr. Evans's chief sin in this volume is one of omission. Unconfessed omission from title-pages, insufficient auction records and incomplete location details—these defects, though few in the aggregate when compared with the total number of entries, could have been so easily minimized that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the compiler either has not had at hand the necessary bibliographical apparatus, or that he has not made so thorough an examination of well-known collections as his plan demanded, or finally that he has set himself a larger task than he can efficiently perform.

These criticisms, however, do not destroy the main fact that this is one of the important bibliographies of Americana. Whether it will rank with Sabin is an unprofitable speculation until the succeeding volumes appear. The intrinsic interest of the contents of the present volume is necessarily great and on some of the most striking points Mr. Evans touches in his preface, but he does not pretend to give us more than a preface, and perhaps it is just as well. But with the material of this volume and its immediate successor at hand, presuming that volume 2 is being prepared, there was a splendid opportunity for an authoritative and up-to-date introduction treating definitively of the colonial press of America. V. LANSING COLLINS.

BROWN, James Duff. *Manual of library economy*; with 169 illustrations. London, Scott, Greenwood & Co., 1903. 12+475 p. O. 8s. 6d. net.

Several books have been written on the history, formation, management, etc., of public libraries, notably in England. Among the most familiar, "Free town libraries," by Edward Edwards, is a most comprehensive survey of the libraries of Great Britain and the United States, in which the continental libraries are also briefly touched upon and their condition and progress compared with those of English speaking people. Thomas Greenwood, who has devoted his life and fortune to paying the debt, which he feels that he owes to the influence of public libraries on his early manhood, has caused the Public Libraries Acts to be adopted in numerous English towns by ceaseless efforts with pen and

tongue. In 1886, the firm of Scott, Greenwood & Co., of which he is a member, issued his book, "Free public libraries, organization, uses and management," which has since gone through five editions. In the United States, one of the most compact and serviceable treatises on public libraries by an individual writer is "Public libraries in America," by W. I. Fletcher. The "Library primer," by J. C. Dana, is an excellent work, but does not pretend to be anything more than its name implies, or to be applicable to libraries of more than 10,000 volumes; while "Hints to small libraries," by Mary Wright Plummer, is a useful guide and an eminently safe body of advice to follow. The two volumes issued by the Bureau of Education in 1876 and 1893, being the work of many hands, naturally lack unity of treatment, and the absence of an index in the separate issue of 1893 somewhat impairs its value.

The present work is the most ambitious attempt made thus far toward a manual of library economy. It is divided into nine main divisions containing thirty-three chapters. The divisions are arranged in the logical order of founding and organizing libraries, as follows: 1, Foundation and committees; 2 Staff; 3, Buildings; 4, Fittings and furniture; 5, Book selection and accession; 6, Classification and shelf arrangement; 7, Cataloguing, indexing, filing; 8, Maintenance and routine work; 9, Public service. The author, who is the librarian of the Finsbury Public Libraries, is widely known as one of the most progressive of English librarians, having introduced and ardently advocated safeguarded open access to book shelves in libraries, students' extra tickets and an adjustable system of classification. Having already written several books, he is now engaged in preparing "A guide to prose fiction in the English language." He has the courage of his convictions and in the present book places an asterisk before his own publications as among those especially desirable for every librarian to have.

In the chapter on "Book selection," Mr. Brown remarks: "Few literary journals review books in a manner helpful to the would-be-book-buyer, because they do not describe the contents of them, so much as criticise their literary style, production, printers' errors, etc." In his own book Mr. Brown in so many instances touches upon mooted questions of recent date, takes issue with the practice and fads of American librarians, and states his objections and disapproval in such forceful fashion, that we shall endeavor to "describe the contents" of his book by using his own words, wherever possible, and thus meet his ideal.

In his preface, the author informs us that "this work is an attempt to provide a text-book of advanced library practice, on more comprehensive lines than anything of the kind yet published in English. There is no single work on modern library economy which gives a general account of the principal methods

which have survived the test of continuous and widespread trial, nor one which considers these methods and principles as affected by the rate limitation imposed by the Public Libraries Acts." That he does not consider the present condition of library progress altogether admirable in the United States, is shown a little further in the preface where he says: "The hampering effects of too much uniformity are to be seen in full operation in France and the United States. . . . In the United States a much higher level of attainment has been reached, but here again the paralyzing hand of uniformity has arrested progress after a certain standard of efficiency has become general. American libraries are conducted on lines which closely resemble those of ordinary commercial practice. . . . Where methods are run on codified lines, there is always this danger of everything becoming fixed and all advantages arising from adjustability and the power of revision being lost in the unprofitable pursuit of the unalterable."

Discussing the Municipal Libraries Acts, he shows us that the funds for establishing and maintaining public libraries in the United States come from a "tax on the value of property," while the British law "takes rental as the ratable value." . . . "The total income produced by a rate of so many parts of a mill per dollar produces £55,000 in Boston, as against £18,200, the annual produce of a 1½*d.* rate, in Manchester, so great is the difference caused by the method of valuation. Because of this liberal provision, the number of public libraries in the United States is much greater than in Britain, while their equipment, stock of books and staff are generally superior for the same reason. At present about 450 towns and districts in the United Kingdom have adopted the Public Libraries Acts, and this number includes practically every large town in the country."

In the chapter on committees, his words will cause the hearts of the gentle sex to expand toward him: "The best interests of the library will be served by a committee consisting of good business men and literary or professional men or *women* in about equal proportions," and later he explains that "the chief reasons why women have not been more generally employed in library work in Britain are 'prejudice on the part of committees and librarians and the difficulty of obtaining trained and well-educated women willing to work for the comparatively small remuneration offered. . . . The percentage of women librarians in the United Kingdom is about 12 per cent., while in the United States it is about 95 per cent.'" But we fear that Mr. Brown little realized what a tempest in a teapot he would stir up by his caustic words on the chief outlet for the pent up affections and energies of the weaker sex, when he says: "There are strong and reasonable doubts as to the wisdom of treating juveniles like a separate class of human beings and making all kinds of arrangements for their conve-

nience. . . . It is not a very strong tribute to their capability to propose to treat them like a lot of helpless imbeciles, as is done in certain American libraries, where the craze for grandmotherly library management in the exclusive interest of children is carried to a ridiculous extreme. When a public library has provided an adequate children's room and reduced its age limit to a reasonable and liberal degree, it has done all that is necessary or desirable without trenching upon the work of the public schools, or fostering this particular class of youthful citizens, at the expense of his seniors, who have to find the money.

. . . There is something elusive about the eloquent pleas on behalf of children's libraries and work in connection with children and schools, which come from the United States.

. . . We have met the American child—that awful mixture of impudence and precocity—in trains, steamers and hotels, and can only lament if he is the product of the joint efforts of American schools and libraries. Let the very best possible relationships be cultivated with school teachers and let librarians enjoy every advantage which mutual co-operation can give, but do not let the question of providing suitable reading for children degenerate into the sentimental old-maidish lines so common in America. There are plenty of philanthropic and educated men who believe that young children would be much more profitably and healthfully employed playing in the open air, than sitting about in stuffy reading rooms, and with this view we cordially agree."

Mr. Brown takes issue with the advice on bookbuying which is given in the American "Library primer": "Buy largely books costing from 50 cents to \$2 found in so many of the series now published." After dwelling at some length on the worthlessness of series, he continues: "Connected with this a word may be permitted on the nationality of text-books. Patriotism in literature and library management may be a very fine thing, but it must occasionally lead to very sorry results in a public library. The same 'Library primer' already quoted advises that 'Books on zoölogy, geology and botany should be by Americans in preference to foreign authors.' No reasons are given for this extraordinary advice, and we are curious to know if this is simply patriotism carried to its extreme point. . . . We should advise British librarians to buy the best and most recent scientific works . . . without regard to the nationality of the authors."

Speaking of the duties of book committees and the censorship of books, he says: "It has been reserved for a certain feminine committee in Boston, U. S., to carry the policy of excommunicating novels to such extravagant lengths as to merit the ridicule of practically the entire literary press." Mr. Brown will hardly have the concurrence of most American librarians when he states that: "At one time it was considered a good

thing to collect the principal magazines indexed in Pool's 'Index to periodical literature.' . . . but as the interest in special articles is very short-lived, it is not advisable for any public library to meet the cost of collecting, binding and storing long sets of periodicals."

The chapters on Regulations may well be laid to heart by most public libraries. To quote a portion: "To judge by some of the rules which have been published, one would imagine that a public library was a kind of private trust or benefaction to which the citizens had a privilege of entry, subject to the caprice or good nature of a committee of owners, who had drawn up certain drastic rules to protect their personal property from the onslaught and unwelcome attentions of a horde of goths and vandals. . . . There are, we are sorry to confess, librarians whose only idea of their duty to the public consists of a vigorous and indiscriminate execution of the rules and regulations." Mr. Brown would abolish the age limit entirely. He scores "refusing to renew books by post-card or letter and to exchange books on the same day as issued," disallowing the use of ink "for copying," and considers "the monstrous fines of two, three, four and five cents a day as charged in some American libraries" outrageous. He also considers the allowing of only one volume at a time to borrowers as an absurdity. It is well within the memory of the younger members of the present generation how one unusually brave and determined librarian, heroically resolved to do an unheard of thing, issued an extra book, not fiction, on a pink or yellow card; and it may be recalled how many reams of paper and hours of time were consumed at various conferences, discussing the advisability of this radical step. Mr. Brown intimates that most librarians are timid creatures, bound down by tradition, precedent and uniformity, and were it not for the pioneer work in liberal methods of administration, shown by proprietary and college libraries, many mediæval ideas would still prevail in public libraries.

Advertising for library assistants has been regarded with doubtful favor by most American librarians, but in England "advertisements for librarians are usually inserted in the *Athenæum*, a weekly literary journal, which is scanned by every librarian in the country. An advertisement appearing in it is therefore almost certain to come under the notice of every trained man in the profession."

Considerable space is devoted to library furniture, ventilation (an important subject in public libraries), cataloging rules, charging systems, and especially library indicators, which have had great vogue in England for about forty years and exist in about twenty different varieties. He also dwells at length upon open access to book shelves, giving the familiar arguments pro and con, and also exhibits the main outlines of the three most

prominent schemes of classification, first giving his own adjustable classification introduced in 1898, the superiority of which, he claims, lies in its elasticity of notation. He then recites the familiar objections to Mr. Dewey's scheme, contenting himself with quoting Mr. Cutter's own words concerning the Cutter system. It may be noted that Mr. Brown's system permits the absurdity which the daily press has often noted in Mr. Dewey's scheme, whereby a book on the noble game of ping-pong may touch elbows with some dignified tome on the old masters. The systematic and continuous weeding out of books little used is strongly advocated, and altogether the volume is a valuable contribution to the subject of library economy.

The illustrations are numerous and there are few typographical errors, but if larger type and paper with a dull finish had been used the reading would be less trying to the eyes. Criticisms of this nature, however, are beside the mark, as the author states that "any profits arising from the sale of this book will be handed over to the Library Association."

F. B. BIGELOW.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

AYRES, S. G. The Sunday-school teacher and the public library. (*In Sunday-School Journal*, January, 1904, p. 10-11.)

Outlines the use that Sunday-school teachers may make of the public library. "Why would it not be a good idea for all the teachers to club together and buy a certain number of books and present them to the library with the understanding that they are to be kept in the Reference Department for the use of Sunday-school teachers of all denominations in the town?"

BIRD, H. P. Influence of the village library. [Pub. by] Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis., December 17, 1903. 8 p. O.

A paper read at the recent meeting of the Fox River Valley (Wis.) Library Association. A graphic and forceful plea for the public library as an influence in village life.

BULLOCK, J. M. Have free libraries killed literature? (*In The Lamp*, January, 1904. 27:599-602.)

An English view of the baneful influence of public libraries on belles-lettres, though the methods of "teaching" literature in schools and colleges comes in for a good deal of criticism.

The Library Association Record for December opens with the extended and noteworthy "Address inaugurating the lectures in the Department of Library Administration, London School of Economics," by Professor W. McNeill Dixon. Two interesting papers

read at the Leeds conference are given—"Public libraries and the National Home Reading Union," by Alex. Hill, and "Popularizing the best books," by W. S. C. Rae, and the usual notes and departments make up an excellent number.

The Library World for December contains some pungent "Reflections on librarianship," which, taken in connection with Professor Dixon's address given in the *Library Association Record*, indicate that the matter of technical training for librarians is receiving serious consideration among English librarians. "Salaries of library assistants," are treated in a short paper by "a sub-librarian," who presents practically the same argument—that better pay and a better grade of service are mutually dependent and that one cannot be secured without the other.

PUTNAM, Herbert. Public libraries: their need of expert counsel. (*In Independent*, Dec. 17, 1903. 55:2981-2984.)

A statement of the larger problems of the public library movement, and of the effort of the A. L. A. to establish a permanent bureau "to make the experience of all available for the instruction of each."

LOCAL.

Alexandria, Ind. Carnegie L. The new \$15,000 library building was dedicated on Dec. 4.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. A summary of the fifth annual report of Miss Anne Wallace, librarian, presented on Jan. 4, gives the following facts: Added 3725; total 25,646. Issued, home use 111,558 v. to 13,420 borrowers; visitors to ref. dept. 26,380. "One-fourth of our circulation is to children under 14 years of age."

There is evidence of a large amount of work done on a very small financial basis. The entire business of the library has been carried on by a staff of seven people. "We have paid \$2000 for books bought last year, and paid current salaries, light, heat, repairs, printing, stationery, etc., on an appropriation of \$8000 from the city."

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. The library was a considerable sufferer by a fire in the printing and binding establishment of the Friedenwald Co., of Baltimore, on the night of Dec. 6, 1903. A lot of about 150 books (nearly all periodicals for binding) were destroyed or damaged by water. Part 6 of the finding list (containing the books on Asia, Africa, Australasia, and Oceania—history and travel, Philosophy and Religion) was ready to go to press, to be delivered during the month. Many of the linotype slugs for this were melted and perhaps most of it will have to be reset from the duplicate revised proofs, which were kept at the library. The company carried insurance to protect the library.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. A symbolic ceremony took place at the housewarming of the open-shelf room of the library on Dec. 11, to which were invited only instructors and officials of the institute. When the room was fullest of guests, engaged in lively conversation, in the examination of new or Christmas books, and in the consumption of refreshments, there was a sudden "Sh!" and a general lull in the proceedings. A piece of the red tape which had been tied across one of the entrance passageways was cut with shears in size like those of Atropos and, on a pyre of excelsior erected on a brass plate, was slowly and solemnly burned. The meaning of the proceeding was at once apprehended by the spectators, who applauded warmly. The men immediately claimed the odds and ends of the tape for their button-holes, so that there should be "none left over," and announced their intention of paying no more fines. The symbolism had its meaning in the newly opened shelves, in the dropping of the twenty-four hours' wait between application and card, in the dropping of call-numbers for fiction, and in the approaching abandonment of the written application for library privileges. The increased use of the room in its new estate is ample evidence of the wisdom of the changes already made. It is proposed to open the open-shelf room at least one non-circulating evening each month as a sort of dropping-in place for the instructors, where new books and magazines and perhaps a cup of tea and a bit of quiet conversation can be enjoyed. Other changes will follow in other departments, in accordance with the general project of reorganization. It is the aim of the library to build up its collection of books and periodicals in all the technical lines followed by the institute departments, so as eventually to become a sort of headquarters for technical students generally.

Volunteers from the library school had a little party of their own, technically called a "bee" on the preceding evening. Under the supervision of the assistant librarian and the head of the circulating department they toiled back and forth changing the arrangement of fiction on the shelves, in preparation for the new order of the next day, and were rewarded after their labors with nuts and cider and the consciousness that when they should come later to be temporary assistants in the department they would get the benefit of the changes they had helped to make.

M. W. P.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. By action of the board of trustees, the classified staff of the library has been regraded, in accordance with the results of the recent series of examinations for promotion. The consequent changes in positions and salaries took effect Jan. 1.

California State L. In a recent newspaper interview the state librarian, Mr. Gillis, outlined the improvements planned for the new

year in the library administration. Mr. W. R. Watson, the newly-appointed assistant state librarian, will have special charge of developing the system of travelling libraries. As soon as an enabling act of the legislature will permit, the library will occupy the whole south end of the attic of the capitol, this being devoted to the California section, newspaper section, and map room. Other hoped-for improvements include the installation of an electric elevator, the laying of hardwood floors and cork carpets, and other changes in equipment.

Chippewa Falls (Wis.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was opened to the public on Dec. 7. It cost \$25,000.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At a meeting of the board of trustees on Dec. 7 Mr. W. H. Brett was re-elected librarian for a term of three years. This is a prolongation of the usual term of office, which has heretofore been one or two years.

Dayton (O.) P. L. An interesting account of the activities of the library is contributed by Miss Electra C. Doren, the librarian, to the *Dayton Daily News* of Dec. 19, 1903. She says in part:

"With a population of over 100,000 people, extending itself in all directions, it is not enough that there should be but one central collection of books. The library must go with the people, where they go. Last year its 60,000 volumes had a total use of over 212,000, notwithstanding the fact that there are five pay libraries in this city, all of which are accessible by telephone, and several of which deliver and call for books. 15,000 volumes were sent out as class-room libraries in the public schools. Hundreds of volumes were used daily by high school students, and it would be difficult to estimate how many were used by members of the women's clubs.

"But, most important of all, a beginning was made last August in the way of libraries for the remoter parts of the city. There are now four deposit stations in school buildings, through which in the last four months over 17,000 volumes have been used by a portion of the public which heretofore had been scarcely conscious of the existence of the public library. During the vacation at each of these branches there was a story hour for the little tots and the youngest readers. For the older boys and girls there was a reading hour, when history, adventure, poetry and drama were read aloud to them. Thus the new libraries were introduced to the children. The reading and story-telling were dropped when school began, but children are asking when they may have more, and the work will be resumed after New Year.

"Collections of books are sent into factories as travelling libraries. There is a deposit station in the settlement house of the Council of Jewish Women, which is doing such good work with the foreigners of that section of

the city. The Lithuanians, of whom there are about five hundred in this city, and the Hungarians also are to have books in their own tongue. It is found that the picture books, which are such a delight to the children, are also helpful to foreigners who are acquiring English.

"One of the most interesting things which has recently come about is the introduction of reading for the blind at the main library every week. Several times during the past few years the librarian has tried, unsuccessfully, to obtain the loan of books from the state in point type for the blind. At the opening of the East End branch, in August, Mr. Hurt, a well-educated young blind man, was introduced, and upon the suggestion that there might be out-loud readings for those deprived of sight, he collected the names and addresses of as many blind persons as could be found in the city and notified them of a meeting to be held at the public library. About 15 came, and they have met regularly ever since September on Tuesday evenings. The club, for such it really is, is anxious to include on its roll every person who is blind, and hopes eventually to raise money for the purchase of books in point print to be circulated for home reading."

Grand Forks, N. D. Carnegie P. L. The new library building was opened to the public without formal exercises on Dec. 2, 1903. It cost \$30,000.

Hoboken (N. J.) F. P. L. (13th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1903.) Added 2675; total 26,566. Issued, home use 124,771; ref. use 13,384. New registration 1674; cards in use 8184. Receipts \$12,164.53; expenses \$12,113.88.

Irrington, Ind. Butler College. The Bona Thompson Memorial Library building, given to Butler College by E. C. Thompson, of Irvington, as a memorial to his daughter, was dedicated on the afternoon of Dec. 21. The building cost over \$40,000 and has a book capacity of 60,000 volumes. It will be free for public use, as well as for the students of the college.

Joliet (Ill.) P. L. The handsome new library building was opened to the public on the morning of Dec. 14. There were no formal exercises, but the distribution of books and the routine of active work were simply and promptly begun. The building, with its equipment, cost approximately \$175,000, of which all but a few thousand dollars was raised by general taxation.

Ground was broken in the autumn of 1902, and the cornerstone laid in May, 1903. The structure is a good example of the Tudor style of architecture, beautiful in its finishing and decoration.

Kansas libraries. UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Bulletin, v. 4, no. 6: Handbook of Kansas libraries, 1902; ed. by Carrie M. Watson, librarian, and Edith M. Clarke, assistant. Lawrence, Kan., 1903. 108 p. D.

This is a welcome and useful addition to the scanty material for library history, especially for the southwest states, and the compilers and the University of Kansas have performed a service in its preparation and issue. The basis of the record was formed from the lists given in the Bureau of Education reports, and direct communications were sent to all libraries registered in these and other lists. Public, society, college and school libraries are given. The record is alphabetic by towns, giving a descriptive account of each library, with information as to librarian, income, regulations, number of volumes, etc. There are numerous views of library buildings, and it is interesting to note how great has been the development in this direction within the past few years, mainly, of course, through Mr. Carnegie's gifts. To a striking degree the libraries of the state have been established, maintained, or developed by the efforts of women's clubs. Following the record by towns is a tabulated list of school libraries, giving name and number of volumes, and an account of "Recent gifts to Kansas libraries." It is to be regretted that no summary is given of the information presented, so that any general facts as to number and character of Kansas libraries can be secured only by individual tabulation.

New York City. In the following table, prepared by the Public Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York, the volumes and circulation of each library in each borough of New York are given. As compared with the report of last year, Manhattan and Bronx together show a total gain of 33,910 volumes, or 5 per cent., and 44,425 increased circulation, a gain of 1 per cent. Brooklyn reports a total increase of 26,569 volumes, or 11 per cent., and of 343,393 circulation, or 29 per cent., and this in face of a falling off of 16,285 in the circulation of one large library. It will be remembered that the library development in Brooklyn is more recent than on the other side of the river, and hence its advance is naturally more rapid. The libraries of Manhattan had less from taxation than the year before by \$12,640.11, while Brooklyn had \$66,800 more. In Queens borough the books increased by 4768, or 12 per cent., and the circulation by 70,938, or 48 per cent.

The total increase for the city was 66,409 volumes, or 7 per cent., 458,375 circulation, or 8 per cent., and \$69,354.16 in amount received from taxation, or 22 per cent.

The totals shown are 1,009,320 books and 5,950,775 circulation, at an expense to the taxpayers of \$375,248.41, or an average of about

6 cents a book, or 11 cents for each inhabitant.

As compared with the total number of books in the free libraries of the state, those in New York City are 34 per cent. of all, while their circulation for the year is 54 per cent. of all. The proportion of circulation to books is 390 to 100 in the entire state and 590 to 100 in the city of New York. Thus it is evident that while the great mass of library circulation is in the great city and the cost of the work is great, the comparative results of this expenditure are also greater than elsewhere.

Volumes and circulation of free lending libraries in New York City, July 1, 1902-June 30, 1903.

NAME OF LIBRARY.	Volumes.	Circulation.
<i>Manhattan and Bronx.</i>		
N. Y. P. L. circ. dept. (18 branches)	321,941	2,801,331
Cathedral Free circ.....	68,745	412,243
Maimonides Free.....	86,179	198,207
Harlem.....	23,764	159,973
Webster Free.....	12,455	126,177
Young Men's Benevolent Assoc.....	5,283	101,536
General Soc. of Mech. and Trades.....	100,273	100,619
Young Women's Christian Assoc.....	31,516	96,070
University Settlement Free.....	7,939	79,236
College Settlement.....	2,600	17,935
Bronx Free.....	3,212	16,701
Union Settlement.....	2,314	16,388
Neighborhood Settlement.....	2,274	12,962
DeWitt Memorial.....	2,455	12,271
Kingsbridge Free.....	1,925	9,850
Hudson Guild.....	1,000	8,936
Madison Sq. Church house.....	3,200	7,227
Bethany Memorial Circ.....	1,669	4,665
Olivet Church.....	3,556	3,957
High Bridge Free.....	960	2,100
Foreign Missions.....	7,810	1,509
Riverdale Library Assc.....	5,054	1,075
Total.....	696,437	4,190,968
<i>Brooklyn.</i>		
Brooklyn Public (17 branches).....	168,326	1,306,655
Pratt Institute Free.....	77,126	176,688
Hebrew Educational Society.....	5,400	24,045
Harnett Free.....	3,611	19,252
Public School No. 119.....	787	250
Total.....	255,250	1,526,890
<i>Queens.</i>		
L. I. City, Queens bor. (8 branches)	39,153	212,002
College Point, Poppenhusen Inst..	3,498	2,742
Jamaica High School.....	2,305	1,763
Total.....	44,956	216,507
<i>Richmond.</i>		
Tottenville Library Association...	2,896	13,186
New Brighton, Staten Island Acad	9,781	3,244
Total.....	12,677	16,410
<i>Summary.</i>		
Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx	696,437	4,190,968
Borough of Brooklyn.....	255,250	1,526,890
Borough of Queens.....	44,956	216,507
Borough of Richmond.....	12,677	16,410
Total.....	1,009,320	5,950,775

New York P. L. With the opening of the new year the Webster Free Library, heretofore conducted as an independent library by the East Side House Settlement, at 76th st. and the East River, was consolidated with the Public Library system, and will be maintained as a branch library. Mr. E. W. Gailard, the librarian, continues in charge of its work and will also have supervision of the work done by the Public Library in relation to the public schools of the city. The library of the University Settlement at Rivington and Eldredge streets has also been merged into the Public Library system.

A notable exhibition of mezzotints was opened early in January in the print rooms of the Lenox Library building. It is mainly composed of examples lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, but numerous important impressions have been contributed by Mr. John L. Cadwallader, and there are notable prints lent by Mr. E. G. Kennedy, Mr. J. H. Purdy and Mr. R. M. Hoe. Finally there are prints from the S. P. Avery collection, belonging to the New York Public Library. The catalog runs to 137 numbers and is full of representative names. The exhibition gives opportunity to make a comprehensive survey of a great period in the history of engraving.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 1254; total 39,390. Issued home use 48,168, an increase of about 11 per cent. over the previous year (fict. 79.28 %). Cards in use 4761, of which 390 are used by teachers for school work. There are 220 publications on file in the reading room.

Oberlin (O.) College L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1903.) Added 3833 bound v., 1292 unbound v.; total 5,618 bound v., 35,170 unbound v. The total contents of the library, including volumes of newspapers, maps and charts, is given as 117,238. The most important accessions are noted. The total number of readers for the year was 81,486, and 16,156 v. were issued for home use to 1081 persons.

"The advisability of using the printed cards now prepared by the Library of Congress has been discussed. Inasmuch as our catalog, now containing some 350,000 cards, has been made upon the 32 or index size of card, while the Library of Congress cards are printed only in the 33 or postal size, the adoption of these cards would compel us to trim down the Library of Congress cards to the 32 size before adding, or necessitate the reconstruction of our catalog in the 33 size. Experiments in cutting down the Library of Congress cards to our size have shown that in very many cases some important bibliographical detail would be lost. On the whole it has seemed wisest to us to continue as we are until such time as the resources of the College will justify re-

cataloging on the 33 size. Inasmuch as the Library of Congress expects to be prepared to furnish at any time any card which it has ever printed, the matter can be taken up in later years and successfully carried through to completion."

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. The library issues a leaflet report for the year just closed, giving the following facts: added 4287; total 81,529. Reference use of the collection is constantly growing, and the departments of genealogy and music are especially popular.

Philadelphia F. L. On Dec. 24 the Common Council decided by an almost unanimous vote in favor of accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer to provide \$50,000 for each of 30 branch library buildings. The Select Council on Jan. 7, also passed the ordinance accepting the Carnegie gift. Under the terms of the ordinance the mayor is authorized to execute on the part of the city an agreement with the board of trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia to carry the project into effect.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. On November 18 the contract was let for the excavation and foundations for the addition to the central building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, for the erection of which Mr. Carnegie some time ago gave \$5,000,000. The excavation was begun on November 24, and it is hoped the foundations will be finished in February. Bids for the superstructure will probably be asked for about February 1. Hopes are entertained that the building may be completed by Founder's Day, 1905, the first Thursday in November. The architects are Alden & Harlow, of Pittsburgh, who built the present structure.

The present building houses not only the library, but also the Carnegie Music Hall and the two departments of Carnegie Institute—the Department of Fine Arts and the Museum. The plan adopted for the extension provides that all of the present building, with the exception of the Music Hall, shall be used by the library, which will also have a new eleven-story stack room 120 feet long by 40 feet wide, and several other rooms in the new building. This will of course necessitate extensive re-modelling of the present structure. The completed building will be about five times its present size, will measure 404 feet on Forbes street and nearly 600 feet along its east side. It will cover an area of approximately three and one-half acres.

Revere (Mass.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was dedicated on the afternoon of Nov. 19. The exercises were held in the town hall, and the address of the day was delivered by Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University. The building, which is centrally situated, is of brick with Indiana limestone trimmings, surmounted by a 30-foot dome. The entrance opens into a

large rotunda, in which is the delivery desk. A gallery runs around three sides of the room, which it is planned to use for exhibition purposes. The main reading room is placed in the left wing of the building, and in the right wing is a reading and reference room. The stack room has a capacity of 30,000 v.

Rock Island (Ill.) P. L. The new library building was formally opened to the public on Dec. 15, when an afternoon and evening reception was held. The building cost in all \$86,000 and is classic in style, with a façade of Corinthian columns. The main floor is practically one large room, divided by columns, and affording complete supervision. The stack room has a present capacity of 16,000 v., with provision for double this number. Including the collection on open shelves and in the reading and reference departments the library now contains about 20,000 v.

Santa Cruz, Cal. Various enterprises have recently been carried through with the purpose of securing funds for the equipment of the Carnegie building now in course of erection. A poster exhibit was held, at which over 1500 posters were displayed, an admission fee of ten cents resulting in a net return of \$25. A little later one of the street car lines offered to turn over to the library its receipts for a whole day. The librarian says, "The day was simply perfect and Santa Cruzans dressed in their best rode early and often for the library's benefit. The 14 young lady conductors took in a total of \$167.80. This sum has since then been increased by gifts."

Stillwater, Minn. Carnegie F. L. The new Carnegie building was formally opened on the evening of Dec. 17. It cost \$25,000.

Troy (O.) P. School L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 1680; total 5229. Issued, home and school use 20,211. No. borrowers, 1603.

The library was removed during the year to new quarters on the lower floor of the city building. A "book shower," held May 1, resulted in the addition of 1501 volumes.

Vallejo (Cal.) P. L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on Dec. 5, with Masonic ceremonies.

Washington, D. C. P. L. of District of Columbia. (5th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1903.) Added 18,580; total 53,621. Issued, home use 214,261 (fict. 80½%). New registration 9894; total cards in use 29,595.

There are events of importance included in the year's record—the completion and opening of the new Carnegie building, and the additional gift of \$250,000 for equipment, and for branch buildings. The new building is described in some detail by the trustees and the librarian, and its plans for the future are outlined. The full equipment and development

of the central building, it is felt, must be effected, before a branch system is created, though locations for 18 branches have been considered. "Legislation will be required from Congress accepting Mr. Carnegie's branch library offer, directly or impliedly pledging suitable maintenance, and authorizing a library commission to erect branch libraries from the Carnegie donated fund, as these buildings may from time to time be authorized by Congress." More books for the main collection are greatly needed, and a useful partial source of supply has been secured through the provision of the last appropriations bill, authorizing the transfer to the library of "books of a miscellaneous character" no longer required in the various departments, bureaus or commissions of the government.

Wellington, O. Herrick L. On Jan. 2 the beautiful little library building given to Wellington by Governor-elect Myron T. Herrick, was dedicated with exercises held in the local opera house. The chief address was delivered by C. B. Galbreath, state librarian.

Wisconsin libraries. The state library commission issues an 8-page summary of "Reports of public libraries, June, 1903," covering appropriations and expenditures, and giving the essential facts as to size of collection, librarian, etc. There are 112 libraries recorded.

FOREIGN.

French libraries. GAUTIER, Jéan. Nos bibliothèques publiques, leur situation légale; avec appendice contenant les décrets, arrêtés et circulaires relatifs aux Bibliothèques publiques parus dans ces vingt dernières années. 2me édition revue et corrigée. Paris, Chevalier et Rivière, 1903. 10+181 p. 8°.

Manchester (Eng.) P. F. Ls. (51st rpt.—1902-1903.) Added 17,281; total 313,087. Issued, ref. lib. 454,351; home use from branches 1,045,971. "Total no. of v. used in all departments during the 12 months" 2,235,311. No. ticket holders 53,118.

In April the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Manchester Free Libraries was held, and proved eminently successful. A full report of the proceedings has been published, and noted in these columns.

The trustees "have received from Mr. Thomas Greenwood, of Elstree, Herts, the announcement of his intention to present to them a library of a particularly interesting nature which he is forming. It is called by him a 'library for librarians,' and will consist of books, in many languages, relating to bibliography, the history and administration of libraries, the annals of printing and book-binding in various countries, with practical

treatises on those arts and works on palæography and allied subjects. Mr. Greenwood's aim is to gather together copies of such books as constitute a librarian's bibliographical or professional 'tools;' but that description does not adequately indicate the comprehensive nature of the collection, which will include literary aids and bibliographies indispensable to workers in various regions of knowledge—theological, historical, economic, scientific and technical. While the books will be available for use under the ordinary conditions at the reference library, it is Mr. Greenwood's special desire that they should also be at the service of librarians and others engaged in library administration throughout the country, and to this end certain regulations will be framed under which the volumes may be lent. It is believed that no collection has ever before been formed with the same object. Mr. Greenwood has devoted himself in the most enthusiastic manner to the accomplishment of this scheme, and has spared neither labor nor expense in the effort to make the library as complete as possible."

In addition to this offer, the library also received from Mr. Greenwood an interesting collection of 459 volumes, "intended as a permanent memorial of Edward Edwards, the first librarian of the Manchester Free Libraries, and one of the chief pioneers of the public library movement in this country. The collection includes copies of Edwards' numerous works, many autographs and other relics, and a number of volumes which were formerly in Edwards' own library. Mr. Greenwood has provided a handsome bookcase, in which the collections will be preserved." Important additions have been made by the giver to the Henry Watson Musical Library, which now numbers nearly 20,000 v.

Gifts and Bequests.

Adrian, Mich. By the will of the late Amos M. Baker, of Clayton, Mich., his estate, valued at \$15,000, is bequeathed to the city of Adrian for a scientific library. It is to be kept separate from any other library and to be called the Amos M. Baker Scientific Library.

Baraboo (Wis.) P. L. By the will of the late Miss Alma Andrus, of Minneapolis, the library will receive a bequest of \$1000.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Mary Converse, wife of Elisha Converse, of Malden, the Malden Public Library receives a bequest of \$15,000, to be kept as a permanent fund, the income to be used for the purchase of works of art.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. The library received a Christmas gift of a fine stained glass

window for the children's room. The window, for which a fund of \$700 was raised by public subscription, is the work of Miss Marie Herndl, and represents "Hans Christian Andersen with the children." It is placed in a frame in one of the east windows, and has been greatly admired. It shows the figure of the kindly story-teller, about whom are grouped three little children, while in the foreground is the swan that doubtless figured as the Ugly Duckling, and in the distance is dimly seen the figure of a fairy queen with crown and sceptre of stars, approaching over the surface of the blue water.

University of Pennsylvania L., Philadelphia. The Hebrew and general scientific library belonging to Rev. Dr. Jastrow, who died recently, was presented to the University of Pennsylvania on Dec. 1, by the rabbi's sons, Professors Morris and Joseph Jastrow and some of their near kin, who had obtained it from the estate. It consists of about 1000 volumes. Trustees of the university accepted the gift, and ordered that a suitable book-plate, with the title, "The Marcus Jastrow Memorial Library," be placed in each volume, and that the use of the library, under the regulations of the library committee, be extended to students not connected with the university—and more particularly to those from this city attending Gratz College. The gift represents a good working library for students of rabbinical and general Jewish literature. It includes several editions of the Talmud and of the various Midrashic compilations, as well as editions of the important works of the Jewish philosophers, commentators, exegetes and grammarians. There are also Hebrew works on Talmudical legislation and rabbinic literature, and many modern works in German, English and French bearing on Jewish history and Jewish doctrines.

West Chester (Pa.) P. L. By the death of Miss Alice Lewis the West Chester Public Library will receive \$400, bequeathed to it by Hannah M. Darlington, but which was held in trust for the former during her life time.

Carnegie library gifts.

Boisé, Idaho. Nov. 18. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$20,000.

Lee, Mass. Dec. 10. \$10,000.

Park Rapids, Minn. Dec. 25. \$10,000.

Rochester, N. H. Dec. 24. \$17,500.

Rockville Centre, L. I. Jan. 8. \$10,000.

Westport, New Zealand. Under date of Sept. 10, 1903, Mr. Carnegie offered to give \$10,000 for a library building, to replace the one destroyed by fire in January last. The offer, which was made on the usual conditions, has been accepted.

Librarians.

CORWIN, Miss Euphemia Kipp, of the New York State Library School, class of 1896, has been appointed librarian of Berea College Library, Berea, Ky.

FISON, Herbert W., librarian of the Narragansett Library Association, Peace Dale, R. I., has been appointed librarian-in-charge of the Williamsburgh branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, succeeding Robert S. Fletcher, his appointment beginning Feb. 1.

FLETCHER, Robert S., formerly librarian of the Carnegie Public Library, Bradford, Pa., and for the past few months librarian of the Williamsburgh branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Wylie Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, succeeding Franklin F. Hopper.

FORMBY, Thomas, deputy librarian of the Liverpool Public Libraries, who has served under the Libraries' Committee of the Corporation for more than 48 years, has resigned his position preliminary to being placed on superannuation. Mr. Formby is believed to be, in respect to length of service, the oldest assistant in connection with any existing free library in the United Kingdom.

HARTWIG, Otto, formerly director of the library of the University of Halle, Germany, and editor of the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* from its beginning in January, 1884, to December, 1903, died on Dec. 24, 1903, aged 74 years. A more extended notice of Dr. Hartwig's life will appear in an early number of the JOURNAL.

HOPPER, Franklin F., a graduate of Princeton 1900 and Pratt Institute Library School 1901, on Jan. 1 became chief of the order department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The duties of this position have for the past few years been performed by Mr. Watson, the assistant librarian, in addition to his other work. Mr. Hopper was for some time an assistant in the Library of Congress, and since January, 1903, has been librarian of the Wylie Avenue branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SCOTT, George Winfield, formerly instructor in international law in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed chief of the newly-created Division of Law of the Library of Congress. Mr. Scott is a graduate of Leland Stanford University, class of 1896, and has taken post-graduate work in law and international law at Cornell, Columbia, University of Chicago and University of Pennsylvania. He has recently been associated with the Carnegie Institution. Mr. Scott will go to Europe in January to remain abroad about 10 months in the interests of the government.

SLAUGHTER, Judge John, state librarian of

Wyoming, died at his home in Cheyenne, Wyo., on Dec. 5, 1903, at the age of 91 years. He is said to have been the oldest public officer in the United States. Mr. Slaughter was born in what is now West Virginia, June 29, 1809, and moved to Denver in 1861. He came to Cheyenne in 1887 as the agent of a Denver lumber company. His son, Washington, was the first mayor of Cheyenne. He had been librarian of the state and territory since 1871, continuously for 32 years. He was the first justice of the peace in Cheyenne.

STAUFENBIEL, Frederick John, for 20 years librarian of the Belleville (Ill.) Public Library, died at his home in Belleville on Dec. 10, 1903.

WATSON, William Richard, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh since its organization in 1895, has resigned this position to become assistant librarian of the California State Library, Sacramento, Cal., his new appointment beginning Jan. 1. Owing to Mr. Watson's resignation it has been decided to abolish the position of assistant librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WIRE, Dr. George E., librarian of the Worcester (Mass.) County Law Library Association, has been elected a director of the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR WORKING GIRLS.—Under this heading the *Spectator* of Dec. 12, 1903 (p. 1024), publishes a classified list, it being one of a number that were submitted by correspondence. The classification runs thus: Fiction, Bound volumes, Biography, Travel, Various, Poetry.

The BOSTON BOOK CO. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January contains the first part of an index to *Book Lore* and *The Bibliographer*, by Aksel G. S. Josephson; further instalments of Mr. Cole's "Bermuda in periodical literature" and F. W. Faxon's "Ephemeral bibliots," and the usual "Quarterly index to library reference lists."

BUYING LIST of recent books recommended by the library commissions of Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio and Wisconsin; comp. by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis., December 15, 1903, no. 10; also list of public documents for small libraries, contributed by the Nebraska Free Library Commission. 12 p.

BRISTOL (Eng.) P. Ls. Reference L. Memorial volume: Vincent Stuckey Lean collection; ed. by Norris Matthews. London, Simpkin, 1903. 280 p. 4°, 10s. 6d. net.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Early printed books in the university library of Cambridge, 1475 to 1640. v. 3: Scottish, Irish, and foreign presses, with addenda. London, C. J. Clay, 1903. 449 p. 8°, 15 s. net.

CROYDON (Eng.) P. Ls. The reader's index: the bi-monthly magazine of the Croydon public libraries; ed. by L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian. v. 5, 1903. Croydon, [1903.]

As a supplement to the December number there is issued an 11-page author index to the year's accessions.

NEW YORK P. L. A catalogue of a loan collection of British mezzotints, 1680-1815, principally of the 18th century; on exhibition in the New York Public Library print galleries, Lenox Library building, 1904. 29 p. S.

This is the third publication for which the Print Department of the library is responsible, the two former ones being the "Handbook of the S. P. Avery collection" (1901) and the "Catalogue of a collection of engravings . . . by women," exhibited at the Grolier Club in 1901.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for December is mainly devoted to an extended "List of works on the history of mathematics (including works printed before 1800) in the library" (p. 464-495.)

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December devotes its special reading list to a good short selection of reference books.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. New York State L., bulletin 84, bibliography 38: a selection of catalogue's reference books in New York State Library. Albany, . . . 1903. p. 236-416. O. 25 c.

A revised and enlarged edition of the bulletin published in January, 1898. Printed on one side of page. An extremely useful aid in cataloging and reference work.

CHANGED TITLES.

It may be well to call the attention of the librarians to the publication called the "History of our country from the discovery of America to the present time," by Edward S. Ellis, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jones Bros. Pub. Co.; N. Y., Henry W. Knight. It is an exact reproduction of the "Peoples' standard history of the United States," by Edward S. Ellis, published in New York by Knight & Brown.

T. L. MONTGOMERY,

State Librarian of Pennsylvania.

"Eglee, a girl of the people," by William Rutherford Hayes Trowbridge, jr., published in New York by Wessels Co., is the same as "The girl of the multitude," published in London by Fisher Unwin.

Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. Year-book, 1902-1903. Chicago, 1903. 90 p. D. 75 c.

A well-printed and creditable publication. Besides the abstracts of proceedings, record of council, membership, by-laws, etc., it includes five papers: "The libraries of Rome and the facilities for study which they offer," by O. J. Thatcher (abstract); "Notes of the bibliography of the history of philosophy," by J. H. Tufts; "Concerning the bibliography of mathematics," by J. W. A. Young; "The New Orleans Academy of Sciences," by William Beer; "Some bibliographical notes on Italian communal history," by A. M. Wolfson.

BOOK ILLUSTRATION. Sketchley, R. E. D. English book-illustration of to-day: appreciations of the work of living English illustrators, with lists of their books; with an introduction by Alfred W. Pollard. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1903. 30+175 p. 8°.

Pages 121-173 are bibliographical. Both the articles and the bibliographies which comprise this volume were originally published in *The Library*.

BEECHER, Henry Ward. Abbott, Lyman. Henry Ward Beecher. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1903. il. 12°.

Incl. bibliography (p. xvii-xxviii), prepared by Rev. W. E. Davenport.

CARMEN SYLVA, [Elizabeth, *Queen of Roumania*.] Bengesco. Bibliographie des œuvres de Carmen Sylva, suivie d'extraits de ses principaux écrits et d'une analyse de ses œuvres. Paris, H. Le Soudier, 1903. 16°.

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study, for the year 1902. (Publications of Clark University Library, v. 1, no. 2, Jan., 1904.) Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Press, [1904.] 40 p. O.

CIM, Albert. Amateurs et voleurs de livres: emprunteurs indicats, voleurs par amour des livres, voleurs par amour de l'argent, vols dans les bibliothèques publiques, chez les éditeurs libraires, bouquinistes, etc. Paris, libr. Daragon, 1903. 7+145 p. 8°.

DIBDIN, Charles. Dibdin, E. Rimbault. A bibliographical account of the works of Charles Dibdin. (*In Notes and Queries*, Nov. 28, Dec. 12, 1903. 9th ser., 12:423-425, 462-463.) These instalments cover the years 1803-5.

DUELLING, Levi, Giorgio Enrico, and Jac.

Gelli. Bibliografia del duello, con numerose note sulla questione del duello e sulle recenti leghe antiduellistiche di Germania, Austria ed Italia; con prefazione di G. E. Levi. Milan, Ulr. Hoepli, 1903. 633 p. 8°, 20l.

EWALD, Heinrich. Davies, T. Witton. Heinrich Ewald, Orientalist and theologian, 1803-1903: a centenary appreciation. London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1903. 11+146 p. il. 12°.

Contains an annotated list of the books and pamphlets written by Ewald (40 titles.)

FRENCH POETRY. Lachèvre, Fréd. Bibliographie des recueils collectifs de poésies publiées de 1597 à 1700, donnant: 1° la description et le contenu des recueils; 2° les pièces de chaque auteur, classées dans l'ordre alphabétique du premier vers, précédées d'une notice bio-bibliographique etc.; 3° une table générale des pièces anonymes ou signées d'initiales (titre et premier vers), avec l'indication des noms des auteurs pour celles qui ont pu leur être attribuées; 4° la reproduction des pièces qui n'ont pas été relevées par les derniers éditeurs des poètes figurant dans ces recueils collectifs; 5° une table des noms cités dans le texte et le premier vers des pièces des recueils collectifs, etc. Tome 2 (1636-1661). Paris, Leclerc, 1903. 16+772 p. 4°.

FURNITURE. Esther Singleton, author of "French and English furniture" (N. Y., McClure, Phillips & Co.) is preparing a bibliography of all the works referred to in the preparation of that work, to appear as an appendix to the second edition.

GERMAN LITERATURE. Nollen, J. S., comp. A chronology and practical bibliography of modern German literature. Chicago, Scott, Foresman & Co., 1903. 118 p. D.

The bibliography, which covers p. 41-109, is interleaved with blank pages. It is arranged in broad classes, with subdivisions, each entry being numbered and cross references made to these numbers. Dates, publishers and prices are given, and the characteristics of each work are briefly noted.

GREAT BRITAIN, *House of Commons*. Porritt, Edward and Annie G. The unreformed House of Commons: parliamentary representation before 1832. Cambridge, University Press, 1903. 2 v. 21-623; 14+584 p. 4°.

Pages 531-556 contain a classified list of sources and authorities.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott. Ten facsimile repro-

ductions relating to various subjects. Boston, Mass., 1903. 10+36 p.+plates.

The fine facsimiles given include "An early Boston imprint, 1681" (the "Pilgrim's progress" printed by Samuel Green); the *Boston Newsletter*, 1704; "Reprints of early Boston newspapers," and "Panorama of Boston, 1775."

LITERATURE. Bibliographie der vergleichenden Literaturgeschichte; hrsg. von Arthur L. Jellinek. 1 Bd. Berlin, Alexander Duncker, 1903. 4+77 p. 8°, pap., 6 marks.

Intended to form a supplement to "Studien zur vergleichenden Literaturgeschichte." The first volume covers the subject from about the middle of 1902 to 1903. The material is arranged by topics and is made easily accessible by author and subject indexes. Four parts each year will form a volume.

MONASTICISM. Hannay, James O. The spirit and origin of Christian monasticism. London, Methuen, 1903. 24+307 p. 12°.

Contains an 8-page list of authorities

MONEY. Hepburn, A. B. History of coinage and currency in the United States and the perennial contest for sound money. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1903. 20+666 p. 8°.

There is an annotated and classified bibliography, p. 437-449. The annotations are particularly apt; the value of the numerous government official documents being indicated.

PHILIPPINES. Library of Congress. A list of books (with references to periodicals) on the Philippine Islands in the Library of Congress; by A. P. C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography; with chronological list of maps in the Library of Congress, by P. Lee Phillips, chief of Division of Maps and Charts. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1903. 15+397 p. 1. O.

This handsome volume, issued in the now familiar format of the L. of C. publications, is a most interesting revelation of the extent of the material in the library relating to the Philippine Islands. It records 1715 book titles, 197 government documents, 45 consular reports and 970 references to articles in periodicals. A classed arrangement, with 29 subject headings, has been adopted, followed by author and subject indexes. There is a bibliographical introduction, reviewing the literature of the subject, and frequent annotations. It is announced that this list will be later followed by the publication of the "Biblioteca Filipino," a comprehensive bibliography of the Philippines, prepared by Dr. Pardo de Tavera, of Manila.

SPELLING. Parmele, Ella Goodwin, and Simpson, Eliz. F. A brief bibliography of

simplified spelling. [Privately printed, Oshkosh, Wis.] 8 p. O.

The compilers of this list are librarians of the State Normal School Libraries of Oshkosh and Stevens Point, respectively. Eight of the references apply to separate works or essays, the others (arranged chronologically) are to articles in periodicals and N. E. A. proceedings.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Smith, W. Roy. South Carolina as a royal province, 1719-1776. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1903. 19+441 p. 8°.

Gives a 4-page list of authorities.

STEVENSON, Robert Louis. Prideaux, Col. W. F. A bibliography of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson. London, Frank Hollings, 1903. 16+301 p. 8°.

A full annotated bibliography of Stevenson's works, with a selected annotated bibliography of books, magazine articles, etc., about him.

THORIUM. Joüet, Cavalier H. Index to the literature of thorium, 1817-1902. (Smithsonian miscellaneous coll., 1374.) Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1903. 154 p. O.

This is the latest in the series of bibliographies prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Indexing Chemical Literature, appointed in 1882 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. There are 1123 titles recorded, in chronological order, and over 200 technical journals and serials have been analyzed for the material. The chronological record is supplemented by a compact author index.

UNITED STATES. Volume 7 of the "Cambridge modern history" deals with the United States, beginning with the period of English colonization in 1607. Pages 753-834 are bibliographical, classified and annotated and arranged according to the chapters by their several authors.

The UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK publishes an important scientific bibliography as Museum bulletin 66 (318 p. 75 c.), "Index to publications of the New York State Natural History Survey and New York State Museum, 1837-1902." It includes first a 32-page list of the publications which are analyzed by author and subject in the pages following. In the next 30 pages are given under each of about 200 different authors a list of his articles, with references to series, volume and page. This author index is followed by a general index of subjects covering 223 pages and pertaining chiefly to geological, mineralogical and paleontological papers and to indexes to entomological and botanical papers that have been published else-

where, but including also references under ordinal and English names of insects and generic names of plants. There is a valuable double column index of 127 pages to descriptions of genera and species of fossils.

INDEXES.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER DEUTSCHEN ZEITSCHRIFTEN-LITTERATUR mit Einschluss von Sammelwerken und Zeitungsbeilagen. Band 12: Alphabetisches, nach Schlagworten sachlich geordnetes Verzeichnis von Aufsätzen, die während der Monate Januar bis Juni 1903 in über 2000 zumeist wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften, Sammelwerken und Zeitungsbeilagen deutscher Zunge erschienen sind, mit Autoren-Register; unter besonderer Mitwirkung von Dr. E. Roth für den medizinisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Teil und mit Beiträgen von Edg. Funke und A. L. Jellinek, herausgegeben von F. Dietrich Lieferung 1. [5 Lieferungen.] Leipzig, Felix Dietrich, 1903. 4°.

CUMULATIVE INDEX TO PERIODICALS.—The H. W. Wilson Co., of Minneapolis, has consolidated the "Cumulative index to a selected list of periodicals," formerly published by the Cumulative Index Co., of Cleveland, with the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*. The new work indexes 62 magazines in one alphabet, and the subscription price is \$6 per year. The number dated December, 1903, is issued as covering the year just closed, indexing "25 magazines complete for the year 1903 and 36 additional magazines complete for the last six months of 1903." The statement appears to be correct for the monthlies, of which the December numbers have been included, but of the weeklies very few are indexed after the first week in December and none for the whole month—indeed as this number of the index appeared before the close of the year, such completeness would be patently impossible. The H. W. Wilson Co. announces that the index will be henceforth issued in complete cumulation every three months, the intervening numbers covering one month and two months respectively. A change has been made in the plans for the cumulated volume 1900-1903, which will now index 62 instead of 41 magazines. This "will follow the plan of the 'Reader's guide' and all articles will be indexed by author and subject in one alphabet. This will make a book of about 1200 closely printed double column nonpareil pages, similar to the 'Reader's guide,' and will furnish a basis for the 'Reader's guide,' just as the 'United States catalog' furnishes a basis for the 'Cumulative book index.' The fifty per cent. increase in the amount of information furnished by this index has made necessary an advance in the price, which has been fixed at \$15."

Notes and Queries.

MISNAMED AGAIN.—Poor Don Carlos, brother of Philip IV. (see LIBRARY JOURNAL of October), after having gone round the world under the name of his brother, he now figures in Newnes' "Art library" as his nephew, Balthasar Carlos. When will our instructors learn to be careful? L. A. B.

ERRATA: LARNED'S HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE.—Page 2404 (vol. 4), A.D. 1887-1893, "An act passed in 1887" referring to the Maoris electing their own representatives—who must be Maoris or half-castes—should be 1867. The point is rather important, as showing how soon the colonists granted the franchise to the natives. At the present time a Maori is a member of the executive without portfolio.

H. BAILLIE, *Wellington, New Zealand.*

BOOKS BY AN ANONYMOUS AUTHOR.—Why have neither Dewey nor Cutter in their rules for cataloging made any provision for bringing together in the catalog books by an anonymous author? For instance, there was "The martyrdom of an empress" [anon.]; and then "A doffed coronet," by the author of the foregoing; and then "A keystone of empire," by the author of the foregoing; and then another whose title escapes me momentarily. According to all cataloging rules, the catalog will not supply the missing title due to my momentary forgetfulness. My memory now tells me that the other title is "The tribulations of a princess," but perhaps too late to be of use. If I am not bound by any set of rules, the difficulty is easily solved, but if I am properly educated as a model librarian I must abide by Dewey or Cutter. Q. E. D.

[Mr. Cutter in his rules expresses the conviction that it is "quite as important to teach catalogers the theory, so that they can catalog independently of rules, as to accustom them to refer constantly to hard and fast rules." The scattering throughout a catalog of books by one anonymous author is a serious annoyance to the reader who wants some other book "by the author of —." For a card catalog it is a simple matter to make the necessary additional entries or references. In the printed fiction finding list of the Brookline Public Library (1895) the various books "by the author of 'Miss Toosey's mission,'" were entered, in addition to title entry, in alphabetic order under "Miss Toosey's mission, *author of*," using the latter title practically as an author entry. The real name of the author of the "Miss Toosey" books was announced last year as Evelyn Whittaker; and the real name of the author of "The martyrdom of an empress" and its successors has recently been made public on the printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress. The author is Mrs. Philip F. Cunliffe-Owen (formerly Marguerite du Plantz), of whom a portrait appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, Nov. 28, 1903.]

THE

Library Journal

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

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Special Notice to Librarians.

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Newspapers, Scientific Serials and Periodicals supplied promptly by mail or otherwise.

Librarians who require Books from Great Britain are advised to lose no time in stocking their shelves.

British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

“For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—*in re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs.”

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1904.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 29.

FEBRUARY, 1904

No. 2

THE A. L. A. committee on relations with the booktrade have done a real service, not only to libraries but to the public as well, and indeed to publishers themselves, if they would but see it, by pointing out discrepancies in price between English and American editions, and we trust they will continue to publish specific information as to books and editions where the American prices are substantially above English prices for the same thing, as in the case of Chambers' "Cyclopedia of English literature," cited in their first bulletin. It should not be forgotten by publishers that it takes buyer as well as seller to make a market, and that sales of books, particularly, depend upon reasonable prices. Thus, the public, and first of all the library interest, have a moral if not a legal right to be heard on the price of books, especially where the net system has not produced the expected result of a reduction in published prices which fairly or nearly offsets the closer discount. It is probably true that increases in certain elements of cost have somewhat increased the cost of book production, and that authors — especially popular authors — are demanding larger royalties or guarantees; but when the published prices of books are as high as, or the actual prices of books higher than, the old prices, the burden of explanation is upon the publisher, if he expects to keep the goodwill of his customer. It does not seem probable that publishers have given full weight to this side of the case, and the aggressive action of the committee, in contrast perhaps with the conciliatory policy of the previous committee, may have the wholesome effect of impressing upon publishers the desirability of comity and proper fairness.

AN evident remedy is, of course, as pointed out by the committee, the direct importation at least of books of English authorship, where prices abroad are more favorable than prices here. In the case of copyright books by American authors there are questions both of principle and policy which have to be considered. In the arrangement for international

copyright in all other countries the importation of copyright books, even of a single copy, is prohibited, except with the written authorization of the proprietor of the copyright; an English author, for instance, cannot have imported a single copy of an American edition of his own book without written authorization to the customs authorities to permit such importation, and otherwise such books must go to His Majesty's bonfire. Our so-called international copyright law is simply an extension of domestic copyright to countries making reciprocal arrangements, and partly for this reason and against the protest of the typographical unions, the clause permitting importation of two copies without the formality of proprietors' consent was introduced into the bill of 1891 by the Congressional conferees. As American authors often reduce, or are induced by their publishers to reduce, their royalties or take an outright sum for the sake of having an English edition — though this ought not to be — and as prices of manufacture are less in England, it is sometimes the case that American copyright books are published at a less price in England than in the United States, a discrepancy which is increased by the fact that incorporated libraries may import two copies free of the 25 per cent. duty which trade or individual purchasers must pay. The general importation of American books from England under these exceptions to the copyright and tariff laws would possibly provoke a reaction which might endanger both the copyright law and the privileges extended to libraries under the tariff law, and both of these dangers should be considered by the library interest under the present circumstances.

OF course, as is pointed out in the very fair circular of New York importers, inviting library trade, which we reprint elsewhere, prices vary on both sides, and some books are specifically cheaper in American than in English editions; but this does not bear on the library contention, which is not only that a larger discount should be permitted to libraries but

that books should not be substantially advanced in price without fair evidence from publishers of specific necessity either by increased manufacturing cost or by excessive payments to authors. What does, however, have an important bearing is the fresh difficulty thrown in the way of importations by the Treasury Department. It has become so much the habit of the Treasury Department to restrict American importation by piling Ossa of regulation upon Pelion of law, that it seems to be a matter of conscience with the Treasury officials to make importation difficult, even where the tariff law has provided an open gateway, as in the case of books for incorporated libraries. The gate opened by the law is tied tight again by Treasury red tape, and, as is pointed out with so much truth, there is a necessary increase in "swearing," both of the official and the unofficial kind. The committee on relations with the book trade, or some proper authority of the American Library Association, might well enter protest to the Treasury Department against burdening libraries with new and unnecessary regulations, instead of acting in the spirit of the law and giving to libraries, with utmost convenience, the privileges which the law intended to assure them.

ADVOCATES of a "library post" had within the last few years sought to commit the American Library Association or the library interest otherwise, to postal changes so radical in the way of procuring for library books franking facilities or rates below cost of transportation, that the movement was checked rather than facilitated by the extreme views of its early supporters. At the Magnolia and Niagara conferences, however, under some modifications of the plan, the forward movement was endorsed, but nothing has recently been heard from the committee charged with its promotion. We wish to point out that the present is a favorable time for practical and effective action, on reasonable lines, in view of the opportunities given for postal reform by the postal scandal discussion and the protests of newspaper publishers against the retrogressive position of the administration of the Postoffice Department. The proposed inclusion of fourth-class (merchandise) matter and third-class (printed) matter at a rate of one

cent for two ounces does not help, as it simply gives merchandise the benefit of printed matter rates. But a practicable and possible change might be a rate of four cents a pound for books as well as periodical matter, with a proviso that libraries as well as publishers might send such material through the post, paying by bulk rate instead of by stamps. The postal administration has accomplished one great step forward in the adoption and extension of the rural free delivery system, in which wagons are used, which in reaching the outlying farmers in the country districts might well extend library facilities from the smaller libraries to distant patrons. In some places such an arrangement has been effected by agreement with the rural delivery carriers, who are permitted under the law to take additional parcels. It is now proposed, possibly under pressure from the express companies, to withdraw this privilege from carriers, and not only should this be opposed but a definite endeavor should be made, on a reasonable basis, to make this book service official instead of private. Little will be gained, however, by attempting to go forward on lines on which the opposition instead of the concurrence of the postal authorities is sure to be called forth.

Communications.

INFORMATION DESIRED.

WILL any library using the Concilium Bibliographicum cards, or in possession of any of the cards of the Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie, or any volumes of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, please report that fact to the undersigned. The information is desired in connection with a report which is being made for the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON.
MUSEUM OF BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARNEGIE GIFTS TO CALIFORNIA IN 1904.

INSTEAD of four Carnegie gifts to California cities, as recorded in January LIBRARY JOURNAL, we have had twelve. The gifts omitted from the L. J. list were as follows:

Vallejo.....	\$20,000
Hanford.....	12,500
San Luis Obispo.....	10,000
Woodland.....	10,000
Benicia.....	10,000
Redding.....	10,000
Santa Monica.....	12,500
Watsonville.....	10,000

W. P. KIMBALL,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OTTO HARTWIG, 1830-1903: AN OBITUARY.

BY FELIX NEUMANN, *Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.*

ALMOST a year ago, we had to record in these columns the death of a man who had rendered such distinguished services to library science as Karl Dziatzko, and now it is again our sad duty to chronicle the loss of another whose influence upon his profession, reaching far beyond the boundaries of his own country, gained him an international reputation.

On December 22, 1903, there died at Marburg in Hesse, Otto Hartwig, librarian of the Library of the University in Halle from 1876 to December 1, 1898, and since the foundation of the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, or from January, 1884, to December, 1903, its editor and leading spirit. We will at once admit, and that without envy, that we consider the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* the best periodical of the library profession, and if Otto Hartwig had had no other claim to distinction than the foundation of this journal, that alone, and his editorship of it, would give him a prominent place in library science.

In Otto Hartwig were combined two things, which make the ideal librarian—a universal education (allgemeine bildung) and a thorough professional training. He was born March 16, 1830, at Wichmannshausen in Hesse, studied history and theology at the universities of Marburg, Halle and Göttingen, and after being graduated as Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Marburg, entered the library of the same institution as an assistant. He served in this capacity from 1857 to 1860, in which year he accepted a call as minister of the German church at Messina, Italy, which position he held for five years. This time spent in Italy was decisive for Hartwig, for here he developed a great interest in the history of Sicily and Italy, which he retained through his whole life. All his historical publications, which rank very high in historical science, refer to this subject. When he returned to Germany in 1866, he taught first as instructor at a college at Rinteln in Hesse, but was connected with this institution for only one year. The dry profes-

sion of teaching was not adapted to a nature like that of Hartwig.

In 1867 he returned to the library of the University of Marburg, and was then finally won to the profession of library science. In Marburg, where he began and finished his studies, and where he laid the foundation of his professional training from 1857 to 1860, he worked for nine years, from 1867 to 1874 as secretary, and from 1874 to 1876 as assistant librarian. In 1876 he was appointed librarian of the University of Halle, which position he held until November, 1898, thus covering full twenty-two years. On the first of December, 1898, he voluntarily resigned this position, to devote all his time to the editorship of the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, having removed to Marburg.

Hartwig has rightly called the years in Marburg his apprenticeship, for on account of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the library, he was the only one who could devote all his time to the current business of the institution. He kept the accession book; he had charge of the bookbinding of the library, and superintended the reading room.* Thus he learned the different branches of his profession thoroughly. Later, and especially after he was appointed assistant librarian, he took a very active part in the catalog work of the library as well as in the purchase of books. In his leisure hours, he began and partly finished those important contributions towards Italian history for which he had made preparatory studies during his five years in Italy, and which he enlarged, and supplemented by other trips during his official vacations. These historical works, which give him a great reputation as a scholar and historian, evidently gained him his appointment, in the beginning of 1870, as librarian of the University of Halle, as successor to the famous philologist Gottfried Bernhardt. He entered upon his duties on the 1st of April, 1876, and held the position until December, 1898.

Two things will always keep his memory

* G. Zedler, *Geschichte der Universitätsbibliothek zu Marburg, 1527-1887*.

alive in the history of the Library of the University of Halle—the erection of the new library building, and the recataloging and reclassification of the library. The question of a new library building was a burning one, long before Hartwig entered upon his duties. As early as 1871 a site was bought, but when Hartwig entered on his new office in 1876, he found no program or plan for the erection of the building, nor was it even definitely decided whether to use the site already purchased. At last, however, in 1878, things were in readiness for the erection of the building, which was finished in the fall of 1880. The removal from the old library to the new, and the placing of the books, was accomplished in twenty-one days.

Amongst all the numerous new library buildings which have been erected in Germany during the last twenty-five years of the last century, that of Halle will always hold a prominent place; not only because it was the first of these new libraries, but because it was built according to a system which has stood the test of time, and has been imitated more or less in all the later buildings. Of course the architect has the principal part in the construction of such a building, but the work of even the best architect will be incomplete, unless he has the assistance of an experienced librarian, and this last was given in the highest degree by Hartwig. His ideas have contributed to make the building of the library in Halle a typical and model one. The erection of a new building for a great library, intended not only to give more space to a growing collection of books, but, as in Halle, to replace a defective building, which no longer answers the demands of the time—will always have as consequence a rearrangement of the library itself. I do not mean in the literal sense of the word, but a rearrangement on strictly scientific principles, in uniformity with the scientific movement of the time. Such a new arrangement is impossible in a building where lack of space compels the arrangement of the books according to convenience of location, and not according to correct classification. A library which has not enough room cannot keep pace with the progressive development of science, as in such a case the increase of books will be dependent upon the question of space. And in fact, when Hartwig entered upon his duties at Halle, he soon found that the library, in several of its de-

partments, was greatly behind the needs of the time. But the lack of space had even graver consequences, for it had been impossible in the old building even to catalog the entire collection. Thus it was not until he was established in the new building that Hartwig found himself able to recatalog and reclassify the entire library.

The fundamental ideas of his system of classification have been used by many of the German libraries. He was principally guided by the idea of dividing all the sciences into two great departments—“Geisteswissenschaften” and the natural sciences, with geography as a connecting link between the two, taking in this the standpoint of those who withdrew geography from its traditional position as an appendix to history, and gave it a place among the branches of natural science. Of course the tremendous task of classifying the library of the University of Halle was not the work of one person, but Hartwig discussed and planned the arrangement of the twenty different subdivisions with each of his assistants to whom the work was assigned, and the proper credit belongs to him, so that this classification is justly known as the “System Hartwig.”*

We come now to deal with the third branch of Hartwig's life work: the foundation of the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* and his editorship of it. The time for the foundation of this magazine could not have been better chosen. The *Anzeiger für Literatur der Bibliothekswissenschaft* was, after Petzholdt's retirement from its editorship, rapidly declining, and the new movement for the professional and financial betterment of those who had chosen library work as their profession, needed an organ which would represent their ideas, and also give the profession a periodical which would be open for scientific discussion. Thus in the beginning of the year 1884, the *Centralblatt* entered upon its career, under the combined editorship of Otto Hartwig and Karl Schulz, librarian of the Imperial Supreme Court of Germany. After three years Dr. Schulz severed his connection with the magazine, and Hartwig took the sole responsibility upon his shoulders, until the end of last year. Hartwig was eminently fitted for such a work. His thorough acquaintance with all the tech-

* Hartwig, O. Schema des realkatalogs der königlichen universitäts bibliothek zu Halle a S. (3 Beheft zum *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*). 1888.

nicalities of our profession, his scholarship and the versatility of his mind (*Geist*) made him an ideal editor of such a paper. There is not a single question of our profession which he has not discussed in his periodical with real German thoroughness and impartiality, and an especial merit of the *Centralblatt* is that it did not, like other German scientific periodicals, indulge in personalities. We must also mention that Hartwig showed the greatest interest in the growth and progress of library science in other countries, and especially in the United States.

To edit such a periodical successfully for twenty years is not by any means an easy task, and we can understand that Hartwig with increasing age felt compelled to transfer the burden of its editorship to younger shoulders.* His farewell notice in the last December number of the *Centralblatt* reads like an elegy, and it is greatly to be regretted that fate did not permit him to spend some years of "otium cum dignitate." His versatile mind which busied itself in many different fields of human knowledge would have left us many worthy gifts. Indeed, to read Hartwig's articles is a literary treat, not only because his style was particularly clear and lucid, but because he had an especial gift of making the driest material interesting.

It would be of great psychological interest, and an appropriate task, to compare Otto Hartwig with Karl Dziatzko. Both had the professional and material improvement of their profession equally at heart; both represented the highest type of German librarianship, and yet the difference between the two men is quite distinct, and is shown even in their method of work. One may compare, for instance, Hartwig's admirable introduction to the "Festschrift zum 500jährigen Geburtstage von Johannes Gutenberg" with Dziatzko's contributions towards the Gutenberg question. Dziatzko, the strong logical scholar, plunges at once "in medias res" of his subject, while Hartwig, on the other hand, treats the matter first in connection with the general development of civilization, and draws us a picture in which the historian goes hand in hand with

the professional librarian. Dziatzko as classical scholar in whom the philologist and librarian had equal part, was eminently fitted for the most subtle questions of bibliography and bibliology, while Hartwig was the man of universal education, at home in many branches of knowledge, distinguished as historian and biographer, and even with a great interest in the political questions of his time, not only from an historical standpoint, but even as a partisan.

Hartwig was never entirely engrossed with his professional labors, and to him may be applied what E. M. Thompson* once said of the librarian in his leisure hours: "To prevent mental degeneration every one of us should have some special literary quest of his own — whether it be the elucidation of some great writer of the past, the solution of some literary or historical difficulty, the investigation of local biography, or history, or archæology, it matters not what, but let it be something which we can put on or off at any time, which fits the mind as the easy coat fits the limbs, and which becomes so familiar that the thread of reasoning can always be resumed without effort. With such a pursuit for our leisure hours we shall not feel so much the wear and tear of the mechanical part of our daily occupations; the mind will not fret to drink promiscuously of the whole stream of knowledge which lies so temptingly before us; and we shall be accumulating the accurate bibliographical knowledge, at least in some one branch of literature, which necessarily follows careful investigation of a subject."

How Hartwig conceived his profession, and how he lived and worked for it cannot be better expressed than in the words which were once used in the obituary† of another librarian, and which may appropriately close this sketch: "He was imbued with the high importance of the library for the continuance of all intellectual life and progress, and with the great mission which it must fulfil, as the repository of all that one nation and one generation after another, in research, thought, and poetry, has attempted and abandoned, understood, and accomplished, and he tried from this ideal standpoint to do justice, theoretically and practically, to every question which arose."

* Dr. Hartwig could not have selected, as his successor, a better man than Dr. Schwenke, assistant librarian of the Royal Library at Berlin (Abteilungs-director). He is highly fitted for the work, and we have every confidence that he will not only keep up the high standard of the *Centralblatt*, but will even enlarge the scope of the paper.

* *The Library*, ii., 369.

† Dr. Gustav Loewe. Nekrolog von A. Wilmanns, *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, vol. 1.

OUGHT PUBLIC LIBRARIES TO RADICALLY RESTRICT THEIR PURCHASES OF CURRENT FICTION?

BY HORACE G. WADLIN, *Librarian Boston Public Library.*

THE question proposed for discussion is this: "Should public libraries radically restrict their purchases of current fiction?" My limitation of time forces me to be brief, possibly to seem brusque, where I would fain be persuasive and kindly.

I propose to answer the question affirmatively, and since it is generally assumed that one who takes that position underestimates the value of fiction as a department of literature, and since those who defend the contrary practice have much to say of the importance of the novel at its best, and of its value, not merely as a means of relaxation and amusement but of inspiration and instruction, I grant, at the outset, all that the most ardent advocates of fiction assert. We will waste no time discussing that point. Fiction is omnipotent, if you will. At any rate, it is omnipresent. It makes a constant appeal. The novel was neither born yesterday nor will it die to-morrow. It is here to stay, at least for a period longer than any of us is likely to measure.

But I notice that the guns that are trained against those who believe in diminishing the purchases of fiction in public libraries are usually loaded with the productions of the masters, either ancient or modern, and there are, I believe, modern masters who are peers of any who have preceded them. It is the recognized standard novels that are used to overwhelm us—as if anybody disputed their influence or their power!

Such books are no more to be compared with what your question terms "current fiction" than a cornet is to be compared with a penny whistle. I hold no brief for the novelists who, since they are no longer with us, are numbered with the immortals, as against the living writers whose work in this kind, at its best, merits the highest praise. There are works of fiction, that, as Lowell said of the ancient mariner, "are marvellous in their mastery over the delightfully fortuitous inconsequence that is the adamant logic of

dreamland," but the great mass of current fiction includes few of these.

It is, in large part, a composite product of bad paper, indifferent typography, mediocre illustration, shabby binding, and a modicum of authorship. Imagination, the story telling instinct, power of characterization, observation of life, truth—these are of the least importance, since first-rate advertising ability and the same business sense that finds a market for the latest brand of sarsaparilla or pills is relied upon to make the book a success.

Like the yellow journal, it must, if possible, appeal to a large class of readers. It much touch superficially a wide range of interests. If, like one of the most recent of its class, "it is a story of the stage with its lights and shadows, and a glimpse into 'Bohemia' where money and talent meet as equals," with "an agreeable vein of domestic simplicity running through the story, which makes the theater and the stock market only a background, and serves to bring into strong relief a powerful and interesting love story," we may expect it to become, in the terse phrase of the shop, one of the three or four best "sellers" of the year.

These books are not so much literature as merchandise, and all the resources of commercialism are at their command. In their careers they possess the soul of wit, however absent it may be from their contents. Of them we may ask, paraphrasing François Villon, "Where are the books of yesterday? The wind has swept them all away."

Nobody need fear that the purchases of works of fiction which, even in the exercise of a lenient judgment, possess the elements of truth and power will be unduly restricted. Such books will make their way anywhere. There are too few of them. Take last year's list, for example. Out of a thousand, more or less, that came from the press, how many can you find that rise above the level of what somebody has called "promiscuous medioc-

city?" Unfortunately, as Cervantes pointed out many years ago, "there are men that will make you books, and turn them loose into the world, with as much dispatch as they would do a dish of fritters." Current fiction is pre-eminently of this class. To use the phrase of Mr. W. L. Courtenay, it is the one department of literature in which fools rush in where angels fear to tread. It is this sort of fiction that ought to be radically restricted.

Now a radical restriction is a restriction which goes to the root of the matter. Let me turn the phrase about. Radicalism in restriction means conservatism in selection, and a public library ought to be conservative because it is public.

I wish to emphasize this point, since there seems to be a theory that a public library ought to furnish anything that is strongly demanded. If, for example, current fiction is asked for in unlimited quantity by the public, as it undoubtedly is, then current fiction ought to be supplied without limit.

On the contrary, it is the function of the public library to supply what is most needed, not by any particular class of readers, nor by any one reader individually, but for the general public welfare. Libraries differ in their constituencies, and must, I suppose, differ as to the relative proportions to be observed in purchases in the various departments, but the principle of action, I take it, applies to all.

The public libraries of to-day are unlike any institution—any library—of the past, because we stand upon the threshold of a new day. They are not merely museums or depositories of rare books, nor quarries for the literary artisan, nor agencies for the promotion of what Helen Keller has, with keen insight, recently called "the abstract glories of the higher education." I say the public library is not merely these, although it must include them all. These functions have been performed in the past by libraries not public.

Under democracy, however, the public library has already become, and will in much greater degree become, an effective force in popular education. No institution has found its place in the social life of its time which is not adapted to its proper organic function. The public library should be a necessary and vital part of the social organism, not a mere vermiform appendix.

What, essentially, are the things most needed in a democracy, especially a democracy like ours, wherein we are called upon to assimilate and harmonize many diverse and conflicting elements? Right conduct, of course; but knowledge underlies conduct, and faith, and breadth of view, and a sane theory of life, and duty, some comprehension of the world in which we live and of our place in it; of our duty to our neighbor and to the community.

But, it will be objected, not all these things can be enforced didactically. Nevertheless, the printed page is a most effective teacher. "We may depend upon it," says William Hazlitt with much truth, "that what men delight to read in books they will put in practice in reality." Can it be fairly said that this applies to more than a small proportion of current fiction? And yet we measure our selections and always have measured them by some such standard as this. To every deep there is a lower depth, and the great underworld of fiction itself is still unrepresented in our libraries. There are some hundreds of popular novelists, whose prolific works may be found on the nearest railway book counter, but who are foreign to our catalogs. It is, then, a closer application of the same principle for which I contend.

The policy of restriction really deprives no one. With the multiplicity of ten-cent magazines, chiefly fiction; and the numerous five-cent magazines for those who cannot pay ten cents; and the latest novel in clean covers always to be had for a nickel; to say nothing of the fiction running in the newspapers which will compare favorably with much that masquerades in more pretentious garb, the appetite for current fiction may be assuaged although it may not be satisfied, without our attempting to cater to it unduly.

We all know that the demand from readers of fiction is urgent, but shall we therefore abandon the standard? No more than we should lower the standard of the public schools, or cultivate bastard civic art, or applaud barbarous landscape gardening in our parks. It is our business to raise the standard. But this implies conservatism in selection.

"Ah! But you will alienate readers, and the Booklovers' Library will get them, and your circulation will drop, or some other dire

calamity will overtake you. The people won't read serious books; they want stories." Well, I am not objecting to stories. I said that in beginning. Only I ask that the novel you ask me to buy shall at least possess some of the elements of novelty, that the romance you demand shall be at least mildly romantic, that the author shall have had at least twelve months' reputation, or his book at least twelve months vogue, and this, under present conditions, means radical restriction of purchases of current fiction.

But how do you know that the people will read nothing but stories? We have been giving them stories in the hope that they may in time prefer something else. After some twenty-five years' observation in a library not too large to permit the study of the peculiarities of the individual reader, this hope I think delusive. Any well regulated dietary contains many elements besides sugar and water, and constant indulgence in that sort of thing will create neither bone nor muscular tissue. Why not begin at the other end, in a serious attempt to make it clear that there are other books worth while? As Mr. Dana has recently said, "We hesitate over one copy of a good book on household economics, and rush to order ten copies of the latest thing on broken hearthstones."

Indiscriminate reading along one line is as much to be deplored as indiscriminate feeding, and the intellectual inebriate is to be pitied, as any other victim of intemperance. You can do little with the confirmed fiction inebriate, but for those of unformed habit there is hope. I do not refer entirely to children. There are adults who are still open to conviction. How they may be reached is another question, and I am not now bound to answer it, but the first step is certainly conservatism in selection. You can lead a horse to water and he will drink, if thirsty. Otherwise he ought not to drink. You can at least provide a proper fountain and preserve the sources from contamination.

I know there are those who resent any approach to what they are pleased to call censorship on the part of public libraries. Nevertheless, simply because we represent public libraries, as I have said, we have responsibilities toward the public. We represent in a way the public conscience in literature, if there is such a thing. Toward the children

at least, and toward those of unformed literary habit, we stand for the protection of the source. "A circulating library in a town," said Sir Anthony Absolute to Mrs. Malaprop, "is as an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge." That ought not to be said of us.

In our progress toward the better social state, we ask for a keener sense of civic responsibility, a stronger love of social institutions, pride in the municipality and a desire to serve it faithfully. May we not apply to the municipality personified and acting through its administration of its great civic institutions, of which the public library is not the least important, Wordsworth's pertinent query respecting individual responsibility—"How can he expect that others should build for him, sow for him, at his call love him, who for himself will take no heed at all?"

Finally, purchases of current fiction ought to be radically restricted for practical reasons. It is well always to choose the good because you love it, but if you don't love it, it is fortunate that in the economy of nature the good so pursues us that it is difficult to escape from it.

The practical considerations of providing for accessions upon our shelves, of keeping the catalog within reasonable limits, financial limitations, the adequate provision for accessions in other departments, the constant increase in our fixed charges, due to the growth and expansion of our work—these, with most of us, enforce the restriction of purchases within limits that may fairly be called radical.

In the Boston Public Library approximately 750 volumes of current fiction passed under consideration during the year ending Dec. 31. Of the entire number, less than 200 volumes were by authors of established reputation, or at all widely known. Authors whose reputation is more than local represented indeed a much smaller number. Unless radically restricted, purchases in duplicate, sufficient to supply the central library and branches, to say nothing of deposit work, would have gone far towards exhausting our available funds. Out of the whole some 155 titles were accepted, many of which should be classed as juvenile fiction.

With the constant outpouring of current fiction, unless your purchases are radically restricted, you are bound to get many dead

books, unavailable for circulation after a few weeks or months. It is impossible to judge these books critically. It is the first duty of a novel to be interesting. But how can you tell whether these mushroom products of the press fill even that modest requirement? Manifestly you cannot read them. You must take them on trust, if you take them at all, or on the strength of what the publishers say about

them, which is much the same thing, or upon some book notice, which is not greatly different.

"There is a sense of security," says Lowell, "in an old book which time has criticized for us." Is it not expedient to wait a little that this criticism may be applied? In at least ninety per cent. of the cases we shall not have long to wait.

THE COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATALOGS BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By OLIVER B. ZIMMERMAN, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.*

NEXT to the securing of good theoretical text and reference books for use in our Engineering Colleges, all such colleges find it necessary to keep upon their library shelves periodical literature bearing upon the various technical subjects. With these again, must be placed the desirability of a still closer relationship with the manufacturers in order to secure more detailed information than can be found in the sources just named, and this necessity is best filled at present by a careful perusal of industrial catalog publications.

It was to fill this want as completely as possible in the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin, that Professor J. G. D. Mack began in 1898 to form a catalog library upon a practical working basis. It was soon found to be useful and is now consulted extensively by the faculty, students and others, its use having become a regular working part of the technical instruction in the junior and the senior years.

The system developed by Professor Mack, as the one of greatest practical simplicity and as requiring the least expenditure of time both on the part of the cataloger and that of the one who uses it, is to leave the catalogs whole and file them under the name of the firm which issues them. These are then indexed by card under the firm name, with cross-reference under subject heads.

So far as the preceding is concerned I have no doubt that similar private collections are more common than one would suppose, though I know of but a few. It is however my present purpose to call attention particularly to the desirability of extending this system so as to become a working part of all of our larger

public libraries, and, wherever possible, of even the smaller ones.

By industrial catalog publications I mean such publications as are distributed free by producers, manufacturers, and agents, with the view of bringing a knowledge of their products before people likely to be interested and thereby increasing the demand for their goods. Most of us are superficially familiar with the various types of catalogs—some with gaudy, inartistic covers, and others with evidences of good taste and art in both cover and internal material. Further than this, most of us do not go; we do not analyze the contents, or regard them as being of much value, except in the few cases which interest us most closely. But a more careful inspection will show this to be simply negligence on our part, and we should not fail to see the real value of such a collection of catalogs as a whole.

We can divide this material roughly into three classes:

First. The ordinary catalog of articles with illustrations, names, sizes or proportions, and prices, the main discussion of quality and manufacture being confined to a separate part of the pamphlet. An example of this type would be a catalog of kitchen hardware.

Second. Bulletins, or sections of a larger catalog, in which is given thoroughly honest information, general and detailed, of great value, but containing little that is of any use in the way of prices, owing to the fluctuations of the market, as well as for business reasons. Examples of this class are such as are issued by many of the large manufacturing firms, particularly engineering concerns.

Third. Those of the type and order of

treatises. These last, in many cases may be called text-books upon the subject therein discussed. There is, of course, every reason why these treatises should contain the best information that the firm has to offer about the most economical and advantageous use of their product. They are specialists, and have studied their particular subject from every possible standpoint of usefulness. An example of this type would be a booklet upon the treatment of hardwood floors with a particular wax.

In these three general divisions, with their graded modifications, we have at hand a cheap, yet very valuable source of information; we get knowledge of the market and prices in detail, not easily secured anywhere else. In the main, it is information which very seldom gets into a text-book; and, should it get there, it is far out of date. True, the prices are not net; but the tendency is to reduce these more and more to usual market prices, leaving only a small margin for fluctuations. Indeed, many catalogs are now issued with net prices stated, though these must be as high as the market is likely to go during the time for which the prices are intended to hold.

However, one of the main values of these catalogs to the intending purchaser comes in the comparisons which they enable him to make between wares of two or more producers. They allow him to see what is obtainable in any line of produce, as each manufacturer treats of the good points of his own wares and calls the attention of the reader to the defects in those of his rivals. This alone brings the reader who studies the catalogs into the position of a judge. He notes the rival statements, with their supporting arguments, and is naturally led to deliberate and well-founded judgment of their relative merits. If statements are made which are rash or unfounded he can easily detect them by such comparisons.

After a perusal of this kind a person is not dependent upon the local merchant's naturally biassed opinions of the merits of the particular product which he may happen to handle. The intending purchaser is enabled to meet the local merchant's arguments, and question him intelligently, as well as to demand what he wishes, rather than to be forced to the unfortunate position of buying only what happens to be in local stocks.

Too much importance cannot be attached to these points. There is no doubt that the limited home market has been the natural cause for the tremendous growth of the trade of firms which sell, through out-of-town mail orders, direct to the consumer. Here the purchaser, however, is often buying unseen goods, and he may be disappointed at times. The knowledge of the best on the market enables us to help the home merchant to be the middle-man in cases of this kind, the merchant taking the responsibility for the character and quality of the goods for a reasonable fee. Both would be thus educated as to what can be had, what is best, what is desirable. The result would be that the standard of the home market would be raised, and the satisfaction of the customer increased.

I might enumerate many ways in which this reference to industrial catalogs would be of great value to the community; to artisans, many of whom can secure information in their respective fields only from such sources, or from hearsay; to tradesmen who too often have little actual knowledge of goods on the market best suited to their customers' conditions and circumstances; also to the manufacturer or to the professional man; but it is not intended to show more here than that there is a demand for the same, and that it is not impossible to make such knowledge available.

Among the letters which I have received from librarians, in response to my inquiry as to what they have done to fill this want, I find very few who have even thought of the subject. At one place only, the public library of Providence, R. I., have I learned that any effort was made to supply this need. But from all, with one exception, a kindly interest in the proposition was shown. The only discouraging arguments, naturally, were those arising from lack of funds and space. Since I have had charge of the catalog library in our Engineering College for over two years and a half, I can say as to the expense, that, outside of the time required to care for the library, it is extremely small. We shall soon pass the three thousand mark in the number of catalogs which are up to date, and the expense is still less than thirty dollars. The space occupied by all working apparatus and shelving for five thousand catalogs would be about twelve feet of wall in length by eight feet in height.

The manufacturers are more than pleased to send out their catalogs, where they know they will be properly cared for and made available. Several have even had their publications handsomely bound with leather covers for us; others have been glad to send out their finest catalogs, such as only the largest retailers would ordinarily receive. We ask for catalogs of every conceivable manufactured product, sending out a printed card, which states our plan of work. Whenever anything of more than usual value comes to us as the result of our inquiry, we return acknowledgment of its receipt, and information as to its classification, as soon as done, with the request for future catalogs which request is cheerfully complied with.

As to the attention required, it is not as much as would be supposed; no real expert being needed, though it would be desirable to have the services of a trained librarian for two or three hours a week to get the collection started into full usefulness. As to the selection of material which would be suitable for the shelves, a committee of citizens representing the various trades and professions would gladly give time to the development of the scheme. It would be easily begun with the guidance of the "Buyers' index" as given in the *Engineering Magazine*, the *Electrical World and Engineer*, the *American Machinist*, or similar lists in trade journals.

These classified indexes could be cut out and pasted upon cards, and checked off, as soon as the various catalogs were received. They would also aid materially in suggesting subject headings for cross-indexing.

Would such a catalog collection be used? If I am to judge from the use of our own, there is no doubt about it from the standpoint of the engineer, artisan or manufacturer; and if I may judge from the interest shown at a meeting of the West End Club of Madison, Wisconsin (a club of citizens and householders) at which this question was presented I would again say there was no doubt of it. Speaking again from experience, I venture to predict that, if this scheme be given a fair trial, with a reasonable time for the public to learn of it through proper channels, librarians will feel that they have added to their work a most useful and desirable feature, which they will not readily abandon.

SUPPLYING BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.*

THE work of the library with which I am familiar is in a manufacturing town of about 30,000 people; the foreign population is over 38 per cent., and between the taking of the census in 1890 and 1900 the foreign population had increased 55 per cent. Our branch library is situated in the centre of the manufacturing district and contains books in 11 different languages—English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Hungarian, Russian, Polish, Slavic, Hebrew and Yiddish. The number of books in the 10 foreign tongues represents only 25 per cent. of the total accessions and their circulation is 10 per cent. We supply no books in foreign languages to the children, the only requisite for them is that they shall be able to sign their name and read in English.

Before deciding whether to buy foreign books, we should make up our minds for what our libraries are to stand. We hear much of the educational value of the present public library position. If we wish to be considered in this connection, we will have to follow the lines of successful educational ventures. In educating children we lead them by easy stages—sometimes perhaps too easy for their own good—to an appreciation of what is beautiful, beneficial and of good report in our history and literature. We are establishing museums, art galleries, free lectures—all to take people by easy stages to something beyond their present intellectual vision. Why do we expect to educate the foreigner, who comes to us so often cowed by centuries of oppression, confused by customs and a mode of living different from anything he has ever seen or imagined, and naturally suspicious—suspicious that we are aiming at his religion, or his vote, or have some ulterior object—why do we expect to educate him by bringing him into our libraries and saying, "You can't read here in your own language, but see what fine things we have in ours"? We put into his hands books whose very alphabet is about as significant to him as our laundry tickets are to us. The argument that he should go to our free schools and learn to read in our language before coming to the library is about as pertinent as an argument I heard the other day against the establishment of a free library. There was a subscription library in a small town and an effort was being made to change it into a free library; those who were opposed to the scheme, argued that any person of culture could raise the fee necessary to enable him to enjoy the advantages the library had to offer, and that there was no reason for having a library for those without culture. If our libraries depended on the people of cul-

* Remarks made at Long Island Library Club, Brooklyn, Dec. 3, 1903.

ture, I fear our circulation would soon reach the starvation point. It is the people without culture and striving for it who are our salvation!

Think for a moment of the months and years we spend acquiring the mechanical foundations of a foreign tongue; how long it is before we feel familiar enough with the language to enjoy the literary side of Goethe, Dante, Manzoni, Rousseau or Molière; but we can always read and find food for reflection in the books in our own language. Must the poor foreigner go through a period of intellectual starvation until he has mastered enough English to furnish him with mental food? For if we do not provide him with books in his own language, he is either going to read nothing or get some one else to provide them for him. Now, can we afford to let the foreigner remain uneducated? The last census showed 10,460,085 foreigners in the United States, about one-seventh of the total population. The census for the fiscal year ending last June shows that in the past year 857,000 immigrants have come here; a greater number than the total strength of the French and German army combined, or the British army including India; this for one year. In New Jersey with a population of 1,883,669, we had by the last census 431,884 foreigners. Of our total males of voting age 10.8 per cent. are illiterate; of our foreign born males of voting age 11.5 per cent. are illiterate and 10.2 per cent. can't speak English; in my own county of Passaic with 18,743 native males of voting age, we have 24,213 foreigners of voting age. Can we afford to ignore these foreigners? To educate them, we have to take them where we find them; we must provide them with something to think about in their own language, if they can't think in ours—and their literature has a surprising number of good things—things we know only too little about, unfortunately. By having books in their own languages we attract the foreigners to our libraries and even if you cannot speak a word to them, it is the easiest thing in the world to show your sympathy and rouse their ambition to master our tongue. What must be the effect on the children of these foreigners to be brought up in homes absolutely devoid of books? A little boy told me with evident pride not very long ago that his father was learning to speak English; he was a German and had been 10 years in the country without learning the language; but he came to the library to read the papers and always stopped in the children's room for the little boy. One night he asked what it was the children said as they went out that made the lady at the desk look up and smile; by the next night he had mastered the intricacies of "good night" and is now constantly coming in to surprise us with some new phrase in English.

But we are making a mistake if we think these foreigners are *not* reading because the

public libraries are not providing them with books in their own tongues. Some one is doing for them—and for love—what we think is either beyond us, or beneath us, while we are taxing them to support our public libraries. I had an instance of this recently in regard to Slavic books. We had frequent requests for books in Slavic and I applied to the larger libraries for information as to where they could be procured, but without getting much assistance. The New York Public Library having a Slavic department, I was allowed to look over their collection, but the books would have appealed to my patrons— young men and women, working from 10 to 12 hours a day in the mills—about as much as the "Codex Argenteus" would appeal to one of our grammar school pupils. I then applied to the book importers; they could all import books, but could not say what the books were. If I would send fifty dollars they would get fifty dollars' worth of books but they could not say whether I could get a history of the United States in Slavic, or a history of the Ruthenians in their own tongue, or in fact, let me have any idea as to what the money would bring. Yet the Slavic people around us were reading and getting books in their own language. One evening last summer, I passed a house where about 15 Slavic girls were sitting on the steps crooning songs in their own language; they stopped me to show me a new book of their folksongs. I asked where they had bought it. "Mr. Pavsko always got their books for them." A boy brought us a history of Serbia in Slavic: "Mr. Pavsko" had bought it for him. On every side it was the same; here in my own community Mr. Pavsko, a man of whom you and I never heard, living in a place of which I had never heard—Pittston, Pa.— was supplying the needs of over 8000 people, and they all agree that he knows more about Slavic literature than any man in America. The same thing occurred in trying to buy Hungarian books. After haunting the foreign quarter of New York, Avenues A and B and First and Second streets and being sent from one place to another—from a Hungarian newspaper office, where they had a large and curious assortment of hymn-books and calendars, but no literature, to a bakery, where a few Hungarian paper novels were being rented at the rate of ten cents a week, and no amount of money seemed sufficient to induce the good woman to part with any of her stock in trade—after lining up with a rare assortment of emigrants at a Hungarian money-changer's who, I was told, imported everything, and only getting about a score of books—I gave the matter up as hopeless and to the next person who asked for more books in Hungarian, I replied that the Hungarian books we had were all I had been able to find, but that if he would buy 25, the library would pay for them. I thought we had seen the last of that Hungarian for at

least three months. Imagine my astonishment when he appeared in fifteen minutes bringing 12 books and saying he would go back for the rest. I went with him to a store not two blocks from our own library, and in half an hour had selected 75 books. The proprietor was quite surprised that as a librarian, I had not known of the fine books that had been translated and printed in Hungarian for an exposition in Buda-Pesth a few years ago. In buying foreign books, if you do not get the small-pox or the pink-eye, you will accumulate enough experiences to fill a three volume novel. I am not speaking of technical books in foreign languages, but of the class of books that would be enjoyed by the class of people our public libraries should try to benefit most.

The foreigner has some rights. We accept his money in taxes to support our libraries and why should we discriminate against him, why favor six-sevenths of our population and ignore the other one-seventh? While it does not appear so at the Barge Office, our manufacturers are actually importing these foreigners, in order that by the combination of a protective tariff and cheap labor, they may amass fortunes for themselves. After we get them here, we must educate them.

I think also we have a great deal to learn from these people. They are polite, ambitious and appreciative, and oftentimes very well informed. With us it has been noticeable that the children of foreign born parents are better bred and more obedient than our American children, and that those attending their own or the parochial schools are better grounded than the children from the public schools. I do not say this is always the case, I hope not, but it is so in our experience. If they are educated at all—and it is a matter of surprise how many are so very well informed—the adults read a better class of literature than our own people and have a knowledge of our literature and history that would put many of us to shame. I asked an Italian barber to help me catalog our Italian books. He was a very ordinary man, reeking of hair-oil and quite devoid of any knowledge of the use of a toothbrush. He had recommended most of the Italian books we had purchased, and as we went over them his explanations showed a wider knowledge of our literature than many of us can boast of Italian—and a knowledge of literature is the business by which *we* earn our bread and butter. How many of us can say who is the Browning of Italy, who is their Milton, who wrote their folk-lore poetry as Longfellow wrote of our Indians in *Hiawatha*? Yet this Italian barber, whose business it was to shave men and cut hair, not to know general literature, knew how to explain the standing of Italian authors to me by comparing them with our own writers. When we came to the life of Garibaldi, he remarked that this was a book every Italian must read and love before

he could understand what Washington, Lincoln and Grant meant to Americans; they must love their own patriots before they could appreciate our great Americans.

We hear much of the technique of running a library, but very seldom of the *noblesse oblige* which should be such a high privilege in our profession. We use great efforts to adapt the people to our library methods; it would take less effort to adapt our libraries to the people. Just as there are bad Americans born and brought up here, with every advantage of surroundings and education, so there are good Americans who cannot speak a word of English. These foreigners often love America before they ever set foot in it; they love the principles for which the American government stands. Don't let us, as librarians, be the ones to give them new ideas of what liberty and freedom mean by discriminating against them. J. MAUD CAMPBELL,

Librarian Passaic (N. J.) Public Library.

BOOK ANNOTATION IN ENGLAND.

THE discussion of the subject of book notes by Mr. Iles and Dr. Ely at the Waukesha meeting of the American Library Association, the symposium on "the appraisal of literature" in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, December, 1902, the publication of Mr. Larned's "Literature of American history" and of Mr. Baker's "Descriptive guide to the best fiction" have been the occasion of interesting and instructive comment in English library journals.

The remarks of Dr. Ely provoked a series of articles on "Book annotation in America," by Mr. Baker.* In these he points out that a Judicature of Letters has not been projected, as Dr. Ely fears; he grants that it is, perhaps, unfortunate that so much stress has been laid on the words "appraisal" and "evaluation"; and says that it would be well to keep this process of evaluation or appraisal subordinate to the work of drawing up guide-books and courses of reading. In other words, an extensive bibliography is of little use to the average reader and the annotation of good books and poor ones to an equal extent is as useless as it is impracticable. This is excellent doctrine and cannot be too strongly emphasized: in annotated lists *selection and classification must precede description*, otherwise the main object of the lists—the guidance of the librarian and the reader—may be defeated; among a multitude of "poor" books, or "best" books, he may be bewildered.

Despite this wholesome teaching, however, Mr. Baker does not seem to object to the size of the "Guide to the literature of American history," but simply to the arrangement. He would have divided the works into three classes—elementary books, books for students, and advanced works for professional use. The book is in fact divided into two sections, one,

* *Library World*, vol. 4, p. 198, 235, 253.

the annotated list, the other, selected titles for students and readers. The superior utility of the second list is generally recognized, and the printing of it as a separate list recommended by Mr. Iles. But why encumber the more comprehensive work with this appendix at all? Why encumber the selected titles with the comprehensive work? Why bind together elementary works and advanced works in bibliography any more than in other sciences? *Our guides to books must be short, they must permit frequent revision, they must be easily handled.*

On a second point Mr. Baker seems to me misleading. Selection, he says, involves evaluation. Selection does involve mental evaluation; it does not involve a statement of that evaluation. The question then is not as to the necessity of evaluation but as to the desirability of the record of book values. And here again we may feel the desirability of such a record but question its feasibility. Are evaluations desirable and are they practicable in elementary bibliographical works? in bibliographical works intended for professional reference use? in a bibliographical record of current literature? in library catalogs?—in card form? in book form? in library bulletins? Again, where evaluations are neither desirable nor practicable, may descriptive notes be useful? In other words *is not something to be said for both appraisal and the descriptive note?* May not the former be useful in publications of temporary use, elementary works, bulletins, etc.? May not the latter be more useful, in the long run, in works intended for general and continued reference, particularly library catalogs?

Upon this question of annotated catalogs Mr. Rae in a paper entitled "Popularizing the best books," read at the Leeds meeting, September 9, 1903, says: "I have seen catalogs so heavily annotated as to render it difficult for the user to find the book entry. This, I think, is abusing the use of annotations and tends to lessen rather than to increase the value of a catalog." This abuse of the catalog is neither so serious nor so common, however, as that of introducing characterizations of books, either original or borrowed, most of which are either meaningless or misleading. By meaningless notes I refer particularly to those Allibonesque quotations and good natured expressions of admiration for a book which publishers find useful and by which some librarians hope to induce reading. The method of the publisher may be successful in securing the sale of a book, but the readableness of a book depends upon the book itself, not upon the advertisement of it. By misleading characterizations I mean those ambitions and impressive "definitive" judgments which may be accurate at the time when they are introduced into the catalog, but which, with the appearance of new books, always become inaccurate. The suggestion that these notes be dated is practicable but does not solve the difficulty; the suggestion that

when a particular note can be replaced by a better one it should be withdrawn and the better note substituted is a better solution of the difficulty, but is impracticable. Hence we are forced to the conclusion that *if catalogs are to be annotated the note should be merely explanatory or descriptive.*

I have taken exception to Mr. Baker's remarks upon book annotation, but I suspect that he is in reality as much a "descriptivite" as he is an "evaluator," and that he not only recognizes the distinct value of the descriptive note but is aware of the limitations of evaluation. For in an excellent article on "Book reviews: their help and their hindrances to selection" in the *Library Association Record*, January, 1902, he says that the primary requisite of a good review is exact information about the book's contents, and that if a librarian desires to write a note for his catalog, he had better abstain from critical comment—at all events until he has read the book—and confine himself to analysis of the contents. This is sober and helpful teaching, and may be taken to heart not only by catalogers but by all bibliographers.

I had wished to discuss the excellent articles on the subject of book notes by the editor of the *Library World*, and Dr. Emil Reich's proposal for a selective bibliography for free public libraries, but it will be sufficient to have emphasized these facts, that the proper task of the evaluator is the selection of books, that of the annotator, the description of them, and that the use of a bibliographical guide is different from that of a bibliographical work of reference, be it catalog or other list.

As to who shall select and who shall annotate, that is another matter. But this much is certain, that in this branch of bibliography, at any rate, machinery and clerical organization and method are nothing, or next to nothing, while knowledge is everything.

We cannot be sufficiently grateful to Mr. Iles for his continued insistence upon the word "expert." In our egotism we may reject the advice of the expert, but let us first get it if we can. W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,

Library of Congress.

WHAT PEOPLE READ.

THE librarian who thought he was putting a poser to the members of the Massachusetts Library Club, when he asked why a library should not be run on the theory of giving people just the class of novels they want to read, was really arguing from the mistaken hypothesis that people read the books they want to. As a fact, we all read the things that some well meaning friend or clever advertisement writer tells us we ought to read. Then why shouldn't we let our librarian, a man trained to distinguish between the real book review and the publishers' press notice, also have some influence with us?—*Boston Transcript.*

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1903.

THE coming annual report on public libraries by the Home Education department of New York state contains a summary of 96 library laws passed by 32 of 41 states where legislatures met in 1903. This includes the regular 1902 autumn session of Vermont and the special one of Ohio. Six local laws of New York are included and 18 other special acts that have more than local interest. They are distributed as follows: North Atlantic, 7 states, 27 laws; South Atlantic, 4 states, 11 laws; South Central, 3 states, 3; North Central, 6 states, 32; Western, 6 states, 10; Pacific, 6 states, 13.

Organization and maintenance of public libraries. Naturally a very large number deal with organization and maintenance. The maximum tax limit is raised in five states and removed entirely for cities and villages in Oregon and Ohio, so as to allow any desirable amount to be levied. Arkansas supplemented her first library law of 1901, which made no provision for revenue, to allow a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ mill in cities of 2500. South Carolina also legislated for the first time for public libraries, which are to be established by popular vote on petition. In 1700 the legislative assembly provided for preserving the Rev. Thomas Bray's library, but since then the only legislation on the subject has been for the state library. Ohio has much improved general laws for public libraries under control of either boards of education or municipal councils (L. J., 28:71). Minnesota secured a partial codification of the library law, with some improvements, including an increase in the tax levy and the appointment of library directors by the mayor instead of election by the voters. In Illinois all legal voters at school elections are made eligible as library directors. Delaware has changed the unit for establishing and supporting free libraries from towns to school districts, in which library commissions may be elected by popular vote. The hope is expressed that the new unit being better known and having more vigorous political life will make it easier to secure favorable action. The old law proved unacceptable also on account of the color question. Libraries founded by towns would have to admit negroes. The new law follows the lines of school organization in which the races are separated. In Vermont a free library established by town vote is to receive annual support without special yearly vote. Nebraska provides in greater detail for care in expending local funds. Wisconsin arranges for transfer of gifts and for exempting from taxation property owned or occupied free of rental by free libraries.

The principle of co-operation is being extended in Wisconsin in the publication of documents by the commission, in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wyoming in establishment and maintenance. In the latter

state the assisting township is to elect one member on the library board.

Sites. A New York amendment permits villages, if authorized by an election, to borrow money on their bonds to purchase building sites; Illinois gives this power to city councils. Wisconsin allows sites to be acquired by condemnation; if the award exceed one-third of gift for building, the excess must be paid privately. Illinois and Indiana permit library buildings to be located in parks, adding suggestively that such use shall not be considered as a vacation of such park nor an abandonment of the purpose for which it was dedicated.

School libraries. California and North Carolina modified their school library laws. The latter started rural school libraries in 1901 with an appropriation of \$5000. \$10 subscribed locally is duplicated by the county and \$10 more granted by the state. \$5000 more is appropriated for encouraging the formation of new libraries, and \$2500 for aid to existing ones. Very rapid progress has been made and great results accomplished. This method is reported (*Rev. of Revs.*, 28:338) as well adapted to states having a large rural population and small revenue. It is described as a "strikingly successful innovation and we are moved to wonder that our educational leaders did not long ago perceive the value of rural library work or, realizing it, did not think of the ease with which it may be conducted in connection with the public school."

County libraries. In Oregon, counties of 50,000 may levy tax of one-fifth mill for a county public library to be located at the county seat under control of the court, or it may contract with an association for the free use of its library. In Wyoming, which legislated for county libraries in 1886, cities and towns where they are located may contribute to their support in certain cases. Maryland, Indiana and Wisconsin also have laws relating to county libraries. Ohio, which has a number of them incorporated under the act of 1808, is seeking a better general law on the subject.

Law libraries. New Jersey and Pennsylvania have slight amendments relating to county law libraries. Michigan orders complete sets of records and briefs of U. S. supreme court for the state law library, and Colorado raises the salary of the supreme court librarian. Idaho designates seven commissioners to erect a supreme court building and library at Lewiston for \$15,000. The deputy court clerk is to have charge of the library and building at a salary of \$75 per month. Wisconsin also creates a commission to adopt plans for additional room for the state law library and supreme judicial department. \$10,000 is appropriated for services of architects and \$100,000 for building. In their law relating to the state library both Minnesota and Virginia specify that the law library is to be under control of the court.

State libraries. Extension in the work of state libraries continues. This includes more room and shelving, larger staff and appropriation for books, increase in salary of librarian and assistants in at least six states, a wider field of activity, and greater freedom in the use and circulation of books. New Hampshire appoints a committee to report to legislature of 1905 plans for enlargement of state library building. In North Carolina the state librarian is to be elected by the board of trustees for four years, formerly for two years by the legislature. Since 1871 the state has alternated four times between these two methods. In Arizona the board of curators of the territorial library are to elect annually one of their own members as librarian, formerly an ex-officio honor of the territorial secretary. He shall serve without salary, but the board may employ an assistant librarian at \$50 per month. It has been discovered that many volumes have been lost through carelessness; that series are incomplete because of interruption in the system of exchanges; that books are not properly arranged and cared for. \$4000 are appropriated to relieve the situation and print a catalog for distribution to patrons. Minnesota made more liberal provisions for her state library. In Virginia it has been completely reorganized. Formerly in the hands of a legislative committee and the secretary of the commonwealth, it is now controlled by a board of five members appointed for five years by the state board of education. The general function of the library and duties of the librarian as outlined are the usual ones of a modern library, except possibly the clause that no book is to be taken out of the city of Richmond. In striking contrast is the new law of Indiana which states that such books as can readily be replaced and are not needed for reference may be loaned to any citizen of the state on guarantee against loss and payment of transportation. California also has an amendment allowing state library books to circulate to persons other than members of the legislature and state officers, as heretofore. Not only is the present collection to be made of use to all parts of the state, but travelling libraries and other features of the New York system are to be introduced.

Travelling libraries. Distinct travelling library departments were created in Connecticut, Wisconsin and Colorado. Numerous other states also legislated on this subject, which is fully treated under the head of State Commissions.

Documents and exchanges. Not less than 10 laws deal specially with state publications and exchanges. Most of these increase the number of volumes that may be disposed of and enlarge the field of exchange. Only a few look to more systematic and economic methods of distribution. Minnesota has repealed the law forbidding the sale or exchange of statutes and session laws; state officers receiving public documents for state use are to

deliver them to the state librarian. In Wisconsin senate and assembly bills, resolutions, memorials and journals may be sent to libraries on application, and they are to be accompanied by appliances for filing them. State public documents are to be furnished to libraries having 1000 volumes or more, provided they can care for and use them. A list of such libraries is to be prepared by the state library commission. This plan will reduce the very great waste so common in the ordinary indiscriminate distribution of public documents. The chaotic condition of the system of exchanges in some states and the absence of it in others also emphasizes the importance of having all this work done by the state library for the sake of economy and effectiveness.

Archives. Historical collections called forth laws in six states. Steps are being taken for the proper preservation of important state documents and valuable papers and efforts made to add thereto by examining local records and interviewing old settlers. The materials thus collected are to be made accessible and convenient for consultation. For this purpose North Carolina appoints a special commission. Washington makes the state historical society a state trustee, and Illinois incorporates the state historical society as a department of the state historical library. Pennsylvania created a division of public records in and under control of the state library. It provides for the care of records throughout the state and especially requires heads of state departments to deposit with it all early papers up to 1750. This seems to be the better plan, to have the work done by the state library, where the collection should be kept, or to establish organic connection between it and the state historical society. In New Mexico the territorial librarian is directed to send to the Library of Congress old Spanish and Mexican archives prior to 1850 to be classified, analyzed and indexed without charge to the territory; copies of the analysis and index and any documents that may be printed are to be furnished to the territory and all original papers returned to the territorial librarian. The Library of Congress thus performs a double service: it secures a catalog of documents valuable in United States history and the territory gets the free benefit of its expert work.

Special acts. A New York law allows Mt. Vernon to appropriate *not over \$7000 yearly* for libraries, instead of permitting the amount to be fixed annually by the local authorities. This is the fourth act of the kind for this city in nine years, a method which seems more concerned to safeguard the taxpayer than to meet the steadily growing needs of the libraries. A new law provides more satisfactorily for the consolidation of the old Brooklyn Library with the Brooklyn Public Library (L. J., 28:310.). Buffalo may take land by right of eminent domain for public library building purposes. Philadelphia is given authority to

accept Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$1,500,000. Minneapolis has an interesting law authorizing the city to enter into an agreement with private individuals for the maintenance of a law library. Cincinnati's law providing for an issue of bonds for Carnegie branches was declared invalid by the supreme court as special legislation (L. J., 28:32.). In Tennessee taxing districts of 100,000 may levy a library tax of three cents per \$100. Numerous other special acts are of only minor importance.

State commissions. Notable in the legislation of the past year is the attention paid to public library commissions. They received special consideration in 10 states. Three commissions went out of existence and three new ones were created. But the work has not been abandoned anywhere nor has any new state been added to the list. Supplementing the consolidation law of 1901, New Hampshire abolished her board of library commissioners created in 1891, and conferred their powers on the trustees of the state library. For her public and travelling library commission of 1901 and the one in charge of the state library, Washington substituted a single body consisting of the governor, five supreme court judges and the attorney-general. In theory they represent the interests of the general public, the court and the bar respectively. They are to have control of the miscellaneous, law and historical departments of the state library, a system of travelling libraries and give assistance to public libraries. For the latter three departments there is to be an advisory board consisting of the state superintendent of public instruction and four appointees of the governor, two on recommendation of the state historical society and the state federation of women's clubs. The state librarian is to be secretary of the commission and of the advisory board. Unfortunately a \$6000 appropriation for travelling libraries was vetoed by the governor and consequently no advisory board has yet been appointed. There is danger that the numerous regular duties of so many ex-officio authorities will interfere with the proper consideration of library problems. But Washington is looking forward to a more stable administration and the centralization effected should produce good results under an efficient executive officer.

In Idaho also the commission of 1901 is displaced by a new one with the usual duties relating to free and travelling libraries. It is composed of the attorney-general, secretary of state, president of the state university and superintendent of public instruction, with the latter as secretary. Politics were concerned in this change under the guise of economy. To make such an important department a mere adjunct of an office, already burdened with work distinctly its own, looks like a step backward. The club women of the state who were instrumental in securing the original commission are entirely excluded from con-

sideration. The annual appropriation was reduced from \$3000 to \$2500, and a bill aiming at much needed improvement in the state library was killed.

Connecticut after 10 years of a state aid to libraries made provision for a library inspector and travelling libraries and pictures for which \$2000 annually is appropriated.

Colorado, which like Maryland now has two commissions, established one in 1899 with an appropriation of \$250 a year to advise public libraries. A second is now added to have charge of travelling libraries with a two year appropriation of \$2000. Each has five members appointed by the governor, those of the second on nomination by the state federation of women's clubs. The first consists entirely of men, the second of women. Both have headquarters in Denver, but apparently too far apart to combine and prevent waste of funds and effort in needless duplication.

In Wisconsin where travelling libraries, equipped through private funds, have been so successfully conducted by the free library commission since 1896, a distinct travelling library department is now added. The commission is to continue its supervisory relation to the various county travelling library systems, which are independently organized and were given a legal status in 1901. It is authorized to co-operate with other commissions in publishing documents. For this enlargement of its duties, for the expansion of its legislative reference room, and for strengthening its instructional work in the field, the annual appropriation is doubled to \$18,000.

Indiana also reports progress. The commission which for the first time is assigned permanent quarters in the state house, is authorized to provide courses of library instruction and serve public libraries generally for the best interests of the state. Annual reports are to be obtained from all libraries in the state and a full biennial report made to the governor. On account of a technical error the section of the law allowing the employment of a secretary has been declared unconstitutional, leaving this office to the state librarian as formerly. The annual appropriation is raised from \$3000 to \$7000.

California adopted an amendment permitting the loan of books from the state library to persons other than members of the legislature, one of the objects being the formation of travelling libraries. The librarian is also to collect statistics of and for public libraries in the state. The intention is ultimately to have the powers and duties of a commission vested in the state board of library trustees. This is in line with the growing tendency toward unification of library interests within a state and centralizing them at the state library.

There are now 22 commissions in 20 states. Travelling libraries are maintained by 18 states and 10 make grants of money or books to public libraries. There is a constantly

growing appreciation of what commissions may do to promote the establishment of new libraries, aid and improve existing ones, and provide good reading matter free for isolated communities. To do this satisfactorily there should be one or more persons in thorough and intelligent sympathy with the work, who give it their full time and attention. There must be suitable rooms and office equipment. The best and largest results are being accomplished where there is a trained organizer, and a wise administration of grants from public funds implies systematic inspection. All of this requires funds, and it is important to note that in 14 of the commission states the total increase in appropriation for the year is over 36 %. The outlook in this field is decidedly encouraging.

WILLIAM F. YUST, *New York State Library.*

RESTRICTION OF PURCHASES OF CURRENT FICTION.

"SHOULD public libraries radically restrict their purchase of current fiction?" was the subject discussed by the Massachusetts Library Club on Jan. 28. It was introduced by a paper in the affirmative by Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, which is printed in full elsewhere (p. 60). Mr. Sam Walter Foss, of Somerville, opened the discussion. He said:

"The public library that radically restricts its purchase of current fiction radically sins against the spirit of the age. This is an epoch when the literary activity of the time expresses itself through the novel, just as in the time of Addison it expressed itself in the essay, in the time of Shakespeare in the drama, in the time of Jefferson in the political tract, in the time of Jonathan Edwards in the sermon, in the time of Homer, and in the infancy of all nations, in the poem. So when we fight the novel we fight the zeitgeist, the spirit of the age, and the man who fights the spirit of the age is foredoomed to a knockout. If there are no good novels written to-day there is nothing good written to-day; for the talent, the ability, the literary activity, the genius, if you please, of the time is concentrating itself upon just this kind of work.

"The public library that does not try to conserve and distribute the dominant literary product of the time is untrue to its own generation and untrue to posterity. It is the demand of this age, and the demand of the age to come that the very intellectual essence of the time shall be preserved. I believe that the public library, then, should treat novels just as it would treat any other great division of literature. If the present age, for instance, happened to produce a tremendous disproportion of psychological works, I should say that there was something in the atmosphere of the

epoch that called forth this cataract of psychology, and that the best psychology of all the ages was probably being written. Under these conditions I would buy psychology in large amounts, and believe that I was helping along the progress of the world by so doing.

"There is something behind this tremendous, overwhelming, apparently unending torrent of fiction with which we are deluged. What does it mean? Why it means, I think, that the world is, all at once, awakening to the truth that actual pleasure may be derived from the reading of books. Until within a generation or two nobody read books except studious men, a few intellectual exclusives; and the world at large never read books, because all the books that were written were intolerably dry and insufferably dull to it. Books, until comparatively recent times were read only by the intellectual aristocracy, and the intellectual aristocracy like every other kind of aristocracy is limited to the very few. The advent of fiction inaugurated the democracy of literature, and in this way it was one of the greatest and most significant events that has happened in the intellectual history of the world. It meant the uplifting of the great mass of the illiterate world—not to the highest plane to be sure, not to a very high plane, but to a plane immeasurably higher than it had ever occupied before. It democratized thought, it popularized intellectual things; it made all men, and not the few, the heirs of all the ages from the foremost files of time. If this is the case, and I most profoundly believe it, it is a rather serious matter to try to check this tendency.

"This question must be looked at in a very broad view. It isn't a question at all whether this or that novel is trash, this or that novel is mushy and worthless; it is a question of whether the public library system shall set its face against the democratization of literature, the popularization of intellectual things. This, I believe, is a very dangerous thing to do, a very short sighted and foolish thing.

"But novels, you say, are insufferably poor. But are they? There is a proverb, current in Kentucky, to the effect that 'Some whiskey is worse than other whiskey, but there is no bad whiskey.' This applies to novels, some novels are worse, a great deal worse than other novels, but in the ultimate analysis there are no absolutely bad novels.

"But there are relatively bad ones. What shall the librarian do with them? Drop them of course. Don't buy them. I would radically restrict the purchase of current bad novels. But I would take infinite pains to find the good novels and then buy them in large quantities. Duplicate and re-duplicate them as long as your funds hold out. Here is a handle by which we can get hold of men. Here is a literary taste already developed. It is a great thing to get at the heart and the soul of a man. If we can get at him through the

novel, as we know we can, it is our imperative duty to give him novels, good novels, the best novels we can get and in large quantities. The attempts, the futile attempts, that some librarians are making to fight back the novel are melancholy. They are conscientious enough; some of them are dreadfully in earnest, but it seems to me they are fighting against intellectual progress, against the onward march of the human intellect, against the spirit of the age.

"So I say do not radically restrict your purchase of current fiction. Simply pull out the weeds and let the corn grow. The great people are wiser than any little librarian, they know what they want better than we can tell them, and our little, futile anathemas against novel reading must sound to them like the crackling of thorns under a pot. They are going to read novels anyway, and I don't blame them. So it is our duty to give them good novels, great novels, novels that are real literature, and plenty of them. Do not radically restrict, do not restrict at all your purchase of current fiction."

Miss Mary H. Rollins, formerly of the Boston Public Library, said:

"I have never been able to understand certain attitudes toward fiction. It seems to me that it is very rarely treated on its merits. People have theories about it such as they would not dream of entertaining about any other class of books. They ask the most extraordinary questions about it. They say 'Is it wholesome?'—which is very much like asking whether cheese is digestible; it is for some—in fact it is for everybody whose digestion is normal. They ask: 'Is it disturbing to one's sense of ethical values? Does it make right suffer and wrong prosper?' And the inquiries end with: 'Is it moral? Do we encounter persons with whom ladies and gentlemen could not associate?' I have recently read what is probably a malicious libel, that the 'Society for the Ostracism of Divorced Persons' is likely to be disbanded because the application of the rules of the society has reduced so materially the social circle of its members. I doubt very much whether any appreciable proportion of the current fiction furnished to our libraries through their accredited agents would, for example, be placed under the ban of the Watch and Ward Society, and yet it is not impossible that many of us have broken its laws in some other respects.

"The plea that current fiction is ephemeral cannot fairly operate against its purchase, unless you refuse for the same reasons to buy a book on the Doukhobors or any other passing madness or fanaticism.

"Now if you have a historical work under consideration the only question which you ask—the only question in fact, as it seems to me, which you have any right to ask—is whether it is truthful, in fact, and in inten-

tion. You don't speculate—if you are a fair-minded person—as to whether it is well for people to know just how weak or mean or corrupt kings and queens and popes have been. You question only its sincerity, its purpose and its power to present life and people as they have been. If its style is brilliant and its grammar unimpeachable, so much the better.

"Now the avowed purpose of the ordinary novel is so to present some phase of life or character as either to carry the reader out of his every-day routine of thought and reflection, or to confirm his own experiences; to stimulate some emotion—if it be only to make him uncomfortable. As a rule, the people who are made 'uncomfortable' by a novel, stand in need of just that discipline. This, then, I believe to be the only true test in the choice of fiction—not its subject, but its sincerity of purpose. Mr. Thomas Hill Greene, who was as severe a moralist, perhaps, as England has produced, says something like this regarding the value of fiction to the student: 'Even the cloistered student may find that, as his soul passes into the strife of social forces and the complication of individual experience, which the newspaper and the novel severally represent, his sympathies break from the bondage of his personal situation and reach to the utmost confines of human life. The personal experience and the fictitious act and re-act on each other, the personal experience giving reality to the fictitious, the fictitious expansion to the personal.' In the main, this voices the opinion of most thoughtful people on this subject; it certainly is not true, in its entirety, of many novels; but it is true, in a greater or less degree of a fair percentage of current fiction; and this being so I cannot believe that a radical restriction in the purchase of such books is a wise or a democratic policy."

Miss Loring, trustee of the Beverly Public Library, beginning with some statistics of fiction reading in various places and especially in Beverly, thought that the public might be given the fiction wanted, and even then there would be no appreciable increase in the percentage of fiction reading.

Mr. Hedge, ex-librarian of Lawrence, thought that there were bad books in other classes and that some books would have to be thrown out anyway, but the public must have recreation.

Miss Chandler, trustee of Lancaster Town Library, made a vigorous plea for the necessity of fiction for the country town.

Mr. Drew B. Hall, of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, asked the question, How much shall the library restrict? From some computations which he had made in his library, he concluded that only 33 novels a year were read on the average by one person. He therefore suggested that it was better to provide more copies of fewer books than to provide one copy of a larger number.

Mr. Wellman, of Springfield, claimed that either the librarians did not know the purpose of the public library, or they did not have the courage of their convictions. Are the librarians to give the people what they want, that is, are the librarians to keep step with the age or are they to lead it? He felt that the public would take the librarian's own estimate of the library and it behooved the librarian to take the higher ideal.

Mr. C. K. Bolton, as trustee of the Shirley Public Library, thought that fiction must be provided, yet the quality must be fitted to the community.

Mr. G. M. Jones, of Salem, considered conservative selection the keynote.

Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, trustee of Everett Public Library, made his remarks from the standpoint of the reader and thought that novels should be freely supplied. The library should furnish the means of judgment, but should not furnish the judgment. The value of novel reading, as a means of rest and enjoyment available by all the public, was pointed out, and it was thought that in supplying this means the library was performing a real service to its constituency. A liberal policy in fiction-purchase was advocated, combined with good standards of selection, and to a large extent it was thought that readers should be free to choose for themselves the books they wanted to read.

Mr. Fleischner called attention to the demand of the publisher to publish something, the "what" being of minor importance; and Mr. Swift called attention to the advertising methods of the publishers.

Mr. Wadlin closed the discussion with a query that puzzled several librarians present: "What were the five best 'sellers' 18 months ago?"

Nobody knew.

In the Book of Proverbs, Wisdom says, "I, Wisdom, dwell with Prudence." But there is another member of the household. It is Humor, sister of serene Wisdom and of the heavenly Prudence. She does not often laugh, and when she does it is mostly at her sister Wisdom, who cannot long resist the infection. There is not one set smile upon her face, as if she contemplated an altogether amusing world. The smiles that come and go are shy, elusive things, but they cannot remain long in hiding.

Wisdom, from her high house, takes wide views, and Prudence peers anxiously into the future; but gentle Humor loves to take short views: she delights in homely things, and continually finds surprises in that which is most familiar. Wisdom goes on laborious journeys, and comes home bringing her treasures from afar; and Humor matches them, every one, with what she has found in the dooryard.

S. M. Crothers, in "The gentle reader."

LIBRARIES AND THE BOOKTRADE.

CIRCULAR FROM NEW YORK IMPORTERS.

IN connection with the recent bulletin of the A. L. A. committee on relations with the booktrade, the bookselling and importing house of Lemcke & Buechner, New York, has issued the following circular, addressed to Mr. A. E. Bostwick, chairman of that committee:

"DEAR SIR:

"Responding to the request for suggestions for further bulletins of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Prices, we beg leave to say that libraries dealing with our firm, whenever it is left to our discretion, or immediate delivery is not insisted on, are supplied with the London edition of a given book by free of duty importation if we find this to be to the pecuniary advantage of our patron. Knowing both markets, we do the figuring and supply the cheaper copy.

"The A. L. A. list omits to state instances when buying the American edition is more advantageous, as with 'Wolsey's A soldier's life,' 32 sh. net in London, \$8, and \$8 less 10%, \$7.20, American library price; 'De Blowitz, Memoirs' 15 sh. net, \$3.75 for the London edition, and \$3, \$2.70 library price for the N. Y. edition. Many more such instances could be cited, as we have almost daily occasion to compare prices of English books, handled also by American firms.

"We wish to point out that the law allows the importation free of duty for libraries of two copies only of one book in any one invoice, and to add that the free of duty importation for libraries, which is the specialty of our firm, has recently been made more cumbersome and annoying by an order of the Treasury Department. Heretofore the librarian's preliminary oath, with detailed list of books to be imported, backed up by the importer's oath reaffirming the librarian's statements, was deemed sufficient. Now a statement by the librarian, that such books were received, is demanded in addition to the two oaths previously filed. The labor and expense of procuring this receipt, is thrown on the importer, reducing his small commission materially and wiping it out entirely where single books are involved.

"The A. L. A. might consider this new imposition and try to simplify the librarian's as well as the importer's work. Either the oaths or the receipts should be ample protection for the Government. To demand both is impugning the honesty of librarian and importer and cheapening the solemn oath of both. The Custom House is satisfied to examine one case out of every ten. If the one is found correct all others are presumed to be so. Why could not the same principle be applied to books imported for libraries and a few items from every invoice be made tests and if these were certified by the librarian to have been received, deemed proof of the correctness of all others?

This would do away with much swearing, and many other annoyances to all concerned.

"The A. L. A. might also, with propriety and to the advantage of the library, literary and professional interests of the country, take up the proposed reclassification of mail matter, so that the determination of what is a periodical, and as such entitled to the present bulk rate postage, be not made dependent upon the pleasure of some official, and that technical provisions and red-tape, devised for certain purposes, be not applied to all periodicals with the result that most foreign publications are denied the privilege of the low postage rates. Our firm submitted sample copies of several hundred foreign papers to the postal authorities. The great majority, although to the unofficial mind fullfledged periodicals, were cavilously shorn of this character and must pay the eight times higher rate of book-postage.

Respectfully,

LEMCKE & BUECHNER.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE BOOKSELLER.

The A. L. A. committee has also received the following letter, addressed to Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, by Mr. J. Edward Nunn, of Baltimore, for over twenty years order clerk of the bookselling firm of Cushing & Bailey, and Cushing & Co., who twelve months ago started in business for himself and who has handled during that time the American orders of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the library of Peabody Institute and the Johns Hopkins University library:

"DEAR SIR:

"Replying to your inquiry in regard to what the writer thought of the relationship between the library trade and the bookseller, the writer can give only his individual experience and would say that it has always seemed to him that the bookseller who has the library trade is considerably benefited thereby, and has an aid in his business that makes a considerable factor in the chances of success.

"For the following reasons:

"The first and most important reason is that especially if he has large libraries, he is sure of a purchaser for many books that he would not dare take the risk of purchasing unless sure of this outlet, and can often put them on the shelf and show them to other customers and make sales before they are ordered by the library; this is true, not only of expensive books but of books that appeal only to a limited number of readers.

"Also in the case of replacements of books of standard authors, library orders allow of their being carried in stock with a fair prospect of being turned over frequently.

"The writer has also found orders from libraries very helpful in acquiring a knowledge of books that probably would not under general conditions in an ordinary bookstore be learned.

"The relationship is also a valuable means of advertisement, in making a store known to a large number of readers, as many of the patrons of the library frequently inquire where

the books may be obtained, and in all cases of friendly relations, they are referred naturally to the dealer supplying the books.

"The profits are very small, but in most cases the payments are prompt, and chances of loss are at a minimum.

"I believe that the libraries have fostered a taste for reading and led to larger sales of good books. This is probably not true of fiction, as the sale, except in the case of the few popular hits, seems to be slow; although this may be due to the multiplicity of new novels, that the average person would not care to retain after reading and prefers to get through the libraries.

"Our relations with the various libraries we have supplied for many years have been of the most pleasant character, and we have found them always willing to do what they could to help in our work.

"Yours truly,

"J. EDWARD NUNN."

"THE DIAL" ON NET PRICES.

In *The Dial* for Feb. 1 the leading article is devoted to a review of the situation as to "Net prices and libraries," based upon the recent bulletin of the A. L. A. committee. It is pointed out that when united action was taken two years ago by American publishers for the rehabilitation of the bookselling business, by adopting a uniform system of discounts and refusing to sell to cut-rate dealers, "the effort was regarded favorably by the greater part of the thoughtful public, although it was not viewed altogether without misgivings . . . and it was felt that the combination attempted, although clearly 'in restraint of trade' in the legal sense, was deserving of approval in the larger interests of culture. As far as the misgivings with which the plan was received were legal, there was nothing to do but to put it into operation and wait the action of the courts, concerning which point we may say, in passing, that the decisions thus far rendered leave the matter still doubtful, although with perhaps more of encouragement to the publishers than they could fairly have anticipated.

"The other misgivings, to which we gave expression when the subject first came up for debate, were based upon an apprehension that the publishing interests would not do their part in good faith. As we then pointed out, the publishers were bound to do two things if they would clear their skirts of the charge of seeking their own selfish ends under a hypocritical pretense of concern for the sufferings of the booksellers. One of those things was to publish all net books at prices which should be at least twenty per cent. below the scale previously in use; the other was to raise voluntarily, and as a matter of course, the customary royalty to authors from 10 to 12½ per cent. If these things were not done, it would become fairly evident that self-seeking rather than altruism was the underlying motive in the co-operative plan, and the fine professions with which it was heralded would

scon be discounted by the public as uniformly as the price-lists by the publishers, and to far more radical effect. Now we have been observing these matters rather closely for about two years, and we have not yet heard of that general increase of authors' royalties which simple justice demands, nor have we been convinced that prices under the net system are a full fifth lower than they would have been under the old conditions."

The experience of librarians that an advance of from 15 to 25 per cent., instead of the eight per cent. expected, has taken place in the cost of books, is cited, and the action taken at Niagara Falls in the appointment of the special committee on the subject is referred to. "That committee has now issued the first of a series of bulletins on the subject of economy in book-purchasing, and others will follow as new suggestions are made that seem worth considering."

"The leading point made in this bulletin is to the general effect that a good many books may be imported from England at a lower price than that at which they may be bought from American booksellers. It is notorious that our publishers who import English editions list them at a higher price than is justified. Taking into account the large discount that the importing publisher receives, even the addition of the duty and the cost of transportation cannot excuse the listing of such books (as so frequently is done) at the rate of 35 cents to the shilling. This is at least 25 per cent. too much, and every large library can make a substantial saving on such books by sending to the English publishers for them."

"As far as this remedy goes, it is one to which libraries will do well to resort; unfortunately it is not applicable to the ordinary new American book. Here the bulletin suggests not buying the book at all, but getting instead more copies of standard old books, buying sets of periodicals, rebinding the old books, and looking out for copies of recent publications at auction sales and elsewhere. This is too heroic a treatment of the difficulty to find much favor with a public crazed by the desire to read the newest books right away, but it is in the main sensible advice and should be followed as far as public sentiment will allow."

"It seems to us that the publishers have acted unwisely in taking so determined a stand against the wishes of the libraries. They need all the friends they can get in their effort to restore the bookselling business to its earlier dignity and security, and the libraries are on the whole the best friends they can have. A deep-seated antagonism has now been created which it will not be easy to soften. We believe that underlying the whole controversy there may be still found among our publishers the notion that libraries tend to diminish the sale of books. Against this narrow view we have always protested, and will continue to protest. In the long run, we

believe that every public library creates more private purchasers than it destroys, and that the permanent interests of the publishing business have much more to gain than to lose from the multiplication of libraries of all sorts. To take but one consideration, too often lost sight of, how valuable an asset to the whole business of serious publishing must be found in the mere existence of so large a number of libraries that the demand from them alone is sufficient to take up a respectable edition of any work of real value, sufficient to insure against loss, in any event, and frequently sufficient to provide a substantial profit. It is publishing of the spectacular and sensational sort that has reason to fear the influence of the libraries, not the legitimate and conservative publishing which alone has claims upon our sympathy."

BOOKS STOLEN FROM PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

ONE of the most remarkable series of thefts from public libraries to be recorded in recent years was brought to light in the arrest, on Jan. 16, of Frederick H. Bates, of Hyde Park, Mass., on the charge of stealing rare books, valued at a total of \$3500, from the Boston Public Library, the Boston University Library, Brown University Library, Andover Theological Library, Brockton Public Library, and a number of other libraries. The arrest was made by the Boston police, on complaint of the Boston Public Library authorities, and in searching Bates's home over one hundred volumes were found belonging to the various libraries noted. The offender is a young man twenty-six years old, who was married last year, had studied at Brown University and had served temporarily as pastor in a Baptist church at Narragansett Pier, R. I. Of late he had followed no definite occupation, but was supposed to be engaged in literary work.

The arrest of Bates followed closely upon his theft of certain rare books restricted from general circulation in the Boston Public Library. Although books in general circulation, many of which, being early editions, have acquired exceptional value during the lapse of time, had been missed from time to time, the larger number had been taken since the first of January. Bates never used his own name on an application slip, and constantly changed the name used, adding to the difficulty of detection. Finally he secured a first edition of one on Whittier's poems, which was usually kept in a special cardboard case. The case was returned at the attendant's desk, and within five minutes was found to be empty, Bates having at that time left the room. The slip used in taking it bore the name of L. L. Lewis, but the character of the writing connected it with slips bearing the name Caleb Benson, upon which books had previously been obtained. Inquiry at once revealed the fact that Frederick H. Bates, a relative by marriage of Mr. Benson, was a book lover whose hand-

writing closely resembled the signature on the false order slip. Acting on this evidence arrest was about to be made, when, the evening before, Bates again visited the library and from an attendant who had never seen him before, and who is not on duty during the day, secured a copy of "Fanshawe," Hawthorne's unacknowledged publication of 1828. The interview of the attendant with Bates at this time led to his immediate identification the next day, when he was arrested. The many stolen books found were nearly all of some rarity or value, chosen evidently with careful judgment. In most of them the library marks had been concealed by pasting fly leaves back against the covers, by ironing out the indenting stamp, by the use of acid, and by the pasting in of the "collector's" own book plate.

On examination in court Bates finally confessed that he had been committing thefts of library books for a period of about four years. He was held in \$3000 bail. Besides the charge brought by the Public Library, nine other similar charges are pending against him, in the names of Boston University, Boston College, Brown University, the public libraries of Andover, Brockton, Abington, Whitman and Hyde Park, and Hyde Park Public School Library. The thefts that can be traced to him are estimated to reach a total of about four hundred volumes. Many of the books secured were sold to second-hand dealers, and Bates confessed to having recently disposed of \$275 worth of books to George D. Morse, a bookseller of Haverhill, connected with the Anderson Auction Co. of New York, who, he said, had given him a list of books desired that he had tried to obtain. Among those thus sold was the copy of "Fanshawe," which the next morning after being stolen, and on the forenoon of the day upon which Bates was arrested, was disposed of for \$100 as part of Bates's grandfather's library in Pelham, N. H., which he had recently inherited. The book had been immediately taken to New York by Mr. Morse for disposal at auction, but as soon as the facts in the case were known, and within 48 hours after being taken from the library, it was returned to the library authorities, with several others purchased in the same way.

Application to look over the books seized were received by the police, after news of the arrest was made public, from librarians in all parts of Massachusetts, and even in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. Among the books known to have been stolen from the Boston Public Library are Hawthorne's "Celestial railroad" published in 1843, and valued at \$240; Hutchinson's "Collection of original papers relative to the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay," 1769; "Emerson's poems," 1841; Emerson's "Nature," 1836; Emerson's "Historical discourses at Concord," 1875; Hawthorne's "Liberty tree," 1841 and 1842; Hawthorne's "Scarlet letter," 1850; Allen's "Reason the only oracle of

man," 1784; Thoreau's "On the Concord River," 1849; Peters' "History of Connecticut," 1781; Hawthorne's "Famous old people," 1842; "Legends of New England," Hartford, 1831; E. A. Poe's "Eureka," 1848; "History of Haverhill," by Mirrick, 1832. Nearly all the books taken have been recovered. It is thought that in the trial kleptomania will be brought forward as a defense, as in his statement to the police Bates said: "I have always wanted to possess a library. Whenever I saw a book that appealed to me I wanted to own it at once."

The incident has called forth several communications to the press, urging that greater care should be taken in the issue of rare books to readers or students. A writer in the *Transcript*, who signs himself "Booklover," calls attention to the "need for an important reform in existing methods of caring for books of this class in public libraries" and says:

"It should be a practical impossibility for any rare book to be stolen from any public library or for it to be molested while in the library. Books of the class of 'Fanshawe' and many others should be kept in rooms by themselves, in securely locked cases. They should not be examined by any but those applicants who can give a good reason for wishing to see them—since in practically all cases these have been reprinted in cheaper editions, which for ordinary use are as desirable as the rare and expensive originals.

"Furthermore, when a person is permitted to examine a rare book it should always be in the presence of an attendant. This precaution would not only prevent theft of the book itself, but would also preclude the possibility of the removal of an engraving or a leaf of the book—either or both of which might be very valuable to a person desiring to remedy the defects in an imperfect copy.

"No genuine booklover would have the slightest objection to examining the literary treasures under the above circumstances, because such people would be among the quickest to understand the reason for careful precautions being taken."

BACK STAIRS AND BOYS AT THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.*

AN interesting manual of library economy might be compiled by giving a series of simple records of the actual routine work of a number of representative libraries of different classes. It is likely, however, that such a manual would be destructive of several fondly cherished theories, such as the general uniformity of modern methods, the continuity of mental strain involved in library work, and the highly intellectual character of all duties required—for it might indicate that nearly every library has its own way of doing things, that it pays little heed to examples and pre-

* Bodleian Library. Staff-kalendar, 1904. Oxford, Horsee Hart, printer to the University, 134+ 11 p. Tt.

cepts outside its walls, and that a great part of its work is largely mechanical and clerical. These reflections arise from an examination of the "Staff kalendar" of the Bodleian Library for 1904, wherein Bodley's Librarian has carefully scheduled the various duties to be discharged by his staff for every day in the present year. For how many years this Kalendar has been published is not stated, but its issue for staff use is evidently an established custom, and it is pointed out that "nothing is printed in the present issue that might not be seen by any one." A survey of the scholarly activities of a great reference library, as revealed in the closely printed pages of this little volume, is informing. Take Monday, January 18, and observe the activities provided for. They are:

"Bodley clocks to be wound.
Camera clock to be wound.
Boys' time-sheets for last week to be made up.
Janitor's fee-book to be initialled by librarian.
Reports on boys to be sent in.
Overtime-statements to be sent in and entered.
Sutherland room to be cleaned.
Old Ashmolean stairs and back front areas to be cleaned.
Camera accessions-lists to be copied at Bodley."

Thursday, Jan. 21, was a less strenuous day, with

"Bill-book to be posted up.
Bodley back staircase to be cleaned,"

while on Friday, Jan. 22, the entire force of the institution apparently concentrated itself upon a single task:

"Bodley front staircase to be cleaned."

For Saturday, the 23d, we find

"Weekly payments to be made.
Foreign book-parcels to be dealt with.
Foreign book-orders to be sent to Parkers'.
Boys' time-sheets to be prepared for Monday.
Top blinds of S. window Arts end to be drawn down at night."

And the week begins again on Monday with the solemn winding of the clocks and the sweeping of the Old Ashmolean stairs. At given intervals there are additional duties. The entry for February 1 calls for

"Fire buckets to be refilled.
To be cleaned out:
1. Hot water channels in Bodley,
2. Gutters on roof of Bodley,
3. Gratings of Sheldonian basement windows.
To be cleaned:
1. Floors and windows of Sheldonian basement,
2. Floors of Old Ashmolean basement,
3. Quadrangle floors.
4. Camera basement,
Wheeling cases to be oiled."

processes that are repeated on the first of each month succeeding. Thus, through day after day and week after week the schedule keeps the even tenor of its way. Readers may come and readers may go, but every Thursday sees the mandate, "Bodley back staircase to be cleaned," and every Friday is consecrated to Bodley front staircase. What would happen if the front stairs should be cleaned on a Thursday and the back stairs on a Friday, or the Old Ashmolean stairs on a Saturday, or if the top blinds of S. window Arts end should be drawn down on a Tuesday

instead of a Saturday, is a mystery that the imagination shrinks from contemplating.

Then there are the "Regulations relating to boys," appended to the year's schedule. The Bodleian boy is hedged about with precautions and admonitions for his conduct, professional, moral and hygienic. On the morning of his entrance he signs a promise to obey a code of nine rules. The first two forbid the bringing of light or matches into the library building; and the removal, destruction, or damage of any volume or document, or other article belonging to the library. The third rule states that "every boy who has reason to think that either of the above rules has been or is about to be broken by any other member of the staff, or reader, or visitor, must at once inform the Librarian, or in his absence the Sub-Librarian in charge." The others forbid the boy's presence "in any of the rooms occupied by the library except for the purpose of performing his appointed duties, or except so far as he may have received permission from the Librarian to read in one of the reading rooms when off duty;" provide that books read must be duly registered, that such books may not be transferred to different rooms, that extra work for pay may not be undertaken without permission, and that no gifts may be accepted from readers or visitors. Time lost by illness must be made up either by over-time work or by deduction from salary. These rules are subscribed to by the boy's parents who, with the same facility at mind reading that is required of their sons in rule 3, add that "if we should have reason to think that he has broken or is about to break any of them—or if at any time we have reason to doubt his trustworthiness—we promise to immediately inform the Librarian (or in his absence the Sub-Librarian in charge)". Under the heading "Work," the "use of keys and doors" has a division to itself. "The 'Schools-key' has a chain attached to it, in order that it may be carried in the hand or on the wrist, and not put in the pocket. If one of these keys is not in its place when Bodley is locked up, the Librarian will have to stop holidays to the boy or boys responsible."

Toward readers a general aloofness seems inculcated: "Boys are not to look out books in the catalogue for a reader"; "If a reader does not insert a shelfmark in his order, or insert it correctly, he must be asked to do so. If he says the book has no shelfmark, he must be asked to point out the entry in the catalogue, and if necessary the aid of an assistant must be obtained to ascertain the place of the book"; "a reader asking whether he may carry a library book from one reading-room to the other must be told that he may not." On the other hand, we learn with satisfaction that "Very dusty books must be wiped with a duster before being given to readers. Dusters for that purpose are kept (1) at Bodley, behind the entrance to the book-clearing study, (2) at the Camera, behind the door of the right-hand stone staircase leading to the

gallery, and also in the cupboard behind Mr. Sims's chair. They must not be removed except for the substitution of clean ones." The last clause is somewhat disconcerting, and there should evidently be a further rule setting forth how to dust a book without disturbing the duster. There are equally careful rules for the packing, transfer and handling of books. Boys who should find more books to be transferred than the transfer basket will hold, might, if unguided, think best to burn or bury the residue, but they will know better after laying to heart these careful directions to "ask the Librarian or Sub-Librarian in charge, whether they are to make a second journey, or whether he can send over other boys to bring the remaining books."

There is fatherly advice on the subject of "Health." "Boys," it is pointed out, "are expected to come to work properly protected from wet; but, as boots often let in water unexpectedly, every boy is advised to keep at the library a dry pair of boots and a dry pair of socks; on applying to the librarian, a boy can have a compartment allotted to him for this purpose in a cupboard on the back staircase in the Bodleian or at the foot of the Camera staircase." "Boys with a severe cold, or any degree of cough, should report to the Librarian, that work may be given them which will keep them out of draughts and changes of temperature." "Boys are cautioned against reading and writing in a bad light, which would make them shortsighted in time. It is no answer to say that they can see perfectly, because the more shortsighted they were becoming the better they *would* see in a bad light. If a boy's place in Bodley becomes too dark, he should ask leave to sit elsewhere." Boys receive "almost invariably" twelve days' holiday during the year, which may be taken consecutively or separately.

A capital rule for developing interest in their work is this: "Every boy may put on the Librarian's table early on any Saturday morning a signed suggestion. If it is new, good, practicable at the present time, and of any importance whatever, he has a half-day given him for it." The time thus granted is additional to other holiday allowance. There is also a yearly prize of "books approximately worth £2.2s." which is awarded in April by the librarian "to the most deserving boy who has been in the library a year and has not already received the prize." This is known as the Walter Palmer prize, and was instituted by the present librarian in memory of an under-assistant who died on April 7, 1888, "at the age of 19, and whose conduct, industry, intelligence, neatness, and helpfulness could not easily be surpassed."

In its combination of awe-inspiring minuteness and solemn elaboration of routine details, with British practicality and thoroughness, the little volume, with its pink board covers and appropriate backing of red tape, is a pleasing addition to library literature.

H. E. H.

DEDICATION OF CLARK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, WORCESTER, MASS.

THE new \$125,000 library building of Clark University, with a capacity of more than 200,000 volumes, was dedicated at Worcester on Jan. 14, with exercises which brought to Worcester one of the most distinguished gatherings of educators that ever assembled there. A special feature of the occasion was the announcement of a gift of \$100,000 for the purposes of the library, from Andrew Carnegie, "in honor of the greatest man in our public life to-day—Senator George Frisbie Hoar." Senator Hoar, who is president of the board of trustees of the university, was unable to attend the exercises, owing to the recent death of his wife, and in referring to his enforced absence mention was made of Mrs. Hoar's generous gift of \$30,000 to the university.

The dedication exercises began at eleven, when the visiting college presidents and professors marched from the reception room of the library building to the main hall. In the line were President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University and President Carroll D. Wright of Clark College, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, President Capen of Tufts, President F. S. Luther of Trinity, President George C. Chase of Bates, President Edmund A. Englor of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, President LeFavour of Simmons, the fellows and professors of Clark University and a large number of librarians, among whom were Herbert Putnam, Charles S. Thayer of Hartford Theological Seminary, G. W. Harris of Cornell, W. I. Fletcher of Amherst, W. C. Lane of Harvard, William N. Carlton of Trinity, Bertha M. Blakely of Mount Holyoke, Caroline Farley of Radcliffe and G. P. Winship of the John Carter Brown Library.

In the absence of Senator Hoar, Dr. Hall presided, and after prayer by Rev. Austin S. Carver an address of welcome was delivered by Samuel S. Green, librarian of the Worcester Public Library. Addresses on "The aims of the library and its new building," by Louis N. Wilson, librarian of the university, "The relation of the library to the college," by President Carroll D. Wright of Clark College, "The library and the university," by President Hadley, and "The relations of the library to the university," by President Hall followed. The exercises closed with prayer by Mgr. Thomas Griffin, of St. John's Catholic church, and the visiting college presidents were then tendered a reception in the main reception room of the library.

A meeting of the college librarians present was held in connection with the exercises, at which plans were discussed for the possible formation of an association of college librarians. Mr. H. L. Koopman acted as secretary of the meeting, and practical topics were presented in an informal way by Frank B. Gay, W. I. Fletcher, Louis N. Wilson, G. P. Winship, and others.

The new library building, of which it is hoped to give later a fuller account in these columns, was erected from funds left by the late Jonas G. Clark, and was planned entirely by the librarian Louis N. Wilson. It is a three-story T-shaped structure of Harvard brick and Indiana limestone trimmings. There are in all 13 rooms. The wing contains three book-rooms of the same size, 45 by 95. On the first floor there is a stack-room; on the second floor is the main working library containing 16 alcoves formed by running double book cases from the walls into the middle of the room. The plan of this room follows the arrangement of the library of Trinity College, England, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The upper stack-room is 19 feet high and is arranged like that on the second story, with plans for running the cases to the ceiling. In the main building, on the first floor are the janitor's room, lavatories and two rooms for special collections. On the second floor, in addition to the main reference-room, are the president's room, trustees' room and librarian's room. On the third floor, in addition to the stack-room, is a large room designed as an art gallery in which the exercises were held. The whole interior is finished in quartered oak. The library contains about 30,000 volumes and has a book purchase fund of about \$10,000 a year. Of the fund of \$150,000 bequeathed by Mr. Clark for library purposes, the residue of \$25,000 has been invested as a permanent endowment fund for its administration and support.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

A REGULAR meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago was held in Hitchcock Hall, University of Chicago, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, 1903. The president reported that in accordance with the vote passed at the last meeting, the following resolution, signed by the president and secretary, had been forwarded to the honorary secretary of the Bibliographical Society of London:

"The Bibliographical Society of Chicago wishes to extend to the Bibliographical Society (London) its sincere sympathy for its loss in the death of Robert Proctor, a loss widely felt among bibliographical workers. His 'Index to early printed books in the British Museum,' though it remains a torso, is a memorial that time will not destroy, a witness of untiring industry and solid scholarship."

The secretary reported for the executive committee of the council that it did not seem wise to recommend any amendment to the by-laws, pending the formation of the American Bibliographical Society.

Mr. James Westfall Thompson read a paper on "Some of the libraries and historical archives of Paris," giving observations based on several months' study of the manuscript collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Archives Nationales.

SIXTH MEETING OF THE SOCIETÀ BIBLIOGRAFICA ITALIANA.

IN October of last year was held in Florence the sixth conference of the Italian Società Bibliografica. The meeting was most happily timed to coincide with the notable Florentine celebration in honor of the memory of the poet Alfieri on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of his death. In this celebration the members of the Società Bibliografica appear to have had a prominent part. The program for the conference was published in the September number of the *Rivista delle Biblioteche*, and the October number contains an account of the social and official features of the meeting, together with three of the papers read. M. Leon Durez, one of the editors of the *Revue des Bibliothèques* attended the meeting and has given us in his paper (September-October, 1903) an account decidedly more complete than that in the *Rivista*. The latter will, however, publish the papers read at the meeting in its next few issues.

The conference appears from these accounts to have been noteworthy in point of attendance and enthusiasm. Most gratifying also must have been the social and official attentions which the society received at the hands of the city. Receptions, trips, and entertainments were given lavishly to the members, and their meetings were, in part, held in the historic Palazzo Vecchio.

In reading the reports of the meeting three matters seem particularly significant. In the first place one cannot but be impressed by the amount of bibliographical work of a high order conspicuously in evidence. Prof. Fumagalli and Dr. Bertarelli presented sample pages of a "Guide to Italian libraries and private collections," an undertaking which in such hands should yield extremely valuable results. Dr. Verga set forth a plan for an historico-bibliographical dictionary of the movement for Italian unity. And these were but few of some ten or more bibliographical projects announced as either in progress or as seriously contemplated.

In the second place it is extremely interesting to observe the warm advocacy of popular libraries which these leaders of Italian professional opinion exhibited. It is perfectly evident that the people's library has taken firm root in Italy, and that the scholarly heads of "learned" libraries are its warm supporters.

Finally it is instructive to note that the possible and even the immediate practical use of the phonograph in preserving records has found advocates in Italy. Mr. Winsor remarked ten years since in an address in Evanston that American librarians had not yet begun to reckon seriously with this instrument as a part of the material of their work. There has been, it must be said, but small progress in this line in our country in the intervening decade. It is of peculiar interest, therefore,

to find Prof. Fumagalli and Prof. Bonaventura taking the ground that the problem must be attacked. The last-named gentleman advocated in particular the collection and preservation of records of the popular songs of Italy.

There are many good things in store for us in the full publication of the papers of the Florence conference, and surely every American librarian must wish most heartily that the Italian librarians may be largely represented at the International Congress in St. Louis next October. A most cordial welcome awaits those who come.

W. W. B.

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

26th annual meeting: St. Louis, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Oct. 17-22, 1904.

TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. was held on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 298 Broadway, New York, at 3.30 p.m. Present: Herbert Putnam, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Gardner M. Jones, Ernest C. Richardson, Miss Plummer, Miss Haines. Business was transacted and committees appointed as follows:

Budget adopted, as recommended by finance committee carrying estimated expenditures:

Printed proceedings.....	\$1100
Stenographer.....	200
Secretary (salary).....	250
Handbook.....	175
Expense of secretary's office and for conference expenses.....	400
Treasurer's expenses.....	150
Committees and sections.....	100
Committee on relations with booktrade.....	200
	<hr/>
	\$2575
Estimated income:	
Receipts from dues.....	\$2500
Interest.....	25
Cash balance, Jan. 1.....	328.66
	<hr/>
	\$2853.66

Committee of Council, on commercial advertising in relation to A. L. A.: President and secretary, Hiller C. Wellman added as third member.

Committee on A. L. A. exhibit at St. Louis: Frank P. Hill, succeeding E. H. Anderson, resigned.

Committee on international co-operation (continued): E. C. Richardson, R. R. Bowker, S. H. Ranck, Miss Plummer, Cyrus Adler.

Committee on postal and express rates (continued): W. C. Lane, Johnson Brigham, Melvil Dewey, J. H. Canfield.

Committee on title-pages to periodicals

(continued): W. I. Fletcher, E. Lemcke, A. E. Eastwick.

Committee on public documents (continued): R. P. Falkner, Miss A. R. Hasse, W. E. Henry, Johnson Brigham, Charles McCarthy.

Committee on foreign documents (continued): C. H. Gould, C. W. Andrews, Miss A. R. Hasse, J. L. Whitney, R. P. Falkner.

Travel committee (continued): F. W. Faxon, chairman, F. P. Hill, C. B. Roden, the secretary.

Reporter on gifts and bequests: Joseph Le Roy Harrison.

Registrar: Miss Nina E. Browne.

Non-library membership: The names of 42 persons not actively engaged in library work were presented for membership by the treasurer and approved by the board.

New members: The secretary was authorized to take steps to increase A. L. A. membership among students at library schools, members of state library associations, and library clubs, and upon the staffs of the larger libraries of the country.

St. Louis program: There was general discussion of the program desirable for the St. Louis meeting. There will be probably only one general session each day, and no section meeting will be held, except one brief business meeting of each section, at the call of the chairman of the section. In the program as a whole it is hoped to present an accurate and extended account of the present status of libraries and library work in this country and also in other countries. The nature of the papers will not be technical, as was the case at Chicago in 1893, but will be more nearly on the lines of the 1876 report on public libraries, issued by the Commissioner of Education.

Accommodations at St. Louis. As previously announced, headquarters for the conference will be at the Inside Inn, the only hotel within the exposition grounds. It is imperative that reservations of rooms be made at once, as otherwise accommodation cannot be assured. Arrangements should be made direct with the hotel management. All who expect to attend the conference should address for rates, plans, etc., E. M. Statler, Inside Inn, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

J. I. WYER, *Secretary.*

State Library Commissions.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION:
Miss Clara F. Baldwin, librarian, 515 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis.

The commission issues Publication no. 1, dated November, 1903, devoted to "Minnesota library laws" (16 p. O.). These include the laws of 1903, of 1901, and the specific provisions regarding malicious injury to books, voting by women on library questions, and establishment of travelling libraries.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Joy Lichtenstein, San Francisco Free Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Schmidt, North Beach Branch, San Francisco Free Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss Florence Whittier, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

The annual meeting of the California Library Association was held on the evening of January 8, 1904, at the San Francisco Public Library. The attendance was gratifying, nearly 50 members and guests being present.

The meeting was called to order by the president, F. B. Graves. The following officers were then elected to serve during the ensuing year: president, Joy Lichtenstein of the San Francisco Public Library; vice-president, Miss Bertha Kumli of the Santa Rosa Public Library; secretary, Miss Margaret Schmidt of North Beach Branch, Public Library; treasurer, Miss Florence Whittier of the Mechanics' Institute Library. The regular program consisting of the following papers was then presented:

"Libraries of St. Petersburg and Moscow," by J. B. Langfield, of the University of California.

"Some California writers of to-day," by C. S. Aikin, editor of *Sunset*.

"Henry Bradshaw, librarian and scholar," by Prof. E. Flügel, of Stanford University.

The new president then made a brief address after which at the invitation of Mr. Clark, the guests and members spent a pleasant social hour at supper which the ladies of the library had prepared.

MARGARET A. SCHMIDT, *Secretary*.

The association has issued an eight-page pamphlet giving officers, constitution, list of members, and record of officers from its organization in 1895 to the present time. It also issues Publication no. 4, devoted to "California library laws, 1850-1903," (24 p. D.) giving the legislative provisions in chronological order and recording also the individual libraries regarding which there has been special legislation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyright.

Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: William S. Burns, jr., Office of Documents.

The first meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association in its handsome new quarters at the Public Library hall was held January 13. President Solberg was in the chair, and after the transaction of routine business announced that the program for the evening was to consist of addresses in memory of two recently deceased members, Henry Carrington Bolton and Marcus Baker.

Prof. Frank W. Clarke, introduced as first speaker, began by saying that he first became acquainted with Dr. Bolton at the Priestly centenary, in 1874, and from that time till November of last year maintained with him a cordial and intimate friendship. Graduating from Columbia in the 60's, Dr. Bolton went abroad to study chemistry and took his doctor's degree at Göttingen. The thesis which he presented there on uranium and its compounds gave direction and impulse to much of his later work. After some professional experience at Columbia and Trinity College, Hartford, Dr. Bolton retired from collegiate work and took up his residence in Washington.

In 1882 he began the publication, under the auspices of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, of a most useful series of bibliographical articles on special subjects in chemistry. The first of these was on the literature of uranium, and several later ones were published by the Smithsonian Institution.

This, however, was but introductory to his larger work. He planned and executed a select bibliography of chemistry, which he followed by two supplements, the whole forming by far the most useful work of its kind ever issued. Another feature of his activity was an index of theses. A vast amount of recon-dite learning on most minute subjects is buried in this class of composition, and with the co-operation of scientists in Germany, Norway and Russia many thousands of these theses were brought to light and made available. His catalog of scientific periodicals has also been of great value, and a wonderful time-saver. Another volume of his select bibliography was practically completed before his death, and is likely soon to see the light.

But though foremost as a chemist, he had many other activities and interests. In the science of folk-lore he spent some time in making a collection of "counting-out" rhymes, finding materials in Japan, Turkey and many other places where one would least expect them. As a traveller, too, Dr. Bolton was famous, though he was far from an idle rambler. Being attracted by the phenomenon of musical sands, he visited Scotland, California, the Hawaiian Islands and the peninsula of Sinai in pursuit of its investigation. His life, though devoted to science, was wholly devoid of pedantry, and his geniality as a gentleman was paralleled by true nobility of character.

Other warm tributes were then offered by Mr. Tyler, Dr. Burnett, Mr. Hutcheson (who spoke of Dr. Bolton's help to the blind), Captain Prince, Miss Giffin and Mr. Cutter.

Following these remarks, Prof. William Healey Dall reviewed the life and services of Marcus Baker. He said Mr. Baker's first scientific work of importance was done as assistant, in 1874, on Alaskan coast exploration. So remote from communication were those regions in the early '70's that, on a former expedition, the news of the Chicago fire did not

reach Prof. Dall's party till eight months after the disaster. This work on the Alaskan coast led to the compilation of a bibliography of Alaska, on which even 25 years ago as many as 5000 titles were gathered. To this important work Mr. Baker made valuable contributions. His useful work in magnetics was rewarded by his appointment as superintendent of the first magnetic station established by the government at Los Angeles.

When the Venezuela boundary question was before the public, Mr. Baker prepared an elaborate atlas presenting a historical exposition of the whole matter, which single work would entitle its indefatigable compiler to no mean reputation. Perhaps his best known work, however, is the "Dictionary of Alaskan geography," in which a confused and polylot nomenclature is rendered harmonious and consistent.

Mr. Baker died in the vigor of his years, as executive officer of the Carnegie Institution.

Mr. Burchard, Mr. Hutcheson and the president followed with brief remarks, concurring in the opinion that Mr. Baker's work was always of the soundest and surest, and that the man was a thorough lover of work for work's sake, regardless of praise or blame in result.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: D. P. Corey, Malden.

Secretary: Sam Walter Foss, Public Library, Somerville.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held on Thursday, Jan. 28, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, the president, Mr. Corey, in the chair. The weather and the program called out a large number of librarians, trustees and others interested in the popular subjects.

The morning session was devoted to a consideration of the question "Should public libraries radically restrict their purchase of current fiction?" The paper read by Mr. Wadlin on this subject and the ensuing discussion are fully given elsewhere in this issue.

For the afternoon session the topic was, "Can the public libraries and the public schools be mutually helpful?" It was introduced by a paper by Mr. G. H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Public Library, who reviewed the various ways in which library and school might mutually help and supplement one another, emphasizing especially the use of books by children under the guidance of the teacher. Mr. Tripp was followed by Mr. Frank O. Carpenter, Master of the Boston English High School, who advocated some radical changes in the relationship. He urged that the school should furnish textbooks only, while the library should furnish the reference collection and supplementary reading. In other words, each school should

be a branch library. It would be a help to both school and library if the library could place in each school a duplicate set of catalog cards of the books in the library of most importance to the school, the cards to be arranged by subject. The pupil could then make his choice at the school under guidance and the library attendant would only have to get the books from the shelves. Old magazines should be preserved and pulled apart, the articles of use in the school studies to be arranged alphabetically. Newspaper clippings should be mounted and arranged in the same alphabet. Of browsing he strongly approved.

Misses Sargent of Medford, Blanchard of Weymouth, Stanley of Brookline, and Mr. Foss gave briefly some of the methods in use in their respective libraries. Mr. Whitney, of Watertown, thought that the normal schools should instruct its would-be teachers how to use the library.

Library Clubs.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: E. P. Van Duzee, Grosvenor Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Katharine L. Cuthbert, Law Library.

The first meeting of the Library Club of Buffalo for the year 1904 was held on the evening of Jan. 28 at the Public Library in the room now devoted to school library work. The president, Mr. Van Duzee, opened the meeting by reading an interesting paper on the work of the Grosvenor Library. Mr. Frederick J. Shepard read a paper on "The Celtic poets and their work." Mrs. Elmendorf gave an interesting talk on the revision of the "A. L. A. catalog," upon which she is at present engaged. The club then adjourned to enjoy the refreshments furnished by the kindness of Mr. Elmendorf.

KATHARINE L. CUTHBERT, *Sec'y-Treasurer*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Renee B. Stern, 5515 Woodlawn ave.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Chicago Public Library.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held in Chicago Public Library on Thursday evening, Jan. 14, 1904. The committee on civic relations reported that two daily papers have given space for weekly notes from the library field and that an editorial committee had been appointed, consisting of Mr. Barr, John Crerar Library; Mr. Merrill, Newberry Library; Miss Lindsay, Evanston Public Library; Miss Robertson, University of Chicago Library; Miss Ahern to represent the various smaller libraries; and a member of the Chicago Public Library staff. The committee on publication and printing submitted a recommendation that the club publish a handbook, which report was accepted.

Prof. James Westfall Thompson, of the University of Chicago, then addressed the club on the subject of "The collection, preservation and use of historical material in our libraries." He divided the material into three classes: first, the earliest records, consisting of bone-scratchings, inscriptions, etc.; second, maps, manuscripts, diplomas, books; third, that intangible material including the body of folk psychology and lore, and moral evidences. Practically speaking, the field is limited in area, for we leave to museums the pure archæology; and limited in subject, because though all activities of man are history, we eliminate pure science from our general consideration. The four great agencies for the collection of material: (1) government, (2) church, (3) associations and corporations. (4) private collectors, were then discussed. Several libraries that devote themselves to special collections were described. In conclusion, Prof. Thompson urged a broader policy toward the public at large, especially on the part of the historical societies, and the need of endowments to pay for the publication of sources of historical material.

Miss McIlvaine gave a brief description of the Chicago Historical Society, Miss Mabel McIlvaine told of the Newberry Library collection, Mr. Gates spoke of the collection of religious and social history in Hammond Library, Mr. Currie told of the work of the Evanston Historical Society, and Mr. Andrews described the scientific collections in John Crerar Library which are a contribution to the history of human knowledge, which he contended is as truly history as are accounts of human action.

After a vote of thanks to Prof. Thompson the meeting adjourned. KENEE B. STERN.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Edwin White Gaillard, Webster Free Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Miller, Equitable Insurance Library, 120 Broadway.

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin, Columbia University Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held on Jan. 14, 1904, at the Chatham Square Branch of the New York Public Library. The members arrived early and inspected the new building from basement to attic. The meeting was held in the assembly room, which is well lighted and commodious.

The subject of the meeting was "East side reading" and it proved an interesting subject, as was evidenced by the number of people in attendance, many of whom were not members of the club.

The minutes of the last meeting as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL were approved, and the report of the treasurer was accepted. Mr. S. H. Berry, as chairman of the handbook committee, presented a report showing that out of 1000 copies printed only 294 have been disposed of. Mr. Berry made an urgent plea for the purchase of the handbook by all

libraries and librarians in New York City and its vicinity. A motion was made and carried, that the treasurer be made the custodian of the remaining copies of the handbook and that the committee be discharged with the thanks of the club. Fifty dollars was appropriated for the use of the dinner committee.

The principal address of the afternoon was made by Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance, on "Aggressive educational work of the Lower East Side libraries." Dr. Blaustein's address should be given here in full, so clearly did it set forth the conditions and the needs of the 67,000 families, averaging five to a family, living in the district bounded by Houston street, the Bowery and the East River, 90 per cent. of whom belong to the Jewish race. Dr. Blaustein said that these people do aggressive reading, that they discuss what they read, that they not only "take" books but that they select books. One of their maxims is "The greatest charity is buy books and loan them to others."

There are two classes of readers, those belonging to the older school and those of the modern school. Those of the first class come mostly from eastern Europe with a thorough but a very one-sided education. Their entire reading has been confined to the Talmud and post-Talmudic literature, having no bearing on modern life and modern social problems. There are 307 synagogues in this district and each has a library of this kind. Modern problems do not appeal to these adult readers unless they are presented in accordance with some old views, with which they are familiar.

The modern school is composed of young men and women, most of whom are well educated, some with university training. They are deep thinkers, earnestly concerned with the social problems of the day, not easily influenced, and like fiction that deals with the problems of life.

The daily press of the neighborhood plays an important part in the mental life of the people. There are six daily papers in Yiddish. These are not newspapers in the sense that they give much news of the day, they are more like magazines. To have any circulation these papers must have serious editorials and scientific articles and a few stories. The daily press is to them a library, the news page is little read. Many of the soda stands have circulating libraries.

Coming to the question of the relation between the public libraries and these people, Dr. Blaustein said that some of the lower East Side people believe that the library exists to get them away from their serious ideas.

The problem of the library is how to reach the people, how to give them what they want, how to suggest the best. And for this work the libraries on the East Side need American books in the language of the lower East Side people, books which give American ideas and

ideals, books on American history and the constitution of the United States, lives of American statesmen, and others of a like nature. Dr. Blaustein stated that James Bryce's "American commonwealth" is studied more in Russia than in America.

In speaking of the young people on the East Side, those who have attended the schools and who have had an opportunity to imbibe American ideas, he said that a very serious misunderstanding grows up between parents and children, children become estranged from their parents, because the parents brought up and educated in a foreign country and not able to read in the language of this country, fail to sympathize with the children and the children on the other hand fail to respect the traditions of the parents.

Dr. Blaustein made a strong plea for American books giving the history and the literature of the Jewish race. To repeat, the great need of the lower East Side is for American books printed in the Jewish language, that the Americanization of the citizen may become a possibility, and for Jewish history and literature in the English language, which shall help to bring about the reconciliation of parent and child.

Mrs. V. G. Simkovitch followed Dr. Blaustein with a brief talk, which she called "purely a destructive criticism," on the "Uses and limitations of libraries and neighborhood work." She described the territory most familiar to her as that lying between 14th and Canal streets, 6th avenue and the East River, and said that the library did not play a very important part in the life of that district. Libraries, as a rule, seemed to her tomb-like places, into which the masses of the people would never dream of going, and she suggested a more cordial and jovial air about libraries. The home library system seemed a very valuable feature of library work. For children the library enlarges the general conception of life, and for adults it gives information. The library works more upon the individual than upon the individual in social relations.

"They called for tea and chocolate, and fell into their usual chat."

MARY E. MILLER, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Robert P. Bliss, Bucknell Library, Chester, Pa.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Louise F. Buhrman, Philadelphia Normal School.

The second regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Monday evening, January 11, 1904, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Mr. Bliss presided and after welcoming the members and guests introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. John

Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Mr. Thomson prefaced his address by announcing that the mayor had that afternoon signed the ordinance of councils accepting Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$1,500,000 for the erection of 30 branch libraries in the city of Philadelphia, and that a telegram had accordingly been despatched to Mr. Carnegie notifying him of the acceptance of his gift.

Mr. Thomson then proceeded to read his paper on the subject of "Booksellers, old and new." Lantern illustrations, including portraits, views of localities famous for their bookshops or stalls, such as the old London Bridge before the great fire, and the quays of the Seine, and offices like the King's Printing House and Stationers' Hall, London, added interest to the address. After a short history of the origin and growth of the trade of book-selling, Mr. Thomson gave a descriptive account of the buildings which covered old London Bridge, among which, in the second half of the sixteenth century, is found the first mention of a bookseller's shop, that of William Pickering. Others were established, and of one of these Bridge booksellers, Thomas Passinger, it is recorded that he made a bequest "to the Public Library at Guildford to the value of 40s." "A visit to Guildford in the end of 1902 disclosed the interesting fact that the library of the Grammar School there is a chained collection of between two and three hundred volumes with the chains still attached." Mention was made in this connection of two other well-known chained libraries, those of the University at Leyden and of the Chapter House at Hereford.

Mr. Thomson gave interesting sketches of famous booksellers, among whom were included Samuel Richardson, the novelist, Edward Cave, Jacob Tonson, "prince of booksellers," Archibald Constable, famous for his connection with Sir Walter Scott, Charles Edward Mudie, who, first an assistant to his father, a second-hand book dealer, became known to fame as the founder of Mudie's Lending Library, W. H. Smith and Son, who originated the enormous traffic created in books and newspapers in connection with the British railway system, and Routledge and Company, formerly connected with W. H. Smith and Son, who published many cheap popular series of books, such as the Railway Library and others, many volumes of which had very large sales.

With mention of the development of the bookstalls along the banks of the Seine in Paris, from portable stands which were removed by the vendors every night to fine new stationary boxes covered with lids of shining zinc, which seem to be branch establishments of the shops opposite to them, Mr. Thomson concluded his address.

Mr. Ashhurst after congratulating Mr. Thomson both personally and on behalf of the Mercantile Library, on the acceptance of Mr.

Carnegie's offer moved that a vote of thanks be tendered for the entertaining paper read. This motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Ashhurst announced that arrangements had been made with the Hotel Rudolf at Atlantic City for the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association on March 18-19, 1904, and quoted a schedule of rates for the entertainment of members attending this meeting. The meeting was then declared adjourned, and the usual pleasant social half-hour in the upper rooms of the library followed.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY COURSE.

Columbian University, Washington, D. C., makes announcement of the resumption of its library science course, given in its Department of Arts and Sciences. This includes 31 lectures by Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, covering the history and use of libraries, book-buying, bookbinding, qualifications of a librarian, library building and administration; and lectures on technical subjects (cataloging, classification, administration, accession and order work) by Mr. W. P. Cutter and Miss A. M. Stephens.

"The university contemplates the establishment of a department of graduate study in bibliography and library science, to be in charge of a head professor who has had large experience in libraries of the highest order. This department will be for students fitting themselves for service in libraries affording special facilities and equipment for reference and research. It is expected that this higher work in library economy will be offered at the beginning of the next academic year. The undergraduate courses will be conducted by the professor in charge of the graduate work, assisted by an adequate corps of instructors."

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The work of the second term was entered upon February 1. An hour every fortnight is now devoted to the discussion of current topics in literature, art and music—in fact of any events that should interest librarians, with the exception of politics. This discussion is under the direction of Miss Schligsberg.

One of the recent problems on book selection has been the compilation of a list of one hundred good novels to recommend to readers of the Drexel Institute Library. The study of current library literature has been made the means of showing the importance of reading library periodicals, bulletins, reports, etc.

Mr. Emerson, binder for the Free Library, gave the class an object-lesson on the mend-

ing of books, in which he showed the students various ways of "taking a stitch in time." Books in different stages of disrepair were either mended or shown why they could not be mended. The annual visit to the J. B. Lippincott bindery gave the class an excellent opportunity to see how books are printed and bound.

Miss Katharine L. Sharp made a brief visit to the school on February 1.

Miss Ora I. Smith, class of '03, has been appointed to a position in the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Miss Elfreda Stebbins, class of '03, has been made librarian of the Public Library of Fort Collins, Colorado.

Miss Edith Pancoast, class of '01, has been engaged to do some cataloging for the State Library at Harrisburg, Pa.

ALICE B. KROEGER.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school has recently enjoyed in an unusual way visits from four librarians in the field, two of them from its own alumni. Mr. H. W. Kent, of the Grolier Club, gave a lecture January 18 on "What constitutes a well-made book?", speaking with the ease and charm of one who is entirely at home in his subject.

A member of the senior class comments thus on four lectures on government documents given January 21 and 22 by Mr. J. I. Wyer, jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska, a graduate of this school in 1898: "Because of their careful preparation, systematic arrangement and clear presentation they were of very great value." And again: "Mr. Wyer's clear treatment made a complicated subject less difficult to grasp and gave a live interest to a dry topic."

Miss Katharine L. Sharp, librarian of the University of Illinois, a graduate of this school in 1895, spent several days in Albany. She gave two thoroughly practical and helpful lectures on "College library administration," dwelling specially on points in which it differs from that of public libraries. She also gave two carefully prepared lectures on the "Evaluation of the book," illustrating them with about two hundred beautiful lantern slides.

Mr. John C. Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, addressed the school on February 1 and 2. He spoke on one of his favorite topics—"Printing as an art," and made a strong plea that the printing done for a public library should be original and artistic. He also gave a few hints as to the way in which a librarian may get acquainted with a new community. This is the first time Mr. Dana has spoken to the school. He has consented to serve as one of its regular non-resident lecturers.

The class of 1905 has organized with the following officers: president, Dr. Walter K. Jewett; secretary-treasurer, Miss Marjory L.

Gilson. Dr. Jewett is a graduate of Brown University and received the degree of M.D. from Harvard. Miss Gilson is one of the five graduates of Smith College in the present junior class. SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

REFERENCE WORK AND BIBLIOGRAPHY SUMMER SESSION, 1904.

Following the plan announced last year the summer course of 1903 was given on cataloging and classification, and was more successful than the best friends of the rotation plan had dared to hope for a beginning. For 1904 the work will be concentrated on reference work and bibliography. In 1905 a course in library administration will touch on subjects of the previous years only very briefly, and devote the 90 exercises of the six weeks to the other most important topics in administration.

The 1904 course will be given by the regular faculty with assistance from several librarians chosen because of special qualifications for this year's work. From the courses on these subjects given during the two years will be chosen the most valuable parts. Probably one lecture a day will be given to reference work including children's libraries, one to bibliography and the third will be open to a variety of allied topics, with a few general lectures which will give the summer students the point of view which the library school represents. During five of the six weeks the junior and senior classes are still at work, so that there will be numerous opportunities for those of the summer students who wish to hear these lectures in addition to the summer course, and an effort has been made to put in that time the topics and speakers most likely to interest or profit the summer class. Reference work will be in charge of D. V. R. Johnston, reference librarian. Miss M. E. Hazeltine will give the reference course carried on so successfully by her in the Chautauqua summer school for three years past. Reference work for children and in public documents will be made prominent, with special courses by the best authorities available. W. S. Biscoe will have charge of bibliography and Mrs. S. C. Fairchild will give five lectures on book selection. W. R. Eastman, state library inspector, will arrange his work so as to spend the six weeks with the school and thus make available his unequalled experience, gained in 12 years' study of public library needs by his constant official inspection throughout the state. Melvil Dewey will give a course on general library topics and there will be single lectures and short courses from a number of prominent librarians carefully chosen for this work. MELVIL DEWEY.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The course in foreign fiction is proving of considerable value and interest to the students of the general course, many of whom were quite unacquainted with any but English and

American novelists. So far, the authors assigned have been as follows: French: Théophile Gautier, Prosper Mérimée, Edmond About, Honoré de Balzac, Victor Cherbuliez, Ludovic Halévy, Octave Feuillet, Henri Gréville (pseud.), Erckmann-Chatrian, Alphonse Daudet, the Goncourt Brothers, Émile Zola, Paul Bourget, Gyp (pseud.), Loti (pseud.), Anatole France, René Bazin, Paul and Victor Marguerite. The Italian novelists considered will be Edmondo d'Amicis, Giovanni Verga, Antonio Fogazzaro, Matilde Serao, Gabriele d'Annunzio; the Spanish, Pedro Alfonso de Alarcon, Armando Palacio Valdés, Emilia Pardo Bazan, Fernan Caballero (pseud.), Juan Valera, and Benito Perez-Galdós. The German novelists assigned are Gustav Freytag, Berthold Auerbach, Friedrich Spielhagen, J. V. von Scheffel, Paul Heyse, Felix Dahn, Ernst Eckstein, Hermann Sudermann, Gerhardt Hauptmann, Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, Clara Viebig, Riccarda Huch, Gabriele Reuter, Ernst Rosner, Hélène Böhlau, and a few other of the modern women novelists of Germany.

A miscellaneous list of Dutch, Russian, and Scandinavian novelists will follow these.

The idea of the course has been to broaden the students' conception of both the subjects and the treatment possible to fiction by making them familiar with those foreign novelists most generally translated into English and whose works may be called for by readers of cosmopolitan tastes in literature; there are some easily-instanced omissions, such as Dumas and George Sand, the former of whom is so universally read and the latter so universally not read that it seemed hardly necessary to discuss them.

The second-year class is preparing a bulletin on "Folk-songs of the nations" for exhibition with the bulletin of other library schools at St. Louis. The regular class-work will be shown with the Pratt Institute exhibit.

A series of teas is planned to follow the Wednesday afternoon lectures from visiting librarians, in order that the students may have an opportunity of meeting and talking with representatives of the profession.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association took place January 28, at The Chelsea, New York City, as usual. Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the Princeton University Library, was the guest of honor. Some business was transacted and a report sent in by Bertha S. Wildman, '99, librarian of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library, on the work of the informal committee appointed to look into the cost of organizing and equipping small libraries. New officers were elected as follows: President: Frances B. Hawley, Brooklyn Public Library; vice-president, Julia B. Anthony, Packer Institute Library; secretary, Frank Place, jr., General Theological Seminary Library, New York; treasurer, Agnes Cowing, Pratt Institute Free Library. M. W. P.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY
SCHOOL.

The course in advanced bibliography finished its first semester with the month of January. Lectures were given twice a week during four months by the professors of the political science group, the lectures dealing with the outline of the subject as an aid to classification, with principles of selection for different types of libraries, with citation of illustrative books.

Each student prepared three reading lists on topics chosen from a suggested list, and each student wrote one book review. One part of the examination was to give to each student an unfamiliar book for 15 minutes and require a statement of its suitability for the Urbana Public Library.

A syllabus of the course will be prepared for next year.

In order to avoid the strain of examination the fourth year class in library economy was divided into groups of six or eight students and each group was given an oral quiz on the semester's work. This in addition to the monthly written quizzes gave the instructor a very satisfactory idea of each student's work and proved very popular with the class.

Miss Helen Starr, '04, has left the school to enter the Library of Congress.

Miss Isabelle Fyffe, '04, is obliged to withdraw on account of illness.

The fourth year class has three new members, Misses Cora and Beatrice Swenson and Miss Marjorie Grafins. This class has been very enterprising since the holidays. On its return it had a sleigh ride, with supper at St. Joseph, which was the occasion of the first class meeting and the election of Miss Karoline Klager as president. At the library club reception, Jan. 30, the class sang an original song to the tune of "The watch on the Rhine," with words by Miss Esther Smith. It has now engaged the woman's gymnasium for dancing for an hour or two every Saturday afternoon.

After an interval of several years, the senior class is to have a group picture, or rather two groups, one outside and one inside of the library.

On Jan. 30 the library club celebrated the close of examination week with a reception to the members and the political science professors and their wives in appreciation of the bibliography course. Mrs. Hess, president of the club, Miss Simpson, assistant professor in the library school, and Miss Jayne, dean of women in the university, received. A delightful musical program furnished by the school of music was followed by a dance.

On Jan. 23 Miss Randall and Miss Goodale, of the library school faculty, gave an afternoon tea to the staff and school in Miss Randall's rooms. Though facing examination week, only four of the possible number were unable to attend. The new students are so absorbed with their work up to the holiday season that they take little interest in each

other till the year is half over. Now that they are becoming adjusted, these social meetings are much appreciated and will have a marked effect upon the later work by making the students more homogeneous.

The director was absent from January 22 to February 4 visiting eastern library schools and libraries, and her reports and the personal messages sent from faculties and students at Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh to the students at Urbana made the relation between these centers seem closer than ever.

Miss Stella Bennett, '03, has been appointed reviser of cataloging for three months, Feb.-April.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
SCHOOL.

"Western Reserve University catalogue, 1903-1904," outlines the general course and plan of the library school established as a result of the gift of \$100,000 made by Andrew Carnegie in February, 1903. "Its purpose is to give a thorough course in training for library work. While, as is eminently proper in a school so established and endowed, special attention will be given to training for work in our rapidly developing system of public libraries, the interests of college, endowed, and other libraries will not be neglected."

The faculty of the school, with the exception of the head instructor and librarian (not yet appointed) is given as follows: Charles F. Thwing, president; William H. Brett, dean; Miss Esther Crawford, instructor in classification and cataloging; Miss Linda A. Eastman, instructor in library extension and supervision, reports and statutes; Miss Julia M. Whittlesey, instructor in order and accession records, duplicates and gifts, serials, loan systems; Edward C. Williams, instructor in trade and national bibliography, order department, reference work; Allen D. Severance, instructor in general and special bibliography; Miss Electra C. Dorn, lectures on assistance to readers; Charles Orr, lectures on history of libraries, book clubs and book collecting; Azariah S. Root, lectures on book printing and illustrating; Miss Margaret Mann, instructor in public documents; Miss Grace E. Woodard, instructor in bookbinding; Miss Euphemia L. Power, instructor in work with children; Miss Adelaide Frances Evans, secretary and reviser.

"All candidates for admission are expected to bring a maturity and a preparation which will fit them for work equal to that in graduate schools. Fitness will be determined by an examination which will be required of all. It will include literature; history, both general and current; general information concerning the sciences and arts; and a reading knowledge of two languages other than English. The examinations will be held in Cleveland on Friday and Saturday, June 17 and 18, 1904. Arrangements will be made, so far as desired, to hold examinations in each state

on the same days. In the event that the class is not filled from the number of those taking this examination, another examination will be held on Sept. 16 and 17. Applicants will be supplied with the regular form of application, and are requested to submit their academic record and degrees, if any, a record of any literary or educational work, and testimonials as to character and ability."

The courses of study for junior and senior years are outlined. "The Easter recess will be occupied by a trip in which a series of libraries will be visited for purposes of study and comparison." The first term begins on the Tuesday after Sept. 16; and the school will occupy rooms in Adelbert Hall on the college campus. The tuition fee has been fixed at \$125 per year; no matriculation or examination fees will be charged. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean, 205 Wood st., Cleveland, O.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

FOOTE, Elizabeth L. Strengthening the Sunday-school library: hints from a practical librarian. Philadelphia, *Sunday School Times Co.*, [1904.] 32 p. D.

The articles containing these simple and commonsense suggestions are reprinted from the *Sunday School Times*.

KROPOTKIN, Sophie, *Princess*. Lending libraries and cheap books. (*In Nineteenth Century and after*, January, p. 69-78.)

The title of this article is somewhat misleading. A little is said of the work of popular libraries in creating and developing a taste for books; but the author's main contention is that books in England (and this is equally applicable to the United States) are published at too high a price, especially serious books which ought to be the property of the reader. The article, which is most readable, is largely an account of the work done in Russia during the last forty years in publishing serious books at low prices which put them within reach of the most modest purse. For example, Buckle's "History of civilization" was published at three shillings and an abridged edition at one shilling, while the chief works of Darwin may be had for nine shillings or less. The methods of the Russian publishers in reaching the people in large numbers are of special interest in these days of "net" prices.

The *Library Association Record* for January is almost wholly devoted to an historical and descriptive account of "the Leeds Public Free Libraries," by Thomas W. Hand, the chief librarian, prepared for the Leeds meeting last year. There is a short paper by Butler Wood on "Relative functions of the reference and lending libraries," and the usual notes and departments.

The *Library World* for January gives a short review of "The Gutenberg missal controversy," by John Rivers, and an analysis of "A true fiction percentage," by J. D. Stewart, whose thesis is the familiar argument that time spent in reading, not number of volumes read, is the true gauge of amount of reading done. Archibald Clarke contributes the sixth in his series of "Essays on indexing."

NEILSON, Charles Alex. University and public libraries. (*In Bookman*, February, 1904, p. 608-618, il.)

A review of the historical development of university libraries in the United States, and of their present equipment and facilities. There are a number of excellent illustrations of representative buildings.

REED, Lina Brown. The librarian as critic. (*In The Dial*, Feb. 1, p. 73-75.)

Reviews the librarian's "function of criticism" as exercised "by discrimination in the selection of books, by skilful cataloging, and by the personal work of the library staff in encouraging a proper student habit."

STEINER, Bernard C. Usefulness of public libraries to bank clerks. (*In Bulletin of the American Institute of Bank Clerks*, Jan. 15, 1904, 3:495.)

An abstract of an address delivered by Dr. Steiner before the Baltimore chapter of the Institute.

LOCAL.

Auburn, N. Y. Seymour L. On Jan. 12, 1904, the librarian presented her annual report to the Library Association, showing a fairly prosperous year.

A new registration was begun Jan. 1, 1903, and has reached 3807, of which nearly one-quarter is of children under 14. The circulation for the year was 48,919, an increase of 11,570 over the largest previous year. Of this nearly one-third was from the children's room. During the year 1527 v. have been added to the library, and the total number of v. is now 17,323.

The library has recently placed in 35 of the leading factories of Auburn large cards advertising the library, its new location in the Case Memorial building, lengthened hours, children's room, etc. These cards have been hung on the wall of every workroom, and it is estimated that in this way at least 3000 families will be reached. A steady increase in the number of applicants from workmen and women has been noticed since the distribution of the cards. It is also planned to place these cards in the railroad depots, hotels, schools and larger stores.

Mr. Willard E. Case has made an endowment for a special collection of books on electricity and chemistry. It is hoped that the "Case Library of electricity and chemistry" will prove a great benefit to those engaged in the large factories of the city.

ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE, *Librarian*.

Bozeman, Mont. Carnegie P. L. The new library building was formally opened on the evening of Jan. 19, when exercises were held in the local opera house. The main floor is practically one large room, so arranged that it may be partitioned off as required. The west side is devoted to the stack room, the east side is a reading room, and the southeast corner a reference room. In the center is a large semicircular desk for the librarian. The basement contains a lecture hall, seating about 100 persons, trustees' room and librarian's private office.

Chicago P. L. Blackstone Memorial L. The beautiful library building erected at Lake avenue and 49th st., in the Hyde Park section, by Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, as a memorial to her husband, was formally transferred to the Chicago Public Library, to be maintained as a branch library on Jan. 8.

The building, which cost \$250,000, is 110 feet long and 60 feet wide, and a beautiful example of Ionic architecture. The main entrance is on Lake avenue, up a broad flight of granite steps through a portico of Ionic columns. Passing through the spacious marble vestibule with its solid bronze doors of beautiful design, the central rotunda is reached, from which radiate the different departments of the library. To the right is the main reading room, to the left the delivery and stack rooms, and between these the children's room, all opening from this rotunda. The librarian's office and catalog rooms open from the delivery room. The rotunda is beautified with eight Ionic marble columns, niches and entablature, from which springs a dome lighted by a leaded or dome light. In the four lunettes of the dome are decorative paintings—which stand for Literature, the Fine Arts, Science and Labor.

The finish of the interior is of the finest selected statuary marble, mahogany and marble mosaic. The furniture is all of mahogany and specially designed. The book stacks are of metal with bronze ends, arranged in a two-storied stack and of sufficient capacity to hold about 30,000 books. The main reading room is about 30×45 feet in size with a lofty ceiling in which is a beautiful leaded glass skylight. The other main rooms are similar in this respect, and all have mahogany wall cases for the storage of books.

The interior decorations are in rich gray tones, with the ornamental plastering picked out in gold leaf. The exterior is entirely of gray Concord granite, monumental in design, and with its columned portico, low dome and classic lines most impressive.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. A training class is being conducted this winter in connection with the library, for students who are preparing to become library assistants; the course given is an elementary one in the technicalities of library work.

A Christmas fund of \$35 was contributed by the library assistants and their friends for the purchase of books in line letter type for the blind. The books for the blind already in the library are all in New York point, and some of the blind readers can only read the line letter system.

East Douglas, R. I. Fairfield P. L. The dedication exercises of the library were held in the Second Congregational church on the afternoon of Jan. 29. The library, a beautiful building, situated on Main street, is the gift of James Marshall Fairfield of Boston, in honor of his father and mother, Simon Fairfield and Phoebe Churchill Fairfield. Miss Alice Luther, the librarian, studied at the Amherst summer school last summer.

Elizabeth (N. J.) P. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 484, of which 297 were purchased; total 9273. Issued, home use 14,432.

The report covers eight months of active work, and records the removal of the library to its new quarters in the old Thomas homestead altered and fitted up for the purpose, in which it was re-opened on August 18, 1903. During the year a legacy of \$1855.15 was received from the estate of Miss Caroline Mitchell.

Greene, N. Y. Moore Memorial L. The public library at Greene which was chartered last May under the title "Moore Memorial Library" was formally opened to the public January 28. The building, put up at an expense approximating \$70,000, together with an endowment fund of \$50,000 in four per cent. bonds to provide for annual maintenance, is the gift of Judge William H. Moore and James Hobart Moore. The site was purchased and donated by Mrs. Rachel A. Moore, a resident of the village and mother of the donors, to whom and her late husband, Nathaniel F. Moore the library is a memorial. The Moore brothers also provided \$9000 for the organization expenses.

No expense has been spared in the construction of the building which is a fine example of classic architecture. It is built of Indiana limestone, a fireproof structure two stories high, the second floor forming an auditorium seating 300 people. On the first floor are the reading rooms, librarian's room, stacks for about 10,000 volumes, and lavatories. The floor is mosaic tiling and the woodwork beautifully polished Flemish oak. It is lighted with electricity and at the entrance are two handsome arc lights of bronze, each costing \$400. Although not planned for an open stack library the public will have free access to the shelves. The library starts with a collection of about 5000 volumes.

The formal opening exercises were in the evening in the assembly hall of the library. After a prayer the president of the board of trustees, Mr. Eugene Clinton, made the opening speech which was responded to by the

citizens' committee in behalf of the village. Addresses by Rev. John L. Ray, of Norwich, and Mr. W. R. Eastman followed. During the afternoon the library, decorated with flowers, was thrown open for inspection by the public, while an orchestra furnished music during this informal reception. The organization of the library was begun by Miss Julia Pettee, of Vassar College Library, last summer, and completed by Miss Katharine McCall, of Utica. Miss Emily Wilbur has been appointed librarian and Miss Julia Stevens her assistant.

Homestead, Pa. Carnegie L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 3194; total 19,939. Issued, 105,509, or a gain of 10.4 per cent. over the previous year (fict. 49.8 %). Total card holders 6512.

"In the selection of books an effort is made to secure books appropriate to the needs of the community. Books on iron and steel subjects relating to the occupations represented in the mills; art as related to the subject as taught in the schools, manual training, cooking, sewing, and music have been given the preference this year." Of the total circulation 49.8 per cent. was fiction, a decrease of 33 per cent. compared with the year before. The average number of volumes drawn by each reader was 16.2. There are nine delivery stations, one in a machine shop, the others in the local schools, and 40 per cent. of the total circulation was through the schools.

"During the summer the picture department was thoroughly reorganized. Including pictures of the Perry and Brown types as well as those selected from periodicals, there are now, in all, about 8000. These have all been mounted on cards 7 by 9 inches and then classified and cataloged according to subjects. In order that the pictures might be accessible they have been inclosed in a cabinet containing 12 drawers with a capacity of 24,000."

Huntington (L. I.) L. Assoc. At the 29th annual meeting of the association, held on Jan. 11, the following statistics were presented. Added 219 (purchased 146); total 6443. Issued 3721. Receipts \$1952.24; expenses \$568.77. A reduced membership fee is provided for school children.

Iowa State Hist. Soc. L. (24th biennial rpt. — two years ending June 30, 1903.) The library was removed to new fireproof quarters on the third floor of the Hall of Liberal Arts in September, 1901. It is much overcrowded and additional space adjoining its present rooms is much needed. The extent of the collection is given as about 28,000 v., made up largely of books and pamphlets bearing upon Iowa and American history; it is open daily to the public. Miss Budington, the present librarian, entered upon her work in October, 1902, and in addition to the routine duties of the post has carried through the preparation

of a bibliography of Iowa publications, the indexing of the Governor's "Messages and proclamations" and other important undertakings. During the period covered by the report accessions to the library amounted to approximately 4149 v., of which 3484 were obtained through gift and exchange.

Iowa State L., Des Moines. The capitol building was seriously damaged by fire on Jan. 4, the loss being estimated at about \$200,000. Fortunately the fire was put under control before it reached the library rooms, and the collections were not injured.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. (22d rpt. — year ending June 30, 1903; in library *Quarterly*, Jan., 1904.) Added 5113; total not given. Issued, home use 249,953; reading room use 62,614. Total borrowers 21,025, of whom 10,403 were adults.

A chief incident of the year was the change in library hours, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., to 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. "The members of the staff were breaking down under the strain of the long hours, and towards the close of the day were scarcely able to perform their duties. In order to accommodate the early patrons who usually left books for exchange on their way down town in the morning, boxes were placed at each door with an opening sufficiently large to receive a book with card and a memorandum slip. The cardholder calls for his book on his return at noon or in the evening."

Regarding work with the schools, Miss Whitney doubts "the wisdom of the wholesale distribution of the so-called supplementary readers among the numerous schools. Is it right that thirty children be made to read one simple story, when, in any library, at least ten books on the same subject might be selected and sent to the station in the schools?"

The children's room contains in all 8000 v. There are 13 sub-stations maintained in the schools, open all through school hours and on Saturdays during the vacation season.

Leadville (Colo.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was opened on Jan. 8, when an afternoon and evening reception was held.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The library has received a most important gift in the collection of the letters and papers of Martin Van Buren, presented by Mrs. Smith T. Van Buren, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. The collection comprises some 1500 pieces, including President Van Buren's manuscript autobiography in six folio volumes. A remarkable series of letters which passed between Andrew Jackson and Van Buren, early legal briefs, addresses to political clubs and conventions, and a large quantity of other semi-personal and semi-political correspondence with notable men, some series extending through from 30 to 50 letters.

A bill was recently introduced into the House by Representative Richardson, which will permit the presence of a copyist in the li-

brary. It provides that the Librarian of Congress may authorize one or more persons as copyists to occupy space in the library building, to be assigned by him, who shall be permitted to make a copy or copies of any public document or paper of any kind therein, or extracts from such documents or papers, or from books or other publications or manuscripts, the person taking the copy to pay the copyist a reasonable fee, to be agreed upon by the copyist and the person for whom the work is done, and in case of disagreement between them the fee to be fixed by the librarian. The copyist allowed to occupy space will provide his own paper, machine and material of every kind; shall be obedient to the orders and control of, and will be subject to removal from the building at any time by the librarian, and no expense of any kind is to be incurred by the government by reason of the law.

Massachusetts State L. (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1903.) Added 4678 v. (2263 purchased); 3816 pm. (510 purchased); total not given. Expenditures include \$7128.82 for "books, periodicals, pamphlets and maps," and \$1135.34 for binding. Appended to the report is the annual supplement to the catalog, listing accessions for the year covered.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. The 14th annual report of the library, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903, was submitted by the retiring librarian Dr. James K. Hosmer, at a meeting of the library board on Jan. 8. It is in large measure Dr. Hosmer's valedictory, expressing in warm terms his friendly recognition of the associations and fellowship of his 12 years' service as librarian. He reviews his own literary activities carried on during that time, setting forth as one of "the best traditions" of the librarian's calling the sentiment "that librarians shall not be entirely absorbed in administrative details, but shall be fruitful of works, of benefit first to the communities which they serve, and, secondly, to the world at large."

The *Minneapolis Journal* for Jan. 9, in an editorial on "The retiring librarian," pays a cordial tribute to Dr. Hosmer's position and influence in the literary life of the city, saying, in part: "Dr. Hosmer has been at the head of the Minneapolis library for 12 years, and his retirement, especially if it should imply his removal from the city, will be regretted by the public generally and particularly by all those who have come in contact with him professionally and socially. While we have never regarded Dr. Hosmer as a great librarian, we have always entertained sincere respect for the man and his attainments, and for the excellent spirit with which he has undertaken to promote the educational and literary interests of the city. He has been an inspiration along those lines and has rendered much more valuable service to the public in that capacity than in the mere discharge of his duties as an executive. As a

matter of fact, he does not possess the executive faculty in a large measure. Men of his bent seldom do. And yet he has placed the city under obligations to him which cannot be measured in days' work done in an executive capacity. We could easily have obtained for Minneapolis a man of more businesslike methods than those which Dr. Hosmer has instituted in the conduct of the public library, but we could not easily have obtained a man whose influence upon the literary and educational forces of the city would be nearly as valuable."

Nashville, Tenn. The library maintained by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway for the benefit of its employees, reports a membership at the close of 1903 of 1437 persons, and a circulation for the year of 10,017 v. This is the third year since its establishment, and the growth of interest in it is regarded as remarkable. The library has headquarters in the general office building of the railway on Broad st., Nashville, and its maintenance is liberally provided for. It was organized for the benefit of employees and their families, and it is the earnest desire of the management to see every man connected with the railroad a member of the library.

New York P. L. In the library *Bulletin* for January are given tabulated statistics of the work of the reference department for December, 1903, with the corresponding figures for the last six months of that year, as compared with the same figures for the last six months of 1902.

"During the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1903, the number of volumes actually received (including exchanges) was 25,803, and of pamphlets, 70,258. The number of volumes cataloged was 43,857, and of pamphlets 34,583. The total number of cards written was 141,993. The total number of readers during the calendar year was 174,248, and the number of volumes consulted was 468,457, not including those used at the free reference shelves. There are now on the shelves of the Astor and Lenox branches of the library, available for readers, 614,293 volumes and 232,962 pamphlets."

In the circulation department, "during the calendar year ending December 31, 1903, the number of volumes circulated for home use was 2,788,566; the number of readers consulting books from the shelves was 349,451; the number of new registrations was 43,476; the number of readers (minors) was 218,073; the number of readers (total) was 507,601; the number of volumes accessioned was 22,223, giving a total on the shelves of the department available for readers of 332,177 volumes."

"The number of circulation branches has been increased to 22, by the addition on December 31, 1903, of four formerly independent libraries: the Harlem Library and the Tottenhamville Library corporations consolidated

with the New York Public Library, turning over to it their books and all other property; the University Settlement and the East Side Settlement (its library being known as the Webster Free Library) turned over their books and other library property. The Harlem Library had on its shelves 24,333 volumes and had circulated in the year just passed 152,324 volumes; the Tottenville Library, with 3375 volumes, had circulated 14,733 volumes; the University Settlement Library, with 5479 volumes, had circulated 76,582; and the Webster Free Library, with 12,000 volumes, had circulated 106,468.

"The accession of these libraries raises the total number of volumes circulated in 1903 from the 2,788,566 given above for 18 branches, to 3,138,673 for 22 branches, and raises the number of volumes in the department to 377,364.

"There is thus in the whole library a total of 1,224,619 pieces available for readers: 614,293 volumes and 232,962 pamphlets in the reference department and 377,364 volumes in the circulation department."

The cornerstone of the Tremont branch building, to be erected under the provisions of the Carnegie gift, was laid on the afternoon of Jan. 21. Exercises preliminary to the laying of the cornerstone were held in Trinity Congregational Church, directly opposite the site of the new library, which is at the north-west corner of Washington avenue and 176th st. In the Tremont branch, when the building is completed will be merged the Bronx Free Library, established in January, 1901, and so far independently conducted.

An interesting incident of the month was the theft from the Lenox Library building of a small painting by Sir David Wilkie. The painting was hung on the west wall of the main picture gallery, and was an original sketch of part of the large picture, "Blind man's buff." A warning and notice of the theft was sent out to local picture dealers by Dr. Billings, and the picture was recovered on Jan. 28. Although valued at \$500 it had been offered for \$5 to an art dealer, who had paid \$2.50 for it. No clue to the identity of the thief was discovered.

At the January meeting of the board of trustees held on Jan. 13, Archbishop Farley was elected a member of the board, succeeding the late Andrew H. Green.

New York state, libraries in cities. The New York Public Libraries Division report for the year ending June 30, 1903, includes a table showing library resources in each of our 43 cities and amount paid from taxation for free circulation of books. In two cities there is no library free for circulation, though one of them has a good library free for reference. In seven cities nothing was paid by tax for support of free libraries and in some others the amount was extremely small.

"Only 24 paid more than \$1000, and 10 cities

paid less than that amount. As compared with last year's report, seven cities paid less than last year and 15 paid more. But while the diminutions were small the increases were unusually large. The total of taxation by 42 cities for free libraries last year was \$496,604.85. That of 43 cities this year for the same purpose was \$580,853.79, a gain of \$84,248.94, of which indeed \$69,354.16 is to be credited to Greater New York, and the most of it to the borough of Brooklyn. Johnstown advanced in a year from \$602.56 to \$5000, Kingston from \$109.50 to \$3048, and New Rochelle from \$6000 to \$10,956.26. In several cities where Carnegie libraries are being built a considerable increase of income is assured. The total city circulation has gone forward from 8,500,247 last year to 9,183,295; a gain of 683,048. This also brings out the fact that 84% of the free circulation of the state and 82% of the increase for the year is in cities."

New York City school libraries. The maintenance of the system of school libraries, of which Claude G. Leland was appointed superintendent about a year ago, has caused a serious controversy between the board of education and the controller's office. On Feb. 2, Controller Grout made public a report prepared by Mrs. Mathilde B. Coffin, appointed by him to investigate the use and value of the school libraries. In this report, entitled "An ill-advised plan for the spending of \$50,000 a year," Mrs. Coffin sets forth that the scheme of the libraries is to provide books in the various schools for the pupils to read at home, but declares the teachers are too overworked to operate these class libraries successfully; that the children are overloaded with their school books to carry home, and that better results could be obtained by teaching the children to go to the public libraries. The following summary is appended to the report:

"1. New York receives an annual appropriation of some \$22,000 from the state for the purchase of school libraries.

"2. The city appropriates annually for the same purpose an equal amount.

"3. This sum is now expended for circulating libraries for use in the home.

"4. These circulating libraries are not needed, as the public libraries are already doing the same work better than it can be done by the schools.

"5. If the school library money could be turned over to the text-book fund it would save the city \$50,000 per year."

In conclusion it is suggested that "the corporation counsel be asked for advice as to whether the school library fund can be turned over to the supply fund of the board of education."

A reply to this report was promptly made by the board of education, through Gen. George W. Wingate, chairman of the library committee, alleging that the investigation was

a prejudiced one and that the report shows an utter lack of comprehension of the school library system. It is pointed out that the object of the class libraries is to give to each class a small number of books suited to the capacity of the scholars of that class and thus train the children to go to a book shelf, select a book, take it home and read it, thus developing a love of reading which will induce them to use the public libraries after they have left school. The suggestion that the library money be turned over to the general supplies fund is regarded as flatly in violation of the law, the money being specifically appropriated by the state and the city for "school libraries."

New York City. Webster F. L. (Rpt.; in 12th rpt. of East Side House, 1903, p. 33-37.) This final report of the Webster Free Library as an independent institution opens with the text of the resolutions, adopted by the executive committee of the settlement house on Dec. 18, 1903, providing for its transfer to the New York Public Library, which took effect on Dec. 31.

The year just closed—the ninth of the library's existence, "has been probably its most perplexing and trying experience. Entire uncertainty as to its future and the necessity for the most stringent economy has made the undertaking of new work impossible and has enforced a curtailment throughout its various departments. Over 2000 books have literally been worn out and discarded, and over 1500 have been set aside to be rebound. With 3500 of its most popular books out of commission the issue of books for home use has been greatly restricted.

"In the circulating department 106,131 books have been issued for home use. This is a decrease of over 38,000 from the record for 1902. It is here that the library has suffered most severely from the necessity for retrenchment. . . . Since the foundation of this branch of the settlement it has circulated 708,044 volumes and has registered 21,409 borrowers."

Mr. Gaillard points out that the various plans and activities of the library—especially in its relations to schools and teachers—have been seriously interfered with by lack of books and uncertainty of the future. The teacher's department "is ripe for full, fine development, but it is also on the verge of decay.

"Various interesting and ambitious plans for enlargement of the library's usefulness have been abandoned. The room which was to have been devoted to technical books and magazines for artisans and mechanics is yet to become a reality. The plan for relieving desk assistants of a vast amount of disagreeable detail by means of a machine which was designed to charge books to the accounts of borrowers is as ready for perfecting as ever. The muslin book covers have added another

year to the proof of their superiority over the old manila paper covers. Some of the new covers have been circulated 35 and 40 times and more, but this great use has been from motives of economy and is too great for cleanliness. Many occasions have arisen during the year to emphasize the belief that library rules, as generally observed, tend to restrict the use of books. Since the publication of last year's report a number of notable libraries have made radical changes in rules which govern the issues of books for home use and have, in many respects, availed themselves of the results of our experience."

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. An elaborate and most interesting exhibit of the tools, materials and products of the art of printing was opened in the library on Jan. 25. It includes fine or rare books from famous presses of today, English and American, and from those of earlier times, varied examples of plain, display, and color printing, inks, papers, pictures of printing machinery, and books and periodicals on printing. A modern press is shown, and there is also an old hand press similar to those in use a hundred years ago. A finely printed circular was issued, calling attention to the exhibit, and much attention has been given to it by the local press.

A number of the members of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library visited the Newark library on Jan. 22, and as a souvenir of the occasion received later a specially printed leaflet, containing President Eliot's remarks on the reading habit, from the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Newburgh (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1903; in rpt. of Bureau of Education, 1903, p. 48-51.) Added 1097; total 29,334. Issued, home use 82,045. New registration 663.

The circulation of library books through the schools has proved so popular that the system has been enlarged and extended, and there are now 3316 v. in these collections. The books are in charge of the principal at each school, and are given out for home reading under very simple regulations; "aside from the statement of the principals that they are in constant daily use, we have no means of knowing the extent to which they are serving their purpose." Overcrowding has been reduced by the installation of nine new stacks with a capacity of about 5000 volumes, an increase that it is thought will survive for the next four or five years.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. (8th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1903.) Added 1588; total 12,573. Issued, home use 77,133, of which 54,817 were drawn from the main library. Total registration 3672. Receipts \$7175.26. Expenses \$6453.03, divided as follows: books, \$1651.52; periodicals, \$283; binding \$445.30; salaries, \$2479; other expenses, \$1594.21.

In January the charging system was changed "to a form of the Newark system modified to our needs and adequate to our circulation;" a new registration of borrowers was also made. "Work for the blind has become a feature of our library. We have unconsciously set an example that is being followed by many libraries. We are now able to secure books through the courtesy of the New York State Library for the Blind, at Albany, and only purchased periodicals during the past year. If a library can only spend a few dollars yearly in literature for the blind, we should advise buying periodicals."

Plans for the new Carnegie building were perfected during the year. "The building is of stone and pressed brick, having dimensions of about 98 by 75 feet. It consists of one story and a basement, and provides on the first floor for a large reading room, children's room, two-story stack room to hold about 40,000 volumes, delivery room, study room and librarian's room. Below the reading room in the basement is a room for the Historical Society, and under the stack room an auditorium to seat about 200 is provided. In the basement are also committee and unpacking rooms. A well-equipped children's room will enable us to do a work which we have long anticipated. The library proper is all on one floor. The partitions are of glass and the stacks radial, allowing complete supervision from the charging desk."

Oakland (Cal.) P. L. On Jan. 6 the children's room of the new Carnegie library was opened, with a reception by the members of the Ebell Society, the local women's club, by whose efforts the room was equipped. The society was most active in making possible the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer, and raised over \$20,000 for the purchase of the site for the building. A balance of \$1591.75 was left, and this it was decided to devote to the equipment of a children's room. This sum was raised to \$5000 by general contributions and subscriptions, and as a result a beautiful and adequate children's department has been completed. One interesting feature of the room is the Shakespeare corner, in which are a settee and chair formerly in the old church at Stratford.

Ohio State L., Columbus. The 58th annual report of the library commission (being the 8th report under the act of 1896) was submitted to the Governor in November last. Additional book appropriations are greatly needed, especially for the strengthening of the reference department. "The crowded condition of the library is a matter of very serious concern. Hundreds of volumes of newspaper files are now on the floor. State documents are crowded into cases in double ranks, and all available room is occupied." Additions for the year amounted to over 8000 volumes. The travelling library department, removed to new

and more convenient quarters, issued 923 travelling libraries, aggregating 27,078 v., within the year, and reached 553 different communities in the state.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. The library publishes every week lists and comments on new books in two local papers. In a recent contribution the classes of books most in demand are reviewed, fiction leading, followed by literature, biography, travel, history, science, periodicals, amusements, arts, sociology, religion, and philosophy.

"The survey of detailed statistics of circulation is most encouraging. That adult fiction constitutes about one half need not trouble the most serious reader. Comparatively this is a very low percentage, as librarians commonly report from 70 to 80 per cent., some including, others excluding juvenile fiction. To quarrel with the fact that fiction is more read than anything else is to quarrel with the age, of which fiction is the literary form of expression, as poetry was of a former period."

Providence (R. I.) P. L. An article reviewing the year's work at the library is contributed by Mr. Foster to the *Providence Journal* for Jan. 19. The use of the library in all its departments has been unusually large; "in the number of readers registered during the year there has been no such record for 25 years."

"As has always been the case with this library, the 'latest book' has not had an exclusive hearing in the purchases of the year as compared with the book whose place has become well approved. It is true that much money has been expended in securing new and up-to-date issues (and also reissues) in the field of industrial science. It is true, also, that a constant attempt is made to bring the library's resources up to date in the field of reference books. Where it comes short—and is quite willing to come short—is in the field of fiction. To keep up with the never ending procession of 'the latest novel' is an achievement quite aside from the library's aims. As an agency for supplying the desire for this species of publications, with others, the Book Lovers' Library is regarded by the Public Library as a very welcome neighbor. Each institution has its legitimate place, and they serve varying needs."

Through inter-library loans needs have been met that could not otherwise have been supplied; "loans of this kind to our readers from the Boston Public Library alone during the past year amounted to 20 volumes." The work of the various departments is briefly described, particularly the children's department, where the demands made are far in excess of power to supply them.

Pueblo, Colo. McClelland P. L. The handsome library building for which Andrew Carnegie gave \$70,000, and which represents a total cost of about \$100,000, was dedicated on

the afternoon of Jan. 20. The library is named for Andrew McClelland, chairman of the library committee, who was most active in its organization.

Reading (Pa.) P. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 1461 (1075 purchased); total 15,190. Issued, home use 85,288. New registration 1595; total cardholders 9992.

During the year the available floor space was nearly doubled and shelf room provided for 7000 volumes by the use of an attractive room on the ground floor for library purposes. A beginning has been made toward a museum collection, and several pictures have been presented to the library.

Rochester (N. Y.) Central L. The library, for many years maintained as a free circulating library, was closed by order of the board of education on Jan. 25. This action was the result of a report submitted by Superintendent C. F. Carroll, stating that school moneys cannot be used to maintain a public library. The report was evoked by a letter from the state superintendent of schools, in part as follows: "I am informed that the school library in the city of Rochester is maintained as a public circulating library, and I therefore write to inform you that the maintenance of this library for the use of the general public is directly contrary to the provisions of the law; and I request that you explain the situation to the board of education and ask them to take measures to change the library system under which you are now working so that the intent of the law may be carried out perfectly."

The law referred to provides that "the school library shall be a part of the school equipment and shall be kept in the school building at all times, and shall not be used as a circulating library" except by teachers, school officers and pupils. An opinion to the same effect was submitted from the local corporation counsel, and the board of education decided that it had no choice of action in the matter, and passed the following resolutions: "That the so-called Central Library be closed from and after this date except for the return of outstanding books, and that the offices of librarian and assistants be and they are hereby abolished from and after April 1, 1904; "That the superintendent of schools of this city is authorized to make such distribution of the books of the Central Library among the public schools of the city as will in his judgment best serve the interests of said schools."

The closing of the library has awakened general public protest, and plans have been discussed for the organization of an adequate public library. The Reynolds Library, the other important library of the city is by the will of its founder a reference library, and must maintain that character. The Central Library had a general popular collection of

about 30,000 volumes, and its registration list numbered 32,000 persons. Mrs. Katharine Dowling, for many years its librarian, will have charge of the distribution and arrangement of its books in separate school collections.

Savannah (Ga.) F. L. The first annual report of the library was presented on Jan. 9. The collection now comprises 23,000 v. and 6000 pamphlets, and 17,886 v. have been issued to 2342 borrowers. There were 27,127 visitors. The receipts amounted to \$2417.84, of which \$2000 were received from the city and \$333.28 from the Historical Society, which organized and maintains the library. It is recommended that the county be allowed to co-operate with the city and the Historical Society in the support of the library, so that county residents may have a share in its privileges.

Schenectady (N. Y.) F. P. L. A. (9th rpt., 1903.) Added 4319; total 11,220. Issued, home use (eight months), 52,663. No. cardholders 4648. Receipts \$18,888.95; expenses \$18,336.72. Expenses include \$4099.58 for books and periodicals, \$8420.58 for building, \$2451 for salaries.

"From January to June the library remained in rented quarters in the parish house of Christ Episcopal Church. By June the new building was sufficiently advanced to admit the transfer of books, and on June 13 the loan department was closed for issue." Removal was carried on during July and August, and on Oct. 6 the library was reopened for public use. Free access to the shelves is arranged for, and the collection has been reclassified and shelf listed. A new registration of borrowers was also made.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. (13th rpt., 1903.) Added 3594, of which 2946 were purchased; total 46,908, of which 14,813 are in the reference department. Issued, home use 119,205; lib. use from circ. dept. 3885. From the young people's library of about 2600 v. there were issued for home use 23,014 v., of which 80.76 per cent. were fiction. There are no statistics of reference use, but it is thought that this has shown an increase. New registration for the year was 4019, with a total of 8641 borrowers' cards valid at the end of the year; "there are also 570 extra, or students' cards in force." The treasurer's report shows (outside of special accounts) receipts of \$14,560.54 from city appropriation, with expenses of \$14,841.62. The \$272.14 overdrawn is made up from the special accounts, with a balance besides of \$865.02. Expenses include: \$6417.65 for salaries and services; \$2775.17 for books (2829 v.); \$945.30 for binding; \$2368.20 for delivery stations and branches.

The index catalog, recording the contents of the library to June 30, 1902, was completed in April, 1903, and is sold at the nominal price of 50 cents, "about one-third the cost of man-

ufacture." But 181 copies have been sold; 221 were sent without charge to libraries and institutions. As a supplement to the catalog a quarterly bulletin of accessions has been issued. Constant use is made of the Library of Congress printed cards, which have proven satisfactory . . . they have been in hand as soon as wanted, and have entailed but a moderate cost."

South Orange (N. J.) F. P. L. A reception for librarians of New Jersey and New York was held at the library on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 28, as a farewell to Miss Roberta Watterson, the librarian, who has joined the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library, and an introduction to her successor, Miss Leslie Freeman. The guests numbered about fifty, and were received by Miss Watterson, Miss Freeman, and members of the board of trustees. A short address of welcome was made by Mr. James Morrow, representing the trustees, who at its conclusion presented to Miss Watterson, on behalf of his associates, a silver coin case containing \$100 in gold.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. At a meeting of the Springfield Ministers' Association, held on Jan. 18, an address by Hiller C. Wellman was delivered by special invitation, on co-operation of the library and the ministers of the city in the development of the theological department of the library. Mr. Wellman described the scope of that department which was built up through the efforts of the late Dr. Rice and endowed by him with a bequest of \$10,000, known as the Caroline L. Rice fund; it now contains over 10,000 volumes. Co-operation in the selection of books for purchase was invited, and it was suggested that notes prepared by clergymen might be helpful in calling attention to religious books in the library bulletin. Greater use of the department by Sunday-schools was urged, and the system was described by which small deposit collections of books for Sunday-school use may be secured, to be changed from time to time.

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1903.) Added 5150, of which 4607 were purchased; total 61,097. Issued, home use 152,956, an increase of 14 per cent. over the previous year. The home use of juvenile books was 31,345, but it is not made clear whether this is included in the total for home use or not. Receipts and expenses are given as \$31,368.78, special items being \$9115.94 for books, \$987.44 for serials, \$1439.12 for binding, \$11,116.60 for salaries.

"The reference library is now in the University block on Vanderbilt square. It was impossible to have it with the circulating library for lack of space. It is conveniently set up where it is, but it is an embarrassment to the work of the library as well as to many of the patrons to have the library thus di-

vided." It is hoped that the new Carnegie building may be completed by May of the present year.

Waukesha (Wis.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was formally opened on Jan. 6, when a public reception was held in the afternoon and dedication exercises in the evening. The building cost \$18,000, of which \$15,000 was contributed by Mr. Carnegie and the remaining \$3000 secured by entertainments, subscription and other means.

Western Reserve Univ. L. School. The JOURNAL is requested by Mr. W. H. Brett, dean of the school, to correct the statement recently made on authority of the school regarding the purchase of the bibliographical collection of the late Paul L. Ford (L. J., Dec., p. 856). The collection secured was made by the late Col. George W. Ford, of New York, and the similarity of names led to this confusion of its identity. It is stated on authority of Mr. Worthington C. Ford that there is and will be no thought of selling the bibliographical books of Paul Leicester Ford.

Wheeling, W. Va. On Jan. 26, the proposition to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of a library building was voted upon and decided in the negative. The vote registered in favor of the measure was 4150, a total falling some 200 short of the three-fifths vote required.

Wisconsin. SMITH, Charles Forster. Wisconsin libraries. (*In South Atlantic Quarterly*, January, 1904. 3: 16-26.)

An account of the work of the state library commission for travelling libraries.

FOREIGN.

Bradford (Eng.) Ls. and Art Gallery. (33d rpt.—year ending Aug. 12, 1903.) Added 6222, distributed among the central reference and lending libraries and 15 branches or departments. The total use of books was 728,569 v., being a net increase of 49,500 over the year before. There were 14,510 borrowers enrolled during the year, of whom 8015 were males.

A system of travelling libraries has been installed for six isolated districts. "Each district is provided with a collection of about 320 volumes of carefully selected books, which, after remaining one year, will be passed on to the next locality, and thus each place will be served with an entirely fresh stock once a year. From October, 1902, to the 12th of August last, 22,226 volumes were issued in the districts named, and 791 borrowers enrolled."

German librarians. The proceedings and papers of the annual meeting of the association of German librarians (*Verein deutscher Bibliothekare*) are given in the current number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, January-February.

German libraries. Jahrbuch der deutschen Bibliotheken; Herausgegeben vom Verein deutscher Bibliothekare. 2. Jahrgang. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1903. [4], 144 p. 19cm.

This volume, like its predecessor, is edited by the president of the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare, Dr. Paul Schwenke, who from the beginning of this year is also editor of *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. Its contents are similar to that of the previous issue, the historical and literary notes on the libraries being supplementary to those given there. Several libraries are recorded for the first time, among them some of the recently founded popular libraries. The Prussian regulations for inter-library loans are the only library laws given this year. The statistics from a number of German libraries are for the first time presented in accordance with a uniform scheme, namely, the one adopted by the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare in 1901. The condition of the V. D. B. and some other notes about that association complete the volume.

A. G. S. J.

GOODRICH, J. T. Notes on Japanese libraries.

(In *The Lamp*, February, p. 67-69.)

Describes the historical development of libraries in Japan, beginning with the collections of religious books found in the Buddhist temples, and the present conditions. According to recent statistics of the Minister of State for Education Japanese libraries now include "one government, 14 public and 35 private establishments." The government library (Imperial Library) "contains 363 v. of Japanese and Chinese works (many of the latter being rare old editions now quite unprocureable even in China) and 54,931 volumes of European works, the total being 418,592 volumes. Of these the public are allowed free access to 211,662 volumes, of which 171,084 are Japanese or Chinese, and 40,578 are European. If the number of books read and the classes be compared, it will be seen that the greatest number, or 22.1 per cent., consisted of works on mathematics, science, and medicine; next come works on history, biography, geography, and travel, the percentage being 19.8; third, works on literature and language, the percentage being 19.5; then come works on state science, law, political economy, financial administration, sociology, and statistics, the percentage being 14.7; followed by works on engineering, tactics, fine arts, various other arts and industries, the percentage being 8.8; and finally on miscellaneous subjects, the percentage being 7.4. Of works relating to philosophy and education, or to Shintoism and other religious subjects, the percentage is not higher than 5.3 or 2.4 respectively."

The libraries of the two government universities (Tokyo and Kioto) are referred to,

and it is noted that "the Tokyo University Library is now the possessor of the late Max Müller's library, especially rich in Sanskrit works, which was presented by Baron Yanosuke Iwasaki as soon after Müller's death as it could be purchased and sent to Japan from England."

University of Turin, Italy. By a disastrous fire on Jan. 26, the famous library of Turin University was seriously damaged, if not nearly destroyed. Estimates of the loss vary. Some of the newspapers say that 100,000 volumes were burned, and others assert that only 10,000 were consumed. The fire practically lasted 24 hours, and it seems certain that 3000 volumes of Greek, Latin, and other codices have been lost, as well as the precious Venetian collection of books from the library of Cardinal Della Rovere. The codices from the celebrated Bobbio Abbey appear to have been saved, as was the incunabula collection.

The library consisted of more than 250,000 printed volumes, more than 4000 manuscripts, Egyptian and Assyrian papyrus maps, and valuable illuminated works. The nucleus of the collection consisted of the former library of the House of Savoy, which included many Oriental manuscripts, about 400 Greek manuscripts, and 1200 Latin manuscripts, including palmpests of Cicero and Cassiodorus, the Theodosian codex, two Irish manuscripts of the seventh century, and Pliny's "Historia Naturalis," with miniatures of the school of Mantegna. Among the 1095 incunabula was the "Rationale of Guglielmo Duranti," printed by Faust at Mayence in 1459. The library contained also many Aldine editions and a copy of the great Bible of Plantin, presented by Philip II. of Spain to Charles Emmanuel.

Gifts and Bequests.

Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis. On Jan. 7 the college received from Mrs. H. A. J. Upham, of Milwaukee, a gift of \$10,000, to be used toward the erection of a library building. Mrs. Upham had previously given \$5000 for the library, \$1000 to be devoted to equipment and the remainder as an endowment for the purchase of books. The present gift, like the preceding one, is made as a memorial to her father and mother.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. By the will of the late Miss Mary Leroy King, of Newport, the library receives a bequest of \$2000.

Portsmouth, N. H. On Jan. 7 J. Albert Walker, of Portsmouth and Boston, offered to give to the city a library building on a central site, on condition that the city appropriate \$2500 each year for its maintenance. The city appropriation for library purposes is already \$3000, and the offer was at once accepted.

University of California, Berkeley. By the will of the late Charles F. Doe the university receives a bequest of over half a million dollars for a new library. This amount is 24 per cent. of Mr. Doe's estate, or a sum ranging between \$500,000 and \$600,000, according to the value at which the estate may be appraised. This sum, the will provides, shall be used for the construction of a new library building, and in the event of there being a surplus the latter shall be invested as an income for the purchase of books. The bequest to the university is said to be the largest ever made to the academic department.

Carnegie library gifts.

Athens, O. Jan. 8. \$30,000. To Mr. Carnegie's gift will be added \$10,000 from an appropriation of \$20,000 made last year by the state legislature for a library building for Ohio University; this will leave \$10,000 for equipment. The annual maintenance fund of \$3000 required will be met by an appropriation of \$1000 yearly from the town and \$2000 from Ohio University.

Eugene, Ore. Jan. 12. \$10,000.

Fort Wayne, Ind. Jan. 21. \$15,000 additional, making a total of \$90,000.

Maryville, Mo. Jan. 13. \$13,500.

Phoenix, Ariz. Jan. 11. \$25,000.

Saranac Lake, N. Y. Jan. 12. \$10,000.

Talladega (Ala.) College. Jan. 10. \$15,000. Talladega College is devoted to the education of the negro.

Practical Notes.

The American Architect and Building News of Jan. 23, 1904 (regular edition), contains views of the Ralph Voorhees Library at Rutgers College, plans of the public library at Old Town, Me., and plans of the public library at Pittsfield, Maine.

BOOK-COVER CLEANING AND POLISHING MACHINE. (*In Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 26, 1904, 108:813.) il.

A machine for the use of bookbinders.

A BOOK-DUSTING MACHINE, devised by Mr. J. F. Langton, of the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library, has been described in the *Post-Dispatch* of that city. The machine "consists of a rotary blower, of a capacity of four pounds' pressure of air." The air is sucked into the blower and forced out through a hose and nozzle, by fans operated by electricity. A blast of cold air is thus blown through the shelves, and the dust is caught and prevented from settling by the use of a wet blanket hung in a travelling frame of flannel. It is stated that the machine acts with great rapidity and thoroughness, and has given continued satisfaction.

Librarians.

AVERY, Miss Mary L., died in New York City on Jan. 25. Miss Avery was from 1892 to 1898 connected with the library and library school of Pratt Institute as an instructor, and for the three subsequent years was a member of the staff of the Lenox Library. She was a talented woman of rare culture and unusual accomplishments, and a most conscientious and unwearied teacher. Her associates in library work feel that they have lost a friend they can ill spare, whose example through three years of illness, often most painful, is one of the treasures of memory for a lifetime. M. W. P.

BROWN-ROBERTS. Charles H. Brown, reference librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, was married on Dec. 23, 1903, to Miss Alice A. Roberts, at Norristown, Pa.

DAVISON, Mrs. Hannah P., formerly first assistant in the San Diego (Cal.) Public Library, received the appointment as librarian of that library in October last.

HOLGATE, Miss Josephine, of Olympia, Wash., has been appointed state librarian of Washington.

HOSMER, Dr. James Kendall, formerly librarian of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library, celebrated his seventieth birthday on January 29, and in honor of the occasion a large dinner was given for him that evening at the Hotel Nicollet by members of the library board and other well known citizens. The dinner was also in the nature of a farewell, marking his retirement from the headship of the Public Library. It was attended by about 200 persons, representing the chief professional and business activities of the city, and was presided over by Dr. W. W. Folwell, of the state university, who on behalf of his associates presented to Dr. Hosmer a beautiful gold watch and chain. The Minneapolis *Journal*, in an editorial on the occasion, speaks of this dinner as remarkable testimony to "the high character and useful life of a man whose attainments and activities, though distinguished and widely recognized, lie entirely within the field of intellectual effort, educational service, and moral influence." "Dr. Hosmer," it is added, "received an expression of esteem and good will from 200 of the best grade of men in Minneapolis, such as has never been accorded to any other man in this city, as far as we recall." Besides this public tribute, numerous smaller dinners and receptions have been given in honor of Dr. Hosmer, who takes with him, in his retirement from the active duties of librarianship, the affection and best wishes of his many friends and associates in the library ranks.

JENKINS, William E., of Richmond, Ind., has been elected librarian of Indiana State University, Bloomington, succeeding George H. Danforth. Mr. Jenkins who was gradu-

ated from that university in 1891, has taught in the Indiana schools and took post-graduate work at Stanford University in 1893-94.

PLUNKETT, Miss Matilda, of Leake, Miss., has been elected state librarian of Mississippi.

POOLE, Mrs. Fanny M. (Gleason), widow of Dr. William Frederick Poole, died on Jan. 19, at her home in Brookline, Mass.

WOLLESON, A. M., for many years a teacher in the public schools of Belleville, Ill., has been elected librarian of the Belleville Public Library, succeeding the late Frederick J. Staufenbiel.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON P. L. Annual list of new and important books added; selected from the monthly bulletins, 1902-1903. Boston, published by the Trustees, 1904. 10+238 p. O.

Issued with its usual promptness, this volume exceeds its predecessors by some 40 pages, and records nearly 8000 titles of works added during the past year.

The CARDIFF (*Wales*) P. L. *Journal* begins with its January issue the publication as a separate supplement of the quarterly "Bibliography of Wales," previously made a part of the *Journal*. It records, so far as can be ascertained, all books in Welsh or relating to Wales issued during the quarter.

CATALOGUE OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS of the 56th Congress and of other departments of the government of the United States, for the period from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901 [being the "Comprehensive index" provided for by the act approved January 12, 1895]; prepared under the supervision of the Superintendent of Documents. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1903. 1105 p. Q.

The bulk of the Document catalogs increases with every issue. The present immense volume weighs exactly 8 lb. 2 oz. and its size and the mass of material analyzed and recorded seem a fair explanation of the long period—two and a half years—devoted to its preparation. It follows the style of the preceding volumes, and is practically an index even more than a catalog of the public documents issued during the two fiscal years, 1899 to 1901—a working tool whose importance no longer needs emphasis. The present volume was compiled under direction of Miss Alice Fichtenkam, chief cataloger of the Document Office.

The CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. issues special reading list no. 9 (December, 1903), devoted to Dante, and compiled by May T. Bunker. (12 p. nar. D.)

The FITCHBURG (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin*, December-January, contains a reference list on "Arts and crafts movement."

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE L. List of current medical periodicals on file. New York, printed for the Academy, 1904. 24 p. O.

The list is classified according to language, and includes besides English, German and French, publications in Italian, Scandinavian, Spanish, Dutch, Polish, Russian, Japanese and Greek.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for January prints a series of letters from Richard Cobden to Sir Joshua Walmsley, covering the years 1848-1863, from the original manuscripts in its collection. It contains also the first part of an extensive "List of books and some articles in periodicals in the library, relating to political rights, constitutions and constitutional law," prepared by Miss Adelaide Hasse. This instalment, embracing "General treatises and papers," covers 15 pages (p. 22-36).

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for January devotes its special reading list to Herbert Spencer.

The SAN FRANCISCO (*Cal.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for January contains a short list of "Aids and guides for readers."

Bibliography.

ALFIERI, Vittorio. Mazzatinti, Giuseppe. *Bibliografia Alfieriana*. (*In Revista d'Italia*, December, 1903, 6:1072-1085.)

An essay on Alfierian bibliography.

AMERICAN HISTORY. Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, of Princeton University Library, and Anson Ely Morse have in preparation an exhaustive bibliography of books and periodical articles on United States history published during 1902, including also some contributions towards a bibliography of writings on other parts of the Americas for the same year. It will contain over 1000 titles of books and pamphlets and over 5000 titles of periodical articles, and will be arranged as an alphabetical subject index, with subject definitions, brief "appraisements" from critical periodicals, and indication of the L. of C. catalog card numbers for all titles for which such cards are available (about 75 per cent.). The work "is the outcome of seven years' experience in gathering for private use an annual list of the books and periodicals on American history. Toward the end of 1902, as the result of inquiries on behalf of the Bibliographical Committee of the American Historical Association as to what was most needed bibliographically by American historical students to-day, it appeared that one of the most needed, if not the most needed tool, at the present day, was the exhaustive annual bibliography. A first attempt to work out a complete and satisfactory method has naturally been attended with many delays which will not be necessary in future volumes." Ar-

rangements have already been made which ensure the publication of this annual volume continuously in the future. The price of the work is \$3 net, and orders should be sent to C. Martins, Library Bookstore, Princeton, N. J.

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N., *comp.* Bibliography of child study, for the year 1902. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, December, 1903, 10: 514-536.)

In this annual annotated bibliography of child study there are 344 titles.

CYNO-PSYCHOSES. Bucke, W. Fowler. Cynopsychoses: children's thoughts, reactions, and feelings toward pet dogs. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, December, 1903, 10:459-513.)

This interesting article is followed by a bibliography of 113 titles.

DUNLAP, William. Wegelin, Oscar. William Dunlap and his writings. (*In Literary Collector*, January, p. 69-76.)

In the bibliography of Dunlap are listed 42 titles of published plays and miscellaneous writings, and a number of unpublished plays.

DURBIN, Eva C. Reference libraries for ancient history in the high schools. (*In School Review*, Jan., 1904, 12:109-119.)

This paper was presented at the department conference on history at the 17th educational conference of the Academies and High Schools affiliating or co-operating with the University of Chicago. It is an admirable presentation of the case of the reference library for ancient history in the high school. The comments on particular histories will be useful to librarians.

FORESTRY. Green, Samuel B. Principles of American forestry. New York, Wiley & Sons, 1903. 13+334 p. 12°.

Contains a list of best books on forestry (21 titles).

HISTORY. McMurray, Charles A. Special method in history: a complete outline of a course of study in history for the grades below the high school. New York, Macmillan Co., 1903. 7+291 p. 12°.

Contains an excellent list of books arranged for each grade, with annotations.

INCOME TAX. Kinsman, D. O. The income tax in the commonwealths of the United States. (Am. Economic Assoc. pubs., 3d ser., v. 4, no. 4.) N. Y., Macmillan, 1904. 5+128 p. O. pap., \$1.

There is a 1-page bibliography.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE. Classification bibliographique décimale: tables générales refondues établies en vue de

la publication du repertoire bibliographique universel. Éd. française, publiée avec le concours du Bureau Bibliographique de Paris. fasc. no. 17: Tables de la division [o] Generalités: bibliographies, bibliothéconomie, sociétés savantes, etc. Brussels, Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1903. unpag. O.

LITERATURE OF LIBRARIES. John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Free Public Library, and Henry W. Kent, of the Grolier Club, have in preparation a series of reprints of "Literature of libraries" of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There will be six of these reprints of rare and out-of-print works, including "Des devoirs et des qualités du bibliothécaire," by Jean Baptiste Cotton des Houssayes, 1727-1783; "An overture for founding and maintaining of Bibliothecs in every Paroch throughout this kingdom," by Rev. James Kirkwood, 1650-1708, Edinburgh; "De Bibliothecis Syntagma," by Justus Lipsius, 1547-1606, Antwerp; Sir Thomas Bodley's "Life written by himself," 1609, and his "First draught of the statutes of the Public Library at Oxford," 1703; Gabriel Naudé's "News from France; or, a description of the library of Cardinal Mazarin," 1652; and John Durie's "Reformed librarie-keeper," 1650. The volumes will be printed in uniform style by Mr. D. B. Updike, at The Merrymount Press, Boston, and bound in boards, with paper labels. All will be printed in English, some of them being translated for the first time. The edition will be limited to 525 copies of each work and subscriptions will be taken only for the entire series at \$10 per set; there will also be a large paper edition of 25 copies at \$20 a set. Orders should be sent to Mr. Henry W. Kent, 80 Washington sq., E., New York City.

LOCOCK, C. D. An examination of the Shelley manuscripts in the Bodleian Library: being a collection thereof with the printed texts resulting in the publication of several long fragments hitherto unknown and the introduction of many improved readings into "Prometheus unbound," and other poems. N. Y., Oxford Univ. Press, 1903. 4+75 p. facsim. O. \$2.50.

MACBETH. Chambers, D. L. The metre of Macbeth: its relation to Shakespeare's earlier and later work. Princeton, Graduate School of Princeton Univ., 1903. 70 p. bds., 75 c.

A bibliography covers p. 68-70.

NUMISMATICS. Hill, G. F. Coins of ancient Sicily. Westminster, A. Constable & Co., Ltd, 1903. 15+256 p. il. 8°.

Contains a 6-p. select bibliography, chrono-

logically arranged, beginning with 1697 and including 1902.

PSALMS. Prothero, Rowland E. The Psalms in human life. London, John Murray, 1903. 11+415 p. 8°.

Pages 371-389 are bibliographical. The book and the bibliography have particular reference to the influence the Psalms have had on men, especially men of affairs.

RENAN, Ernest. Brauer, Herman G. A. The philosophy of Ernest Renan: thesis for degree of doctor of philosophy, 1902. (Bulletin of Univ. of Wisconsin, no. 55, Philosophy and lit. ser., v. 2, no. 3, 1903.) Madison, Wis., October, 1903. p. 209-379. O. Appendix B: Bibliography (p. 372-377).

VENICE. Okey, T. Venice and its story. London, J. M. Dent & Co., 1903. 16+332 p. col. il. 8°.

Contains a 3-page bibliography.

WEGEIN, Oscar, comp. Early American poetry: a compilation of the titles of volumes of verse and broadsides, written by writers born or residing in North America, and issued during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. New York, for the compiler, 1903. 86 p. 8°.

There are 440 titles, 169 of which are anonymous. Several photographic reproductions of title-pages are given.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* contains in the number for January-February an interesting classed list, p. 82-94, of "Neue Bücher und Aufsätze zum Bibliotheks- und Buchwesen," prepared by Paul Otto, and extending its former record of bibliographical literature. This number appears with a new title-page, wherein the familiar *C* of the first word has become *Z*.

INDEXES.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Index to the periodicals of 1902. London, Editorial Office, Mowbray House, Norfolk st., W. C.; Publishing Office, 125 Fleet st., 1903. 8+255 p. O. 15s. net.

There is a preface by W. T. Stead, dated December, 1903, reviewing the changes that 12 years have made in the scope and extent of this index. The present volume is estimated to contain references to about 12,000 articles, and is as usual useful, practical and detailed in its subject work. Miss Hetherington, the editor, contributes the customary introduction, noting changes and characteristics of the periodicals of 1902-1903. It may be added that the belated appearance of the index—more than a year after the period it covers—must be a serious drawback to its utility in American libraries.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Bruno Lessing, author of "Children of men" (McClure, Phillips & Co., 1903), is the pseudonym of Rudolph Block, editor of the comic supplements to the Hearst newspapers.

Wace, Walter E., is noted by the London *Academy* as a pseudonym of Dr. Robertson Nicol, in "The life and works of Tennyson," published in 1881.

The following are supplied by Library of Congress, Catalogue Division:

Cook, Joel, 1842, is the author of "The Philadelphia national book."

Miller, Wilhelm, is the editor of "How to make a flower garden."

Dallas, Richard, is a pseud. of Williams, Nathan Winslow, 1860, "A master hand."

Dec, Harry, is a pseud. of Dankoler, Harry Edward, 1863, "James Griffin's adventures in South Africa."

Eagan, M. B., is a pseud. of Smith, Mary Pauline, 1833, "Guy's fortune."

Jackson, Stephen, is a pseud. of Stevenson, John, 1853, "The magic mantle and other stories."

Lewis, George, is a pseud. of Compton, Margaret, 1852-1903, "Civics."

Van, Jennie E., is a pseud. of Van Amringe, Mrs. Jennie Elizabeth (Wilmuth), 1855, "Wise old deacon."

Notes and Queries.

HUMORS OF CATALOGUING. In looking over *Publishers' Weekly*, Dec. 12, 1903, for books on trademark cases I ran my eyes down the column and saw the heading "Tramps. Robcrts. Tramp's handbook. \$1 net, Lane." I found it also entered under its series heading "Country handbooks" and of course under the author. But there was no heading under *Walking, Pedestrianism or Outdoor life*. The "tramp" heading is about as misleading as anything could be, as it is a book for pedestrians and about walking as an exercise and a pleasure. But no tramp would find any information in it as to the best brand of tomato cans, or any remedies for dog bites. It is a good illustration of machine cataloging.

G. E. WIRE.

DUPLICATES FOR DISTRIBUTION.—The Brookline (Mass.) Public Library offers the following duplicate volumes of the *Congressional Record* and the reports of the Twelfth Census for distribution, to any library willing to pay express charges:

Congressional Record, vol. 23, pts. 1-5; vol. 33, pts. 1-8 and index; vol. 34, pts. 1-4 and index.

Twelfth Census, vols. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

LOUISA M. HOOPER, *Librarian*.

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 3

MARCH, 1904

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Special Notice to Librarians.

British Catalogues of New and Old Books posted by every mail.

Books sent by Mail, Parcel, or as Heavy Consignments.

Advance Auction Catalogues of Rare Book Sales.

Newspapers, Scientific Serials and Periodicals supplied promptly by mail or otherwise.

Librarians who require Books from Great Britain are advised to lose no time in stocking their shelves.

British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

“For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—*in re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs.”

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

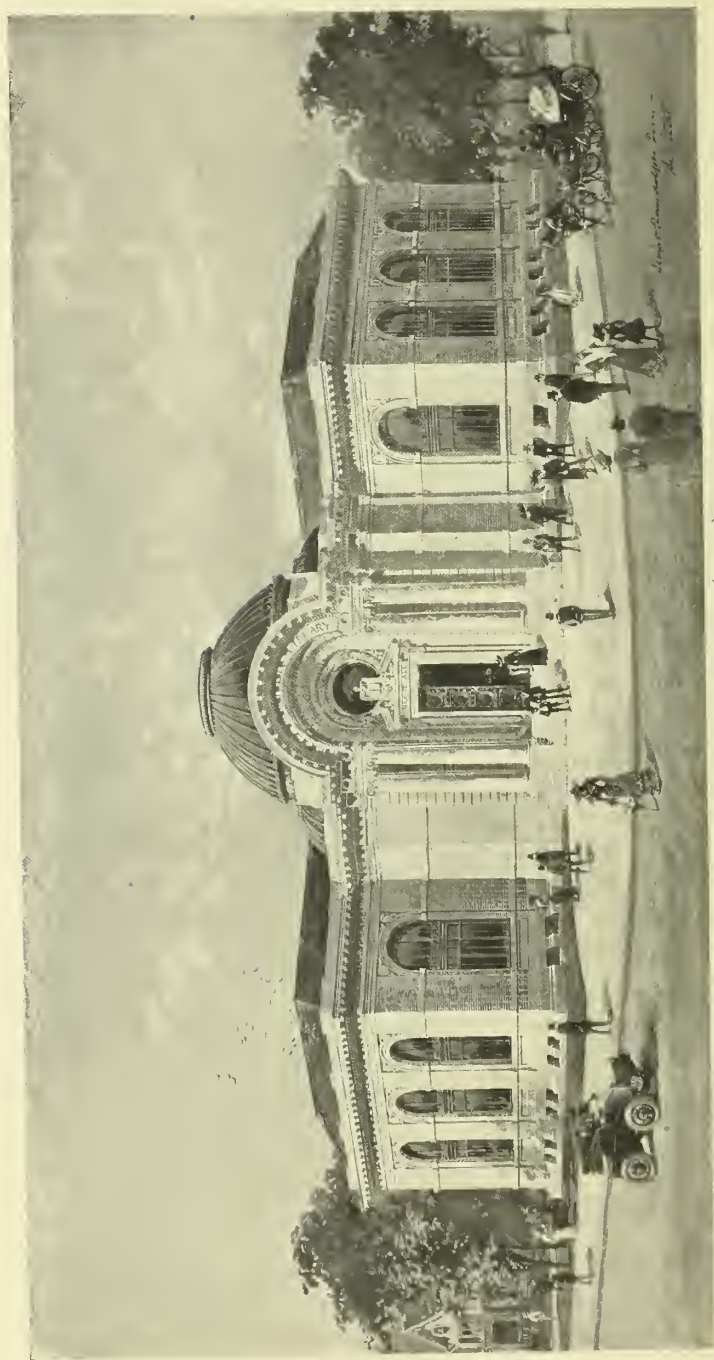
1856—1904.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

FLOOR PLAN, GLOVERSVILLE FREE LIBRARY.

LIBRARY
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CARNEGIE BUILDING FOR GLOVERSVILLE (N. Y.) FREE LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 29.

MARCH, 1904.

No. 3

IN the issue of their two latest bulletins, printed elsewhere, the A. L. A. committee on relations with the booktrade is carrying out the purpose for which it was appointed. The information and suggestions upon buying and prices given in these postcard bulletins are of less importance perhaps to the larger libraries, which have always experimented more or less for themselves in methods of purchasing, but of their usefulness to the smaller and more remote libraries there can be no question. If nothing else is accomplished by the present agitation regarding the net system, it is likely to result in a wider knowledge of books and great economy in bookbuying on the part of many librarians. The table of increased prices given, though in several of the instances cited the increased cost is not directly attributable to the net system, shows how heavily the system as a whole bears upon libraries; and it is to be hoped that the continued presentation of such facts may, as the committee points out, "make the library trade seem to publishers and booksellers more worthy of consideration." It is certainly a curious injustice that the present system taxes libraries more heavily than any other class of customers—taking into consideration the class of books purchased by libraries and the extent of their purchases.

IN Great Britain the library interest is in more serious straits, with the refusal of any discount whatever, and measures for relief or protection are being strongly advocated. Among the most interesting is the suggestion of Mr. Pollard, in the *Library*, recommending the establishment of a system of contracts between libraries and booksellers, authorized by the Publishers' Association, permitting the supply of a given number of books within a year at a discount of ten per cent. on net books—although this would not meet the case of the small libraries whose purchases might fall below the amount required. Another expedient suggested is the organization of a co-operative book supply company by the libraries themselves, to handle library buying and return to its members divi-

dends in proportion to their purchases. These suggestions are all of interest to American librarians in the present state of affairs, and they should be no less significant to publishers and to booksellers.

IN the report of the Librarian of Congress for the past year, recently completed, there is much to afford satisfaction and encouragement. Mr. Putnam's high ideals for the national library, as a center of research and of helpfulness for the entire country, have moulded the development of the last few years to a remarkable degree, and are now within fair measure of attainment. Most important in its relations with the other libraries of the country is the printed catalog card service, which has been extended and perfected until it now reaches nearly three hundred libraries. Its usefulness is evidenced by the fact that although sixty-eight of these libraries range in size from 25,000 to over 100,000 volumes, forty-one contain from 10,000 to 25,000 volumes, and fifty-seven are small public libraries of less than 10,000 volumes, while university, college, school, state and special libraries are represented on the list. Within the next few years it will be possible to estimate more closely the results and advantages of this undertaking; but it is manifest that through this service libraries will be relieved of a large proportion of mechanical work, that cost of cataloging will be considerably lessened, that a general standard of uniformity in cataloging methods will be secured, and that the resources of the national library will be made familiar and accessible to all other libraries in the country. Among the other enterprises noted in the report special interest attaches to the handbook of learned societies, undertaken under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution, which will furnish a much-needed guide to the publications and organization of such societies all over the world; and the index to comparative legislation, for which the recommendation not granted last year is again presented. These are but indications of the many ways, outside of the direct aid of its collections, in

which the Library of Congress may be, and under Mr. Putnam's guidance will be, of service to the great body of students and investigators.

THERE will be general sympathy with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in the very heavy losses it has sustained through the recent fire at the Wisconsin state capitol. The records and material accumulated during the eight years of its existence have been completely destroyed, and its members are confronted with the necessity of practically rebuilding its collections from the beginning. Fortunately, although a great part of the material cannot be replaced, much in the way of reports and publications of Wisconsin and other libraries can probably be furnished in duplicate, and will undoubtedly be gladly offered by libraries. There will be no interference with the sessions of the summer school of library training, and the commission is now carrying on the work of reorganization in the state historical society building, where it is likely to be for some time. The danger of fire in the old state house was one of the strongest arguments urged for the erection of the beautiful building of the state historical society, formerly housed in the capitol, and there is cause for profound satisfaction in the fact that the society's fine collection was safely installed in its own building before these ominous predictions were fulfilled. The recent fire in the Iowa state capitol, when the state library was seriously threatened, shows how great is the need of careful protection and watchfulness against this danger, and how important a well-equipped and fireproof library building is.

Communications.

INDUSTRIAL CATALOGS IN THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APROPOS of Mr. Zimmerman's reference in the February LIBRARY JOURNAL to this library's collection of "trade catalogs," I would say that they have been recently reclassified and arranged alphabetically by the name of the firm publishing them. The notation used is that given in the "Cutter-Sanborn three-figure order table," followed by the figures 1, 2, 3, when there is more than one catalog published by the same firm.

The collection now consists of 499 volumes representing 193 firms. 380 volumes have been added to the original collection, and all

catalogs now out of date have been "weeded out" in order not to stand in the way of later works. Of the total number of volumes, 112 are published as late as 1902, and all but 121 of the 499 volumes are the latest catalogs published by the respective firms. 55 volumes of the original collection have not yet been reclassified, as the firms publishing them have not yet replied to our letters concerning their most recent catalogs.

The original suggestions as to firms from whom to obtain catalogs were received from Mr. C. W. Andrews, now of the John Crerar Library, of Chicago, and from a Providence mechanical engineer. The more recent additions have been made largely at the request of those who are in the habit of using the library. These trade catalogs are used considerably. Some typical questions are given below, which they have helped to answer: "Industries of Pittsburgh," "Catalogs of chemical apparatus," "Makers of library furniture," "Crompton and Knowles' looms," "Westinghouse engines," "Link-belt machines," "Catalogs published by electrical works," etc.

In most instances the reader applying to use the collection has in mind the name of some particular firm. WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
Providence, R. I. }

TO BE GIVEN TO LIBRARIES.

THE New York State Library will be glad to send, post free, to any library sending a postcard request, a copy of an old pamphlet of 1828, which many would be glad to preserve. It is:

"Resolutions and addresses of the convention of delegates from the counties of N. Y. held at Albany, June 10, 11, 1828, nominating John Quincy Adams & Richard Rush for President and Vice-President in opposition to Gen. Andrew Jackson."

The address was prepared by a committee of 12 headed by Ambrose Spencer and Gerrit Smith. A pamphlet of 33 p. D. with no title page.

As we have 200 copies we are willing to send it to any library, large or small, public or private, that cares to preserve it.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, MELVIL DEWEY.
Albany.

A CORRECTION—CURRENT CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

A NUMBER of newspapers in different parts of the country have commented upon a paper by me on "Current children's literature," an article in a Chicago paper being the cause of such comment. In these newspaper articles I have been quoted as using words which in my paper were used as quotations and credited to their proper source. In fear of being misjudged as a plagiarist, I request that if possible you give space to this explanation to my library friends. MARY B. LINDSAY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
Evanston, Ill. }

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES: THE S. P. AVERY
COLLECTION OF PRINTS AND ART BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY FRANK WEITENKAMPF, *Curator Print Department, New York Public Library.*

WHEN Mr. Samuel P. Avery, in 1900, presented his collection of prints and art books to the New York Public Library, he put on a firm basis the second noteworthy effort in this country to establish a print department as a phase of the activity of a public library, the first being the creation of the Division of Prints in the Library of Congress on July 1, 1897. The other large print collections of the United States, excepting the Gray collection at Harvard, form adjuncts to art museums, as at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Abroad, print departments are well recognized divisions of the work of large libraries. The British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, the K. K. Hof-Bibliothek of Vienna, all maintain print rooms. This fact had much to do with determining Mr. Avery in his choice of an institution in which to deposit his collection.

The principal value of the Avery collection lies in the fact that it offers a most comprehensive view of the state of etching and lithography, particularly during the second half of the 19th century. The country in which these have been most cultivated is France, and it is consequently best represented here. But other nationalities also have their showing, especially the German, Dutch, Belgian and English.

This sounds like a meagre and inadequate statement of facts when one turns to the dictum of an authority, who said: "I do not believe that the Avery collection could be duplicated at any price, however great," or to the editorial statement in the *New York Evening Post* of July, 19, 1903, that in its field—that is, for the period covered—this collection is unsurpassed by any European one.

Beside the etchings and lithographs, the collection includes also numerous original drawings, line engravings, wood-cuts, photographs and process reproductions. The arts represented are further illustrated in a number of fine volumes. The literature of history

and technique is here, as a matter of course, and numerous monographs on individual artists and engravers can be consulted by the searcher after details.

There are some exceptions to the general character of the collection. The most remarkable is Turner's "Liber studiorum," in a set of selected impressions accompanied by the etchings. Others are the collection of 520 engravings, etchings and lithographs executed by women, the etchings by J. P. Norblin, the valuable series of reproductions of paintings and drawings by Rembrandt, the photographs of the works of D. G. Rossetti, G. H. Boughton, and various French and German painters, and the 100 line engravings published by the Société Française de Gravure. And there is a portfolio of specifically American interest, which contains nearly 200 engravings after portraits by Gilbert Stuart.

There is still another source of information and interest which Mr. Avery, with his gift for collecting, has fully utilized. The artists' work in the various portfolios is accompanied by portraits, reproductions of drawings, press-clippings, and other "minor accessories," as Russell Sturgis calls them. Enjoyment and understanding of the prints is increased and rounded out by this illustrative material, with its sidelights on personal and artistic individuality. And visitors to the print room have realized this to their own pleasure and the gratification of the custodian.

These are the barest facts. The published "Handbook" offers more detailed information; but even that merely outlines a description of the collection, and its concise lists can give but a faint impression of the rich resources that it has placed at the service of the public. Since the publication of the "Handbook," Mr. Avery has made numerous additions to the collection, which now numbers nearly 19,000 prints (representing about 1000 artists) and 500 finely illustrated volumes and monographs.

The Avery collection is the result of many years' gathering, and the collector's acquaint-

ance—or friendship—and intercourse with many of the artists represented has brought in a personal note which is encountered everywhere and which adds a flavor all its own to one's enjoyment of these works of art. This note finds expression in the very frequent recurrence of "signed proofs," impressions selected especially for Mr. Avery, presentation copies with manuscript dedications in various terms of friendship and esteem. Notes regarding rarity or "states," or giving out-of-the-way information, are scattered over the margins and on the backs of many prints. In some cases they were pencilled by the artists themselves, in others by Mr. Avery or his friend, George A. Lucas, a connoisseur whose long residence in Paris and intimacy with artists give a distinctively high value to his statements, and made it possible for him to give invaluable aid, during the formation of this collection, to Mr. Avery, to whom he is bound by a friendship of forty years. They throw interesting sidelights on methods of work, on the various details which are inherent in the interest of prints, and which serve as documents for the cataloger. And they bring you closer to the personality of the artist—and of the donor. On all sides you meet the traces of the discriminating, judicious, patient, persevering collector, ever alert for an opportunity to pick up the plates wanting to complete the work of certain artists, to acquire the particularly desirable or rare state. This attitude has resulted in fine collections of the etchings of Whistler, Haden and Méryon. It has resulted in a unique collection of Jacque, and in a set of Turner's "*Liber studiorum*" probably not to be duplicated in this country, and difficult to match anywhere. In a number of cases the friendly aid of the artists themselves secured practical or relative completeness of representation. Jacque, Haden, Whistler, Zilcken, Daubigny, Méryon, Chauvel, Buhot, Bracquemond, Bodmer, Rajon, Millet, are among the many who thus indirectly assured for themselves an adequate or brilliant showing in the New York Public Library.

And with what pleasure and loving care has Mr. Avery continued to add to his collection, filling up lacunæ, sending an etching missing in a set of Lepère's "*Paris*," or a group of lithographs and *Algraphies* illustrating recent German or Dutch efforts in that specialty, or securing, after a long wait, nine etchings of

Turner's "*Liber*" which had been wanting, or acquiring a shelf full of literature regarding Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who is so well represented here by three portfolios of photographs.

To the lover of fine prints a department such as that established through Mr. Avery's gift has two obvious objects: the arrangement of exhibitions and the provision of accommodations for students. The Avery collection has made possible some very interesting exhibitions, which have given pleasure to many even in the somewhat out-of-the-way Lenox Library Building. Since the establishment of the Print Department there have been shown the selected impressions of Turner's "*Liber studiorum*"; etchings and lithographs by Whistler; artistic portraits; portraits and caricatures of Victor Hugo and reproductions of his drawings; photographs of paintings and drawings by Dante Gabriel Rossetti; etchings by Millet, Rousseau and Daubigny and reproductions of their paintings; lithographs by Fantin-Latour and etchings by Egusquiza; etchings by Pissarro. These were all drawn from the Avery collection. Other material in the print department furnished the following shows: Japanese color prints; American wood engravings, principally modern; caricatures and posters relating to the Franco-German war; the Arundel Society color reproductions of Italian paintings. And there have been three loan exhibitions, a selection of prints illustrating the history of engraving to the beginning of the 18th century, and a collection of etchings by Rembrandt, both from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, and a series of fine British mezzotints from the collections of J. P. Morgan, J. L. Cadwalader, J. Harsen Purdy, E. G. Kennedy, and R. M. Hoe, as well as from the Avery collection. A feature of added interest in each of these exhibitions was found in a case or two of books, pamphlets, magazine articles, clippings, reproductions of works of art, portraits and other material which served to illustrate the subject of the show in each case and the personality of the artists represented.

But the Avery collection also affords numerous interesting examples of the utility of prints apart from the purely æsthetic consideration of the prints as such. Use of the print room has begun to bring this out. The etchings of Detaille, Flameng and Guerard include

menu, program and card designs. French lithographs by Raffet, Charlet and others form material for Napoleonic history. Moreau le jeune's beautiful illustrations to J. J. Rousseau have served to give information regarding sleeves and aprons. Chodowiecki's plates are faithful delineations of costume. Menzel has depicted details of Prussian uniforms of the time of Frederick the Great and the Napoleonic wars, and a certain cavalry regiment is immortalized in an early German lithograph (Stuttgart, 1808). Méryon has preserved the memory of a Paris which has disappeared. Rochebrune and Brunet-Debaines have pictured views and buildings in various parts of France. Martial delineates Paris besieged. Portraits there are in plenty, by Bracquemond, Desbouts and many others, portraits of individuals in various walks of life and of many nationalities, among them many portraits of modern authors, not a few of them shown in unfamiliar aspects. Needless to insist on the very large number of reproductions of paintings to be found here. These are instances noted at random. Potentiality of usefulness crops out at all points. Indexing of prints in the fine books of plates discloses further dormant possibilities of utility.

Two small books are also to be noted among the results of Mr. Avery's gifts. The "Handbook of the S. P. Avery collection of prints and art books in the New York Public Library" (1901), already referred to, is the curator's account of the collection and its formation. The second is his annotated catalog of a collection of engravings by women, which was loaned by the library to the Grolier Club for exhibition in 1901. And the prints listed in his "Catalogue of an exhibition illustrative of a centenary of artistic lithography" (Grolier Club, 1896), also form part of the Avery collection.

The Avery collection has been not only a nucleus but a stimulus, as the donor intended it to be. There have been a number of noteworthy additions to the library's print department, mainly attributable to the influence and example of the Avery gift. One of the first was Mr. Charles Stewart Smith's donation of the fine collection of Japanese chromoxylographs originally formed by Captain Brinkley. John Durand presented a complete collection of the engraved work of his father, A. B. Durand, as well as ninety original

drawings by him. James D. Smillie has given as complete a set of his father's engravings as was obtainable. From Charles Sedelmeyer came the voluminous work on Rembrandt, with text by Bode and Hofstede de Groot, with fine, full-page reproductions of all known paintings by the master. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry Draper, E. C. Bement, C. B. Curtis, Dr. H. R. Storer, E. Bierstadt, Frederick Sheldon and Mrs. F. O. C. Darley have made interesting additions to the collection. Frederick Keppel submitted 345 etchings, many of them by Americans, as a first instalment of his proposed gift. The Century Co. and Charles Scribner's Sons have given the library a fine collection of modern American wood engravings. And Mr. Alexander Maitland is the donor of an interesting series of caricatures and portraits dealing with the "South Sea scheme." Finally, individual artists such as R. Swain Gifford, Dr. Le Roy M. Yale, E. D. French, F. S. King, Henry Wolf, G. Kruell, T. R. Sugden and George H. Boughton have enriched the print department with examples of their own work, and J. Alden Weir and others are preparing to do the same. Not a few of these gifts were made directly as additions to the Avery collection, and all of them, as already indicated, are attributable to the influence exerted by the Avery gift and its results. As Mr. Keppel wrote, in the letter accompanying his donation: "Mr. Samuel P. Avery's really magnificent gift of nineteenth century prints sets a standard of the very highest quality to all collectors who will follow in the good work which he began."

Before the advent of the Avery portfolios there were housed in the Lenox Library Building the prints which had formed part of the Lenox, Emmet, Bancroft, Kennedy, Duyckinck, Tilden and Ford collections. In these the note of usefulness is the dominant one, portraits and views being especially numerous.

Art students, designers, illustrators, caricaturists, authors, publishers, lecturers, teachers, private collectors, amateurs in increasing numbers are availing themselves of the growing resources of this print department. And with the transfer of the collection to the more centrally located new building at 42d street and Fifth avenue, there will come an increase, at present immeasurable, of possible service.

PROBLEMS OF A REFERENCE LIBRARIAN.

By IDA L. ROSENBERG, *Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

NUMEROUS and complex are the problems which confront a reference librarian who conscientiously desires to make her work a power for good.

All reference work should have one unvarying end and aim: to furnish to each and every applicant, the readiest, easiest, and surest method of obtaining any information sought. The various means by which this end may be attained constitute the problems which we must consider. If our efforts are crowned with a fair measure of success, that, and a consciousness of duty well performed, will be the reward with which an earnest worker will be best satisfied. He who looks for such reward in the praise and appreciation of those for whom he works and studies must be disappointed and discouraged, for except in a few rare instances, people are too busy, too engrossed with their own interests, to consider ways and means after they have obtained that for which they are seeking.

The problems may be considered somewhat as follows—First: What books are properly reference books and should be retained exclusively for such use?

Second: What class of books, even though desirable for circulation, can be of more use to the people in general when so reserved? This will require thought, and each librarian must decide very largely for himself, consulting the needs and resources of his own particular domain.

Third: The proper classifying and listing of reference books independently of the general catalog. This should be as simple and direct as possible, making it quite easy to find a desired book even for one who is not entirely familiar with them through daily use, for there must arise emergencies in every library when such assistance is unavoidable.

Fourth: How far may we become conversant with the contents of our books, that we may waste no time in tilling barren ground—seeking through many volumes for that which they could not possibly contain.

Fifth, and most important: How shall we best and most wisely utilize all for those who come to us for help?

With the books for reference use exclusively should be placed, of course, encyclopedias, atlases, almanacs, year books, indexes, statistical works, quotation books, concordances—in short, all such books as would never be used for consecutive reading, but only as wells of information to be drawn from at need. Added to these should be such works as are too valuable or too rare to make the lending of them advisable and such as are too bulky to be circulated.

The next question (What circulating books would be of more use for reference?) is more difficult of solution, particularly for small libraries where books must be chosen and money expended with careful economy. This must be decided by the librarian from personal experience and judgment. Some histories, other than historical encyclopedias, some good works on mythology, some literary histories and general collections which would usually seem to be doing most good in circulation, are very acceptable to a reference librarian as permanent additions to his stock. When such books in the circulating department can be duplicated in the reference room, duplicate by all means. When that is impossible it will be found a helpful plan to ascertain to what subjects pupils, students, or club workers are intending to devote themselves at a certain time and reserve the material from the circulating department for such use. Otherwise the fortunate or provident first comers secure all the best, much to the discomfort and inconvenience of the more tardy ones and to the reference librarian.

We find the plan works admirably and it is seldom that some books from the circulating department are not reserved for special use. We find that the clubs are very willing, even pleased, to supply us with their year books as soon as issued, which gives us opportunity to look up their work in advance at our leisure and have the references ready to fur-

nish promptly when called for, instead of being obliged to give them hurried and therefore unsatisfactory assistance at busy times when many are waiting for attention. Teachers are also usually glad to furnish such data of their class work as a librarian may request. It is for their benefit and that of their students, therefore it is no unreasonable request.

In regard to the listing of reference books. Of course there are many ways of keeping this important list, but we have found a satisfactory method to be a classed card shelf-list, representing the books as they appear on the shelves, and kept on the reference librarian's desk. We have used the Dewey classification and Cutter shelf number, but use no distinctive number for separate volumes of sets.

For convenience and economy of space we have all miscellaneous books as well as periodicals, arranged in three separate orders on the shelves, according to the three sizes, duodecimo, quarto, and folio, and we designate their position by the size mark on the shelf-list. The location of atlases, art books, and other folios which are kept in art cases is indicated on the shelf-list also.

How may we know our books? By endless patient research. Read, read again, read more, study your books. Know each book individually as you know your friends, only know it far better. Know just what sort of knowledge it contains. An encyclopedia, dictionary, or atlas will pay for the trouble of investigation, as some are strong in one direction, some in another, while an almanac is a treasure of information.

Above all neglect not the government pamphlets, of which almost every library, however small, receives many. Carefully sort and classify, catalog and place them in the reference room, or conveniently near, that they may be used for reference work. The subject of government documents and pamphlets is too extensive a one to be more than mentioned here; but their place is of too great importance in this connection to be passed by without a word. The Smithsonian publications constitute a very valuable reference library in themselves.

So much for preliminaries, for just as all work in the circulating library is but toward the one end of supplying the needs and wants

of the people, so all plans in the reference room must be for that one purpose also. This fact is sometimes almost lost sight of by the enthusiastic "special" workers who are in danger of harboring the conviction that the methodical care and preservation of the library is of prime importance and who would make rules and regulations to that effect regardless of all else.

While accessioning, shelf-listing and cataloging, etc., cannot be too carefully, methodically, and neatly done, still these are but means to an end and that end is placing the books before their owners, the people, in a manner to make them feel a true interest and pride in their property.

The library exists for the education, improvement, and entertainment of the people, while we are the trusted custodians of their wealth, without whom it would be of little service to them. Therefore, the kindest of relations and utmost consideration should exist between the teachers, pupils, clubs, business people, and workers on the one hand, and the librarians on the other.

The recent advance in educational ideas which makes both pupil and teacher less dependent upon the text-book, but rather encourages the pursuit of knowledge in every available direction, makes the library a necessary adjunct to the public school, and teachers and librarian may work together to the advantage of both themselves and the young people in their charge. Intelligent discussion between librarian and teachers, and hearty co-operation as to methods, would simplify one of our problems.

After a teacher has given a few hints as to her intended line of work the librarian can look up and gather the desired material. With a little instruction quick-witted young people are soon able to dig for themselves, and such digging is much more for their good than too much dependence upon others. The slower ones require patience, of course, but when we have helped them to help themselves, not only have they gained the bit of knowledge they are seeking but, better still, they have gained in self-reliance and strength of character. Their questions are sometimes so wide of the mark and show such vague comprehension of their task that close questioning is necessary before one is able to understand just what they are seeking. Just

here must one use kindness and tact, making them realize that they may feel they have found a sympathetic helper to be appealed to at all times. Let us introduce them to their books and teach them intelligent use of catalogs and indexes.

The women's clubs bring to the librarian some delightful work and some sore trials. A perusal of one club year book will show with what admirable courage the ladies face and annihilate every difficulty in their path. Literature, art, history, science, medicine, philosophy, theology, and cooking are all discussed and written about. When the woman of artistic and literary tastes is obliged in the "hit or miss" distribution of topics to write a paper upon microbes and disease, about which she is densely ignorant, and the lady who delights in compounding pies and cookies must expound Greek philosophy—well, "there's the rub." We can but do our best for them and for ourselves, and if the effort tends to broaden one's mind and prevent undue devotion to a hobby it has its value.

Since Dr. Poole, the benefactor of students and librarians, has given us the key to the storehouse of periodical literature since 1801, much light has been shed upon the path of the searcher for facts and fancies. With the assistance of "Poole's index," Fletcher's "Annual literary index," which ably supplements it, the "Cumulative index" and a few sets of magazines, much good reference work can be accomplished even though the supply of other reference books is meagre. I should advise every library to endeavor to possess these aids if any effort can make it possible. Though it may be that economy must be practiced in other directions, this expenditure will pay in the amount of good done in every way. If "Poole" is quite impossible then much good may be done with a complete set of *Harper's Monthly* and one of Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly*, both so well indexed in themselves. If still another set may be afforded *Littell's Living Age* contains as much miscellaneous material as any, perhaps more. No better sets than these can be found for a small library unable to supply more than a limited number of periodicals. Above all, let the uninitiated beware of pitfalls in the shape of broken sets. If you yearn for magazines, search and advertise if you will for complete sets; but do not buy

broken ones. These mean much tribulation at some future time when your needs demand that the gaps shall be filled. The missing numbers are always most difficult to procure, as is proven by the fact that broken sets in most cases lack the same numbers. A perfect record of such periodicals as the library contains should be kept, of course. I should recommend the card shelf-list here also, each magazine to be entered on a card, together with the date and accession number. The new numbers as soon as bound can be added to this without disturbing the order. These can be filed according to their arrangement on the shelves and kept in a catalog drawer, or lacking this, a box will serve the purpose.

When all these aids are at hand let not the reference worker fall into the easy error of keeping the public in a state of helpless ignorance by doing all the search work herself, placing before them not only the book but page and paragraph desired. This method is much easier and less trying than showing the people the sources whence they may help themselves, but it is not real help. There are exceptions to this certainly; no bit of advice however good can be applied promiscuously to all cases. We must learn to discriminate between the student who wishes to learn and the individual who must needs write a paper for the edification or otherwise of a more or less intelligent audience and would accomplish the task in a manner involving as little personal labor as possible. For such the method first mentioned will be found altogether most satisfactory.

Too much can hardly be said on the importance of bibliography in reference work. By this I mean not only those prepared by expert bibliographers and to be found in many books as further references to the subject upon which the book treats, but those which we may with care and patience prepare for ourselves.

When a subject is presented for consideration which requires search into the very depths of all the material which we may have at hand (and how often just this occurs only a reference librarian can state), why not prepare a methodical list of all references found, either on sheet or card, preferably the latter, and file away in order? Possibly this subject may not be called for again, but proba-

bly it will be, and that ere long, for the history of reference work repeats itself continually. And I should also advise every library, however small, to catalog every scrap of bibliography as fast as found, no matter upon what subject. All will be useful sometime, either in choice of books to purchase or for finding information in those already on the shelves.

The foregoing suggestions presuppose the existence of a separate reference department, which there should be if in any way possible. There should always be a room which is quiet and restful, a room supplied with such books as may be desired for study, even though it be impossible to reserve part of the library for reference use alone.

When the staff consists of a librarian and perhaps two or three assistants it may not be possible to have a special attendant for each room, but those who attend the circulating counter may well devote part of their time to reference work. They can make special lists for subjects and periods of particular interest—political events, birthdays of noted people, deaths of celebrities, for example. One who exercises her wits in this way is in no danger of degenerating into a machine.

Last to be mentioned, but neither last nor least in importance, are the qualities and character desirable in one who takes upon

herself the duties and obligations of a reference librarian. One needs a stock of general all-around knowledge embracing the varied subjects upon which human intellect of all ages has exercised its powers and its weakness—or in absence of such knowledge, for one cannot be an animated encyclopedia—there must be a faculty for finding the information desired. Of almost more importance than the knowledge itself is the familiarity with the sources from which it may be derived, and their name is legion.

No bit of wisdom should be scorned, no matter how trivial it may seem. Garner all, from the gravest, driest bit of ancient Egyptology to the latest, most approved method of trout fishing. All, all will be useful for the "many men of many minds" who come for help in their search for knowledge. Added to this should be endless patience with those who are searching, yet "know not what they seek," and the tact which cannot be acquired but which emanates from a quick sympathy with others and their interests, even their fads and hobbies. There be worse things than these. We may take for our motto and watchword Edward Everett Hale's "Lend a hand" and, though we may never reach our ideals, we can but strive to do so and surely constant, patient endeavor must be attended with a fair degree of success at last.

SHOULD A LIBRARIAN CULTIVATE HOBBIES OF HIS OWN?*

BY FRANK B. GAY, *Watkinson Library, Hartford, Ct.*

SHOULD a librarian cultivate hobbies of his own? Why not?

You have all felt the deep regret, it is almost pathetic, which comes on seeing the readers you have started aright, go on into fields of knowledge where you cannot tread for lack of time; the stimulating idea you gave them suggests new thought and they make a fresh intellectual building on the foundation you unselfishly laid for them; but you with weary brain must turn to the next questioner. You indulge in the librarian's conscience, which is one of the most remarkable expressions of the altruism of the day, but many indulge too much. You work the brain

too hard, then recover too little. Now a hobby can be to you a relief, a sanitary agent, especially if it can be taken up readily and dropped as readily. The hobby is likely to be akin to your work, but should not be of it if you would get the best return.

Horace Bushnell said that for the grown man play was work he thoroughly enjoyed; but play becomes work when you are sensible of compelling, and then is the time that Jack becomes a dull boy.

The librarian is peculiarly liable to be caught by new hobbies which appeal to his conscience. The world looks on, I suspect, with amused tolerance or with a total lack of understanding, and the world may include the

* Read before Connecticut Library Association.

trustees. Your hobby may be skittish, therefore ride it carefully.

At present, the rampant hobby is the children's room. It started at a hobbling gait, which became an amble, and is likely to increase its power into such a gallop that it may, and should, run into a necessity. Of course, if you would catch the future man in the easiest way, you naturally must train the child. Here, however, I take it, is the weakness of the hobby, for it becomes one more factor in that great problem of to-day—the separation of the child from the home; one more call to the little one to get out of the home into the public—something. The modern baby of a few hours' mundane experience, if it perchance escapes the incubator, is left in a crèche, shunted into the day nursery, hustled through a kindergarten, from which it is graduated into the primary. Here it emerges into our children's room. All well and good if it is the idea that the quiet and the service of the grown people's room shall be conserved; but if the children's room is an end in itself, it may become a danger. Will it tend to increase that growing evil, the lessening sense of responsibility for the young in the home and what that implies of care and mutual training of both the youngster and parent? The virtues in paternalism are evident, but they have their limits. The complementary hobby might be a Mother's room, or how would it do to turn the children's room over to the flourishing Motherhood clubs? Here laboratory methods could be applied in an impersonal way, to the great benefit of some children and some mothers, and the highly trained children's room attendant could indulge in a little broad work of the old-fashioned sort, *i.e.*, the knowledge and care of books for the use of students and to the consequent advantage of a world beyond the kindergarten.

The economics of this hobby may be questioned by some. Is the investment and expense account for this of prime necessity in a *library*—of all places. After all, it is an anomaly, a paradox; the children who ought to be in it, ought to be out of it—either at home or in school, out of doors or in bed. However, this hobby should be ridden into every considerable library in the land because the theory must give way to the condition which confronts us.

The picture bulletin hobby is one that catches the staff. It is more amusing than putting up books or pasting labels. So long as the pages or attendants make these very interesting, artistic and suggestive posters, somewhat as a labor of love, there is certainly no harm done to the public, and some good may adhere to the maker. But many of these elaborate, pictorial rebus-like bulletins require much time and show talents of such order as to be altogether out of proportion to the service rendered by them. They must be timely, therefore of short life. This stress to be timely takes time, while the perspective is not always maintained; a little event, a big bulletin, if the library yields stores of pictures.

Advertising is a hobby with some, and in the place where a library is unknown or is not understood, it probably serves a good purpose. A town which suddenly finds itself the possessor of a handsome building and a full-fledged, properly working Carnegie library, may need to inform its people that this new thing is not a variant of that strange animal of the circus, a "gyascutus." So the dead walls, trolley cars, hotel lobbies, and possibly the saloons, may disclose the fact that the library contains—books; that information may be had from—books; that when one is using these books he is not doing—something else, etc., all put in the most epigrammatic way. It does not take loafers and tramps long to find their way to the pleasant, cordially welcoming library. Why should it be so necessary to tell others that they are stupid? Can it be that a modicum of pride lurks back of this apparently sincere desire to tell the public what it ought to know, and usually does know?

In a western city I saw insistently displayed the following: "400 lots for sale in Evergreen cemetery; get one!" and a friend assures me he saw in a mining town an undertaker's announcement, as follows: "Get killed; we'll do the rest!" It is easy to suggest others for the spaces not filled by the library, such as "Arithmetic taught; Fourth District School!" "Break you leg; we'll set it at the City Hospital!" "Do you know there is one vacant bed, Orphan Asylum!" "Good rooms and no mosquitoes, Inebriate Home!" "Baptisms every hour, Calvary Church!" and others equally dignified.

One form of advertising is valuable, but not

usually so understood; as a hobby it deserves cultivation. I refer to the news item or article relating to the library. If you have an assistant who shows any news sense or can see the possibilities of news in even trivial happenings, appoint her the manager of the library's "literary bureau," urge her to cultivate a good descriptive style, and then see that your local papers have **everything** that can be given to the public in the way of news. If attractively written, they will undoubtedly publish it and ask for more. But don't wait for the ordinary reporter to write it up. He is quite as likely to give his view of it after your item has appeared as before, and thus you get two "spaces."

Your hobby is like a poet, it must be born, not made—must be an unconscious growth until it has "arrived;" it will not at the beginning crowd out other pursuits, but, like the child of our hearts, will slip in. However, choice should be exercised, and the law of selection operates characteristically. I knew of a man whose hobby was the collecting of pictures—a not uncommon craze, and surely not one to be despised. But he lived in a small New England village, far from any larger center than the county seat, and he collected "old masters!" Of course, he never saw a genuine picture by an old master; but if his weak copy was after a Raphael, to him it was a Raphael, for the composition was surely the master's.

So a careful choice of a hobby, with some little attention to surroundings, circumstances, possibilities, will in the end give more satisfaction. In a mining town north of Lake Superior a man showed me with great interest and pride his collection of sea shells, sent him from the far distant coast—for he had never seen the ocean. Just a dozen common shells! Within a rod of his door were marvellous crystals and minerals of infinite variety of color; to him they were stones to be broken up.

Let your hobby take you out of doors if possible, or into the laboratory, and you may wake up famous some day. Lord Avebury is known to his set as a useful member of Parliament and as a distinguished London banker, but his hobby has made him known to us as one of the greatest living English naturalists, Sir John Lubbock. Last year a country lawyer of my acquaintance first made useful in the

arts a certain chemical combination. The theory had long been known, and chemists the world over had been experimenting under the stimulus of large reward, but without success.

Your hobby need not be expensive, probably will be much cheaper than any of the standard vices, and above all does not cause shame. If sound in principle, cultivated with a suitable pride and sense of whatever of dignity it may have, it should grow to be more than a hobby. What was at first a mere relaxation may in the end make you an authority. Our lamented friend, the late librarian at Waterbury, Mr. Bassett, is an excellent illustration. He made himself one of the most learned entomologists in New England, wrote books on the subject which are text-books, but I have never heard that he was less useful as a librarian for cultivating this hobby.

The hobby to which we all turn, in thought at least, is that of book collecting, and what a return there is from this hobby—stimulating curiosity, anticipation, excitement, possession! The search in the old attic or mildewed junk heap, the finding there, or in a catalog from the other side of the world, of an unknown book or author which exactly fits our kidney; the careful search through history, biography, science, travel, for something on our new find, all unconsciously adds to our knowledge and our value as librarians. Do not discourage the assistant who wastes some valuable time floundering in the A B C of bibliography. In the long run that assistant is quite as likely to get fame as is the one whose sole hobby is making statistics or setting up charging-slips while industriously watching the hands of the clock travel to the closing hour. But only a Dibdin, a Burton, or a Locker-Lampson can do justice to the maniacal side of this subject.

Do not cultivate the grangerizing hobby. If you must extra-illustrate your own books, do it solely with photographs, no matter how cheap. If the grangerizing idea once gets lodgment, and you vow to ride the hobby only a little way, better resign your position at once, for human nature in librarians and bank cashiers can't withstand the opportunity. You may be like Mark Twain, who prays to be set in the way of temptation so he can get used to it; but it isn't always a safe way.

The day has not gone by in which books

may be collected, although you may not do as that greatest of American book-keepers does — buy a whole library at once and then lock it up in packing cases. You may get quite as lively satisfaction from your find as does Mr. Pierpont Morgan when he clears at the custom-house less than a half dozen titles, but the most expensive invoice of books ever imported into America.

Should a librarian cultivate this hobby in the library he serves? Again, yes, and no! Lowell said that if any person of fair cultivation would read steadily on one subject for six months he would know more of that subject than any other person in the world. If your hobby has led you to do this, unquestionably you are better fitted to select books on that subject than any one else connected with the library or in town. If you are willing to give the public the bibliographical results of your reading, your library is fortunate, and, within bounds, may well indulge you in buying books somewhat out of the common run. The town of Norwich, for instance, will do a wise thing in not only permitting but in urging Librarian Trumbull to buy rather more than would ordinarily be bought relating to his hobby, Shakespeare, even if some duplicates and nature books wait for a dozen years. By that time the Norwich library will not take as a gift the duplicates and nature books, and probably cannot then buy at any reasonable price the other class.

It is a practical question whether you should allow a hobby to influence your purchases for the library. The temptation is strong and persistent; the excuses for such an expenditure are always ready because they are so good. The subject of your hobby is familiar to you, its literature has long had your attention, and you are well acquainted with it. You know all the classics of the subject, can evaluate the books, and few of the pamphlets have escaped your vigilant search. At first you distinctly do not care to buy any but the most necessary handbooks for the library, with the public money. Your conscience is tender, and for fear that your liking may cloud your judgment you perhaps buy too little. There is also a delight in feeling that your personal collection contains things not in the library or likely to be. Pride tells you that this somehow sets you apart from

your fellows, and that such a shelf of books is a badge of the owner and his tastes. Suddenly an opportunity comes for getting a book of worldwide reputation for its scarcity. You are in a dilemma; this work would put the *cachet* of dignity on any collection; the advertising possibilities would be unique. What shall you do, buy it for yourself or for the library? The book is a curiosity, therefore very expensive; this decides the matter. You cannot bear the thought of its being the gem of any other collection. So you weakly yield to the insidious temptation and take it for the library, where it becomes the one show book. Then what do we see? A library with nothing but the commonest works on a subject, and the almost priceless rarity. What a gap between!

That indulgence may, however, have led you to do a good thing. The book attracts attention, calls from a distant city the scholar who feels that he must see it, causes talk, and completely overshadows the ninety and nine books always with you. But that intangible gap — it is a ton's weight on your spirit, and in self-defense you begin to fill it as opportunity offers. Then in a few years what do we see in your annual report? Probably something like this: "Following out the suggestion and advice of the distinguished president of Harvard University, the Jones Library has given particular attention to the purchase of books on the subject of —, and this collection is now recognized as perhaps the most useful to scholars as well as most complete of any in the United States. This result was largely brought about through the efforts of our well-known librarian, Miss S., who is an authority on this subject. This has been done at not undue expense, owing to the interest aroused in several of our townsmen by the contagious enthusiasm of the librarian."

That is quite as interesting as to read that the Jones Library removed 800 volumes of dead fiction the past year. In other words, your librarian will do or get done through the stimulus of an enthusiastic hobby what money alone cannot do.

The great hobby of the future, if to-day can predict, will be the making of the public library into anything but a library. Shall we cultivate that hobby, making the library simply an adjunct to the kindergarten, or shall we make the small cry of the student our hobby?

REFERENCE BOOKS, RELIABLE AND UNRELIABLE.

At the February meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club the subject, "Reference books, reliable and unreliable" was considered in a round table discussion, the works in different classes being reviewed by various speakers, and then informally discussed.

Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson introduced the subject with a review of *Reference books in fiction*. He said that reference works in fiction may be divided into three classes: 1, those identifying authors and titles; 2, those identifying characters; 3, those giving analyses of plots and indicating novels dealing with certain periods of history or written to prove certain theses. To identify authors and titles, all good general catalogs such as "United States catalog" and the "American catalogue," and Allibone, Lowndes and even such catalogs as those of the British Museum and the Library of Congress are valuable. For the identification of characters, there are practically only three works: Brewer's "Reader's handbook," Wheeler's "Who wrote it?" and the "Dictionary of noted names of fiction," though many names appear in the "Century cyclopedia of names."

The bulk of reference work in fiction however is comprised in the third division. Here Dixon's "Comprehensive subject index to prose fiction" and the San Francisco Public Library's "Classified English prose fiction" are subject indexes only. Dixon is voluminous but inaccurate; yet with a good working knowledge of fiction, much help is obtainable from this work. The San Francisco list has comparatively few subject headings, the chief divisions being historical. Its best features are those that properly have no place in an index to prose fiction, the most valuable being its inclusion of great poems with novels; but the incongruity of such methods is made manifest by three entries under Russia: Knox's "Boy travellers," Longfellow's "Poems of places," and "Russian folk tales," not one of which is entitled to appear in an index to prose fiction. Another feature not warranted, but helpful, is the giving of short bibliographies of more serious works. The list is arranged in dictionary form. Jonathan Nield's "Guide to the best historical novels and tales" seems wastefully rather than sumptuously printed, nor is its arrangement satisfactory. It includes some startling titles for an historical list—such as "A lady of quality," "D'ri and I," "Monsieur Beaucaire," "Humphry Clinker," "Roderick Random"—and is arranged by centuries with a division "England since the Conquest." Under the divisions the books are not arranged alphabetically by titles or authors, nor chronologically; they are simply jumbled.

There are two works that contain analyses of the books of which they treat. The thirtieth volume of Warner's "Library of the

world's best literature" contains the fullest and most able descriptions of novels published up to the present time. Griswold's "Descriptive list of novels," sometimes termed the "Harvard list," is in some cases very good, yet it frequently fails to give the slightest hint as to what the story is about. This is occasioned by its being simply a compilation of published reviews. The book is further disfigured by a needlessly obtrusive system of phonetic spelling. It is arranged in divisions by countries, such an arrangement being of limited utility, as sociological, psychological and theological novels appear only under the name of the country in which their scenes are laid. Under the various countries, they are not arranged alphabetically, and the sole method of locating a book is by reference to the index, which gives under author's name page references only, so that it is a tedious and lengthy operation to find out whether a certain novel by a given writer is included. In this connection Brewer's "Reader's handbook" should be noted, for its numerous short and clever descriptions of some of the better known works of fiction. Baker's "Guide to the best fiction" is always good and often clever in the sketches of the plots of novels mentioned. It is supplemented by an historical appendix and by two indexes, one of titles and authors, and one of subjects. Unfortunately most of the books in the historical appendix do not appear in the body of the work; the subject index is good, but if anything, too minute. "Bulletin number 5" of the Free Library of Philadelphia, is a classified and annotated list of prose fiction in the Wagner Institute Branch of that library. Its object is to divide novels into classes formed according to their dominant character—for instance, Mrs. Whitney's "Square pegs" appears under "New England life," but her "Gayworthys," chronicling the conversion of a rough sailor by a New England family, appears under "Religious" with no reference from "New England." The arrangement is that of a dictionary catalog with author, title and class entries. Some 800 titles have received the classification "Historical," properly subdivided, and the principal historical characters introduced are given with notes as to battles, dates, etc. In conclusion, the importance of obtaining works dealing with separate novelists should be emphasized—such works as the "Repertory" to Balzac, the "Dickens' dictionary" and the "Waverley dictionary."

Miss Bunting, reference librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, spoke on *Encyclopædias*. She said, in part:

"Encyclopædias are such everyday affairs that one scarcely stops to inquire whether they are reliable or not. Small libraries buy the ones, or the one, they can afford; they usually look with longing at the Britannica; large libraries buy all the well-known ones. But although these works all seem to be cast in the same mould, they have their distin-

guishing features. True, the general reader considers an encyclopædia a George Washington among books. He will take any encyclopædia, and it is only the one who understands their little peculiarities who really picks and chooses. Quaint old Dr. Rees says that if he 'had forseen the time and attention which the compilation and conduct of it required and the unavoidable anxiety which it has occasioned he would probably never have undertaken it.' His encyclopædia published in the early part of the 19th century is in 45 volumes. Of course a small library would not be likely to purchase this, as it is entirely out of date, but every reasonably large one should own it. Looking at its yellow pages it seems an antique of little value but if you use it once you will do so again. Another old book, the 'Pantologia,' is merely an elaborated dictionary. Its great value in its day was partly due to the fact that it had one or two very good points, one being bibliographical notes, the other explanations of English words.

"Of modern encyclopædias the first that comes to mind is the Britannica. In its 9th edition, with new volumes—35 in all—it is the most valuable English work. But it is ponderous and dull, and almost useless without an index, and the public do not like an index, much less understand one. It really requires another encyclopædia to supplement it, and most small libraries should consider this fact when purchasing, if they can afford only one such work. Among those to which they would most likely turn four stand out prominently—the 'Universal,' Chambers's, the 'New international,' and the new 'Americana.' The 'Universal,' which is a new and entirely revised edition of the valuable old work of Johnson's, is not in the same class with the two newer ones. Its articles are abbreviated and its make-up is not attractive. But it is very good for short biographies of the lesser lights of the world. Chambers's has useful qualities. It was planned on the work of Brockhaus; its maps are fairly good, and it is very good for American colonial affairs. Until the publication of the 'New international' it proved useful for school children, as its articles are clear and concise. As regards the comparative value of the two newest encyclopædias it is too early to decide. With only a few of the volumes of the 'Americana' issued and the 'New international' still incomplete, we can only form a vague opinion as to which we find the better. The latter claims to have the four attributes of an ideal encyclopædia—accuracy, comprehensiveness, lucidity and attractiveness, besides convenience of arrangement. Its accuracy in every detail is still to be proved, but in other ways it is almost perfect. The 'Americana' seems to include minor topics, this being one advantage over its rival, the only one so far apparent. Its articles are shorter and it is not so attractive.

"Mention should be made of the two for-

eign encyclopædias, Larousse and Brockhaus. The French work is always a friend in need; it is said to be inaccurate, but I have never caught the august book in a lie. To be sure it is in French and its small type and heavy volumes are inconvenient, but it seems to include something about almost everything under the sun. Brockhaus is used more in Europe than here; its dry German character is not liked, but apart from that its accuracy in every detail makes it a work to be depended on, and accuracy is after all the one great essential."

Regarding the comparative accuracy of the newer encyclopædias, Mr. Bliss cited the following error which he had seen in the "Encyclopædia Americana" under "Arizona," in the sub-division "Churches": "the Mormons have invaded the territory and outnumber all other insects together." The superfluous syllable has been deleted from later editions, but a space remains to show where it originally appeared. Mr. John Thomson spoke of the preference to be given to the eighth rather than the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," as in the former articles are more concise and appear under specific headings, thus conducing to greater facility and readiness of reference than may be found in consulting the lengthy general treatises of the later edition by means of the index. Mr. Howard Thomson called attention to the value of one feature of the "Universal cyclopædia," in the good, short articles on medical subjects, many of which are written by men of acknowledged authority.

Dr. I. Minis Hays, librarian of the American Philosophical Society, in speaking of *Reference books on physical science*, said that questions in this field could be classed broadly under two heads: first, questions as to works written by a certain author, and second, questions as to articles on a special subject. Questions in the first class can frequently be answered by consulting the encyclopædias, the "Dictionary of national biography" usually giving satisfactory lists of the works of British writers, while Larousse, Brockhaus, Meyer and like works can be consulted for continental authors. In searching for articles on special subjects in physical science, use can be made of several large works of reference, first of which is the "Catalogue of scientific papers" published by the Royal Society of London. This is a select, not a complete index, arranged under authors only, to scientific papers contained in journals and transactions published between the years 1800 and 1883. Twelve volumes have been published. Articles which have appeared between 1884 and 1900 are to be indexed in supplementary volumes, for which 111,000 titles have already been made. A subject index, under seventeen headings corresponding to the classification followed in the "International catalogue of scientific literature," is also to be prepared.

The most important work of reference in physical science is the "International catalogue of scientific literature," the compilation of which was first proposed by the Royal Society in 1893. For special scientific subjects the "Bibliography of special subjects" issued in 1902 by the John Crerar Library of Chicago is invaluable, although some omissions occur. In medicine there are three standard works of reference—the "Index catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington," one of the finest collections of medical literature in the world; the *Index Medicus* now being issued periodically through aid of the Carnegie Institution; and "Litteratura medica digesta," by Ploucquet, which though old, is still frequently of use.

Miss Dougherty, head of the art department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, reviewed *Reference books on the fine arts*.

"The choice of reference books on the fine arts must depend in some measure on the selection of the general encyclopædias, etc., in the library, as many of these are almost as valuable aids to the student of the fine arts as the reference book which treats of these arts exclusively. For instance, the 'Century dictionary' is very full and accurate as regards definitions and illustrations of architectural terms and also of those used in the decorative arts. I find Larousse's 'Grand dictionnaire universel du dix-neuvième siècle' to be of the greatest value, especially as regards artists and musicians of modern times and of non-English races; I know of nothing in English which is as helpful in that respect as well as in many others. An architectural reference book which we find very good is Sturgis's 'Dictionary of architecture and building, bibliographical, historical and descriptive.' It is concise, clear and distinctive in its definitions and explanations, well illustrated, and has signed articles by men familiar with their subjects; it has cross references to the various headings and gives a list of valuable architectural books at the close of volumes and occasional brief bibliographies after important articles. Its three volumes of convenient size and its conciseness make it of more general use than the ponderous 'Dictionary of architecture' published by the Architectural Publication Society. Adeline's 'Lexique des termes d'art,' a small lexicon of the terms used in art and architecture, published as one of the volumes of the 'Bibliothèque de l'enseignement des beaux arts' is valuable. The translation known as Adeline's 'Art dictionary,' does not seem as good as the original, although it is much enlarged and claims much more in its preface than does the more modest original; besides the necessary changes in arrangement involved by translation, there are some which seem meaningless—why should one look under *A* for Symbolical Animals and under *B* for Heraldic Beasts? The French edition places them together under *Animals*, a less complex arrangement.

"Bryan's 'Dictionary of painters and engravers' has been a standard authority for nearly a century and the edition now in course of publication is much enlarged and will contain many more biographies than the edition issued about 20 years ago. It is well illustrated, giving many fine reproductions of the paintings of the artists included, lists of their works and of the galleries where they are to be found, making it an extremely valuable addition to an art library. Champ- lin and Perkins's 'Cyclopædia of painters and paintings' is good, but it is not as comprehensive as Bryan. It gives portraits of artists, facsimiles of signatures, etc. Grove's 'Dictionary of music and musicians' is our most important reference book on music. It is especially good on English music and English musicians and covers the general field of music from 1450-1889. Champlin and Ap- thorp's 'Cyclopædia of music and musicians' confines itself to the biographies of musicians and to a dictionary of their works, and does not include the theory and practice of the art itself. Hughes's 'Musical guide' is valuable as including within a small compass and at a reasonable cost much needed information. It contains a dictionary of musical terms, the stories of the operas, a pronouncing dictionary of names, titles, etc., as well as a biographical dictionary of musicians, all arranged with a view to ready reference."

Mr. James Warrington, who was the next speaker, dealt with *Music for non-musical people*. He said:

"I can hardly name a better first book than the 'Concise history of music,' by H. G. Bonavia Hunt. The amount of trustworthy information contained in that little book is really extraordinary; and its very great recommendation is, that not only does it contain elementary information of the best character, but it furnishes material for an expanded course, which would lead up to the larger and fuller histories, such as Hawkins and Burney. To the student, Hawkins is of inestimable value although as a literary production it is not equal to Burney. These histories being over a hundred years old, must, of course, be supplemented by some more modern. Perhaps the most important is the 'Oxford history of music.' The English translation of Naumann which contains Ouseley's supplementary chapter is very readable and well illustrated; and Rockstro may be commended, but the smaller general histories are really of no value to one who possesses Hunt's 'Concise history.' For the earlier periods of musical history, Chappell and Rowbotham are very useful, and on English musical history, the student cannot afford to overlook Davey and Crowest. The 'Music story series' just being edited by the latter are admirable books, not only for the student but even for the general reader. The one on oratorio, especially, is very readable. On American musical history there is not a single book which will repay reading. Hood was a pioneer in this direction, but knew too

little of music or musical history. His little book has however, the charm of sympathy. Ritter, Matthews, and Elson are not only lacking in sympathy, but have been so neglectful of research that few of their statements can be depended upon.

"As to dictionaries, Grove cannot be dispensed with, but he may be usefully supplemented by a dictionary published in two volumes, in 1824, which contains much information about the lesser known musical composers which is not in Grove. The smaller dictionaries of Riemann, Baker, and Hughes will give scarcely any information of value which cannot be found in the two named and I should not feel inclined to recommend Champlin if Grove were accessible. Bingley's 'Musical biography' is a useful book and the same may be said of Brown and Stratton's 'British musical biography.' In Theory my ideal of the best text-book is Crowest's 'Musical groundwork' and in my estimation the student who has mastered this and Hunt's 'History' has an uncommonly good foundation, which can easily and surely be built upon. For Form, there are Ouseley and Pauer. For Harmony, Stainer, Bridge and Prout, and one must not forget Parry's 'Evolution of the art of music.'

"As to Criticism: of critics, such as they are, the woods are full, but I find few whose criticisms are of much value. If you read Krehbiel, you will find that Wagner and a few personal fads loom so large in his views as to obscure everything else. Huneker is evidently a melomaniac of the most pronounced order. Elson appears to be the very quintessence of newspaperism: glib, ill informed, in no wise lacking assurance and with all the positiveness resulting from such a condition. Hughes is a good specimen of the lowest depths of magazinedom. On the other hand, Henderson and Apthorp are both well worth listening to."

George F. Bowerman, of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, opened the subject of *Trade bibliographies* by saying that books of this class cannot be considered from the standpoint of their usefulness to readers, but from that of the service that they render to librarians. Of bibliographies relating to English and American publications, the first for our own books and absolutely indispensable, is the "United States catalog" (1902). This gives in one alphabet the list of books in print under authors, brief titles and subject entries. Omissions occur, but as a whole this is the best trade bibliography of American books. The *Cumulative Book Index*, issued monthly by the same firm, supplements it to date.

"Another American trade bibliography is the *Publishers' Weekly* series regarded as a whole. The basis of this is the 'Publishers' trade list annual with index.' The latter feature was a new one in 1902 and is a valuable addition. With the issue of 1903, instead of publishing a complete index in one alphabet, a supplemental index was issued of new pub-

lications and items omitted from the 1902 index. This, of course, makes it necessary to look in two indexes to find a given publication. Moreover, in cases where all, or nearly all, of the works of a single author are published by the same firm, one is referred to the catalog of that firm in the catalogs volume. This of course renders this series less convenient for reference than the United States catalog. The *Publishers' Weekly* itself has several excellent features which render it superior to the *Cumulative Book Index* and indispensable to the librarian. It is weekly, therefore more up to date than the monthly publication; its titles are fuller and the descriptive notes are very useful. The editorials on current questions in the publishing world (such as the subject of book prices) are interesting, and the columns advertising books wanted and for sale are exceedingly useful. The titles contained in the *Publishers' Weekly* are cumulated every month up to the end of the year, whereupon they are again cumulated with titles of publications since the beginning of 1900. This cumulated volume in turn forms a supplement to the successive volumes issued (for the most part in five-yearly periods) since 1876. Of the exceedingly great value of this series as a whole, it is unnecessary to speak, as probably every librarian present knows the series from personal experience.

"The basis of the English series of trade bibliographies is the 'reference catalog,' issued every four years, which contains an imperfect but very useful index. The series of the 'English catalog,' of which it is important to have a complete set, is a standard work for consultation for American librarians. The *Bookseller*, issued monthly, is more valuable than the *Publishers' Circular*, issued weekly. Neither has its titles cumulated, but in the case of the *Bookseller* a title of a book published within the year may be found in one of the twelve monthly issues."

In conclusion, Mr. Bowerman referred to the recent bulletin issued by the New York State Library, which contains a selection of catalogers' reference books. This gives a full list of trade bibliographies, not only for English and American books, but also for continental European countries.

In speaking of *Reference books on literature*, Mr. Ashhurst, of the Mercantile Library, mentioned a few works of the greatest service in answering general questions. First among these, and especially valuable to the librarian himself, although generally unappreciated, is Clegg's "International directory of booksellers and bibliophile's manual," including lists of the public libraries of the world, publishers, book collectors, learned societies and institutions, universities and colleges, also bibliographies of book and library catalogs, concordances, bookplates, etc. This contains half a dozen headings not to be found in any other book. On the history of literature, Moulton's "Library of literary criticism"

covers the period from the year 680 A.D. to date. The articles give first biography, then a bibliography of the author treated; criticisms follow, arranged chronologically according to the date of their appearance, and divided into two classes, favorable and unfavorable. By this method is shown the development of the writer's reputation. Brewer's "Reader's handbook" is a valuable manual for assistants, and should be at every charging desk, as it will enable attendants to answer many questions without the necessity of leaving their places. It is the best-arranged and most accurate of all books of this class. If possible, no edition later than that of 1896 should be purchased, as those issued up to that year contain an appendix giving a list of 2500 titles of better-known dramas and operas with the names of their authors and composers. This feature has been omitted in the later edition, published after the compiler's death. Wheeler's "Who wrote it?" gives titles and authors of the more noted works of ancient and modern literature, giving more information of this kind than any other work of the same size and scope. Of the many books of general quotations, Bartlett's "Familiar quotations" is the best, while Bohn's "Dictionary of classical quotations," comprising those in Latin and Greek only, is the most desirable of this class.

"It is better to have several copies of the books described placed in the different departments of the library than needlessly to buy other less useful works on the same subject. The tendency in obtaining reference books in literature is to buy too many 'collections' of 'Best essays,' 'Best orations,' and so on. For example, Stedman and Hutchinson's 'Library of American literature' may be found on the reference shelves of almost every small library which can afford to purchase the work, but it has a very poor index. Killikelly's 'Curious questions' is another work contained in most reference collections, which is badly arranged and usually worthless and inaccurate for reference purposes."

The last speaker was Mr. John Thomson, who treated the subject of *Special bibliographies*. On the subject of Incunabula the standard bibliographies of Hain, Panzer and Santander are all to be approved as authorities for consultation; Mittaire is excellent, though less convenient for reference than the others, while highest consideration is to be given, for value and accuracy, to the work of the late Robert Proctor, in his "Index to the early printed books in the British Museum." Holtrop's "Monuments typographiques des Pays-bas au xve siècle" is an elaborate discussion on the invention of printing. The standard bibliography on printing is that of Bigmore and Wyman, while for individual printers or presses there are several works. Blades's "Life and typography of William Caxton" has received a well-deserved tribute of praise. The "Annales de l'imprimerie des

Aldes" of M. Renouard is the most valuable as to the issues of that famous house, while three works of varying merit treat of the books printed by the Elzevirs; these are by Willems, Pieters and Goldsmid, respectively. The first is the most accurate and carefully prepared, the second is inferior in value though also good, while the third is poor and unreliable. For general bibliography Graesse's "Trésor de livres rares et précieux" is an excellent work. Two great standard works of reference on American bibliography are the "Bibliotheca Americana vetustissima" of Harris and the "Bibliotheca Americana" of Sabin. In conclusion, Mr. Thomson said that in Power's "Handy book about books" could be found a useful, annotated list of special bibliographies and allied works.

Two lists of standard reference books in *Philosophy and sociology* were, by request, sent by Professor Newbold, dean of the department of Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, and by Professor Kelsey, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the same institution. The former wrote: "Among so many good books it is not easy to select the six best for reference purposes, but if I were limited to six I think I would name the following: in ancient philosophy, Zeller's 'History of Greek philosophy,' Gomperz's 'Greek thinkers,' not completed; in modern philosophy, Harald Höffding's 'History of modern philosophy,' Richard Falkenberg's 'History of modern philosophy,' general, including ancient and modern philosophy, Frederick Ueberweg's 'History of philosophy,' W. Windelband's 'History of philosophy.' Of these books, Zeller's is generally recognized as the best. Gomperz's book is much more modern than Zeller, and though more compact and devoid of the elaborate notes which make Zeller's book so valuable, it takes a broader view of the general history of thought and embraces many writers whom Zeller either excludes or touches upon but lightly, as, for example, those in Medicine. Windelband's 'History' is constructed upon a plan differing in some respects from that of others. He endeavors rather to trace the history of ideas than to present the material in chronological order. Ueberweg's 'History' is very good, but unfortunately the English translation was made from the second German edition; the ninth German edition, which is almost infinitely better, appeared in 1897."

Mr. Kelsey's list included books in several subdivisions, in part as follows: Criminology: Drähts' "The criminal," Morrison's "Juvenile offenders," Farri's "Criminal sociology." Penology: Wines' "Punishment and reformation," Boies' "Science and penology." Charities: Warner's "American charities," Nichols' "History of the English poor law." Social theory: Giddings's "Principles of sociology," Ward's "Dynamic sociology" and "Pure sociology," Parsons's "Tarde's laws of imitation," and Ross's "Social control."

LIBRARIES AND THE BOOKTRADE.

FURTHER BULLETINS OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE.

THE A. L. A. committee on relations with the book trade has issued two further post-card bulletins on the subject of book buying in relation to net prices, as follows:

Bulletin no. 2.

"The net price system is a method of maintaining and systematizing book prices. The firms that make up the American Publishers' Association agree to be governed by its rules. By this agreement, during the first year after publication, books are furnished to booksellers on condition that they shall not be sold for less than list price, except that to libraries a discount of 10 per cent. on non-fiction and one-third on fiction may be allowed. This applies only to works published since May 1, 1901, for non-fiction, and February 1, 1902, for fiction, which, since January, 1904, is held to include juvenile fiction. Librarians generally consider the system unfair to them, claiming that under it prices have been raised. They have urged the allowance of a larger discount to libraries. The Booksellers' Association, however, advocates making the system more stringent by removing the year limit and by abolishing library discount altogether, or at least by making the fiction discount the same as that for non-fiction.

"They (librarians) were promised in advance by figures . . . that the net system of prices, taken in connection with the discount of 10 per cent. to libraries, would mean for them an average increase of eight per cent. in their invoices of current publications. . . But subsequent experience seems to have made of the promised eight per cent. a barren idealism."—*The Dial*, Feb. 1. For examples, see Bulletin no. 3.

"The best way to import books is through large importers. They deliver books at the library for a definite per cent. on the list price. Libraries usually pay 21c. for a shilling, 21c. for a mark, 19c. for a franc. This includes all expenses. The importer puts the books through the custom house and sends the librarian the necessary papers to sign. Two good importers are Lemcke & Buechner, 812 Broadway, New York, and G. E. Stechert, 9 East 16th street, New York. They constantly receive packages from abroad. If a book is wanted in haste they send direct from abroad to the library ordering.

"E. G. Allen & Son, 28 Henrietta street, Covent Garden, London, and B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W. C., are reliable purchasing agents in England.

"Two good dealers in second hand books in England are William Potter, 30 Exchange Street, E. Liverpool, and John Grant, 31 George 4th Bridge, Edinburgh. Get their catalogs, and order through importers.

"Publishers and booksellers, in raising book

prices and in treating librarians' protests as of slight consequence, are quite within their rights. This committee is simply trying to put librarians in touch with the situation and to encourage such methods of book selection and book purchase as will help to a wiser expenditure of book funds and make library trade seem to publishers and booksellers worthy of more consideration."

Bulletin no. 3.

"They (librarians) were promised in advance by figures (which proverbially cannot lie) that the net system of prices . . . would mean for them an average increase of eight per cent. This they were willing to allow as their contribution to a philanthropic movement. . . . But subsequent experience seems to have made of the promised eight per cent. a barren idealism."—*The Dial*, Feb. 1. See the following table of increased prices under the net system:

TITLES OF BOOKS.	Former list price.	Former cost to libs.	Present net price.	Present cost to libs.	Increased cost to libs. %
Amer. historic towns (Putnam)	\$3.50	\$2.34	\$3.00	\$2.70	15
Amer. men of energy (Putnam)	1.50	1.00	1.35	1.22	22
Appleton's lib. of useful stories . . . . .	.40	.27	.35	.32	18
Bates, Talks on writing English. (Hou.)	1.50	1.00	1.30	1.17	17
Beacon biographies. (Small, M.) . . . . .	.75	.50	.75	.68	36
Birrell. Essays and addresses. (Scrib.)	1.00	.67	1.00	.90	34
Dames and daughters of Colonial days. (Dodd.)	1.50	1.00	1.35	1.22	22
Great commanders ser. (Appleton)	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.35	35
G. A. Henty. Various works. (Scrib.)	1.50	1.00	1.25	1.13	13
Heroes of the nations. (Putnam)	1.50	1.00	1.35	1.22	22
Lanciani. New tales of old Rome. (Hou.)	6.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	12
Macmillan's hand-books of Eng. lit.	1.00	.67	.90	.81	20
New Testament hand-books. (Mac.) . . . . .	.75	.50	.75	.68	36
Periods of European lit. (Scrib.)	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.35	35
Riverside art ser. (Hou.) . . . . .	.75	.50	.75	.68	36
Riverside biog. ser. (Hou.) . . . . .	.75	.50	.65	.59	18
Seton-Thompson. Lives of the hunted. (Scrib.)	2.00	1.34	1.75	1.59	17
Story of the nations. (Putnam)	1.50	1.00	1.35	1.22	22
Variorum Shakespeare. (Lipp.)	4.00	2.60	4.00	3.60	40
Am. Men of letters. (Hou.)	1.25	.83	1.25	.99	18
Am. Commonwealth Ser. (Hou.)	1.25	.83	1.10	.99	18

"Librarians are requested to address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the committee. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, New York Public Library, 226 West 42d street; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md."

"THE LIBRARY" ON NET PRICES.

In *The Library* for January Robert MacLehose, "as a publisher and bookseller, and as one who has been intimately associated with the negotiations which led to the adoption of what is known as 'the net system'" considers "Net books: why it is not practicable to make a reduction in their price to libraries." Mr. MacLehose takes the ground that discount concessions "to librarians or to any one else" would endanger the whole net system, which he regards as the only measure by which the decay of bookselling can be prevented and the booktrade revived. If this consideration were not imperative he admits that "as large buyers with secure credit libraries might claim to be treated differently from the public," but he adds, "if special discounts and exceptions are to be allowed, where can the line be drawn? If discounts are to be allowed to libraries, why not to schools, and if to schools, why not to scholars and students generally? Again, if libraries are to include institutions which may buy annually books amounting to anything from £500 to £5, why should the library which buys books to the extent of £5, and gives a great deal of trouble, be treated with more generosity than the private customer who buys twenty times as much and gives less trouble? If once exceptions are allowed there would be no end to them." The reasoning by which the conclusion is reached that the net system leads librarians "to buy little fiction and much non-fiction" and is therefore a good thing, is obscure; and experience shows the reverse to be the case. A little vague also is the argument that if the net system were to be broken down, "fiction and ephemeral literature would continue to be published at the same prices as at present, but the more serious and solid books would have to be much dearer." The suggestion on the part of librarians to buy net books so far as possible second-hand is referred to, but Mr. MacLehose thinks that "if the librarian were to delay one-tenth of the total purchase till he could obtain them second-hand he would do all that was needed to meet his financial difficulties. And to such a course no reasonable bookseller could possibly object. . . ." "The rapid growth of libraries," he says in conclusion, "I regard as one of the best signs of the times. They are most valuable institutions and librarians are among the best of our public servants. But as custodians of literature they ought to welcome the intelligent local bookseller as an ally."

In the editorial notes A. W. Pollard gives Mr. MacLehose's statements courteous though dissenting consideration. One interesting suggestion is that the Publishers' Association might open "a register for contracts between libraries and booksellers for the supply of not less than one hundred pounds' worth of books in the ensuing year, subject to a discount on net books of not more than ten per cent." "Furthermore if the Publish-

ers' Association refused to sanction such contracts except between libraries and the local booksellers of the districts in which they are situated, would not this do more for the local trade in one year than the present regulations effect in ten?" The hardships inflicted upon libraries by the present system are not fully appreciated. "The municipal librarians of this country are a very enterprising and long headed set of men, and among the members of their library committees are many persons of wealth and financial ability. If the present shortsighted restrictions are continued, I am quite sure that a Library Co-operative Book-Supply Association, or some institution with an equally high-sounding title will be formed, which will punctiliously obey all the rules of the Publishers' Association, and quietly circumvent them by returning to their members dividends in proportion to their purchases. Such a co-operative book-supply business would benefit libraries by being able to insist on quality of paper, sewing and binding, to which casual book-buyers are serenely indifferent, but which are of serious importance where it is desirable that books should be able to stand hard wear and tear. But its institution would be a real blow to the retail trade, and booksellers would do well not to push librarians to a point at which such a project is certain to be started."

DECISION IN MACY CASE.

The decision rendered on Feb. 23 in the suit of Isidor Straus (Macy's) against the American Publishers' Association is of interest to librarians, in its definition of limits beyond which publishers may not go in their relations with "cut rate" dealers. Decision was handed down by Chief Justice Parker, Justices Haight, Martin, Vann and Werner, concurring; Justices Gray and Bartlett, dissenting: full text of the opinions is given in the *Publishers' Weekly* for March 5.

In Judge Parker's decision it is pointed out that while the agreement of the Publishers' Association, to refuse to sell to dealers who cut rates on copyrighted books, "apparently is to maintain the retail net price of copyrighted books, it operates in fact so as to prevent the sale of books to dealers who sell books of any kind to one who retails copyrighted books at less than the net retail price." "It has been admitted, and must be, that the agreement may be so worked out as to deprive a dealer from selling any books whatever, thus breaking up his business." The right to maintain prices of copyrighted books by refusal to sell such books to cut rate dealers is recognized, but the refusal to "sell or permit to be sold books of any kind or at any price to a dealer who resells or is suspected of reselling copyrighted books at less than the arbitrary net price" is denied. "The members of the association, therefore, have entered into an agreement which by its terms—as we read it, and as

they have construed it in their everyday working under it—undertakes to interfere with the free pursuit in this state of a lawful business in which any member of the community has a right to engage, a business in which a monopoly is not secured by the Federal statutes, namely that of dealing in books which are not protected by copyrights, and hence it is in violation of chapter 690, laws of 1899, which provides: 'Every contract, agreement, arrangement or combination, whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production or sale in this state of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established or maintained, or whereby competition in this state in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restrained or prevented, or whereby for the purpose of creating, establishing or maintaining a monopoly within this state of the manufacture, production or sale of any such article or commodity, the free pursuit in this state of any lawful business, trade or occupation is or may be restricted, is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal and void.'

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

ALTHOUGH the report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, has not yet been published, we are able to give from advance sheets a summary of the valuable analysis and record of activities that it presents. It is larger than last year's report, and especially notable for the careful special report on copyright legislation submitted by Mr. Solberg, and for the interesting detailed record of selected accessions. The latter feature appeared in the report for 1901, but was omitted in that for 1902. The net increase of the library for the year is given as 88,273 books and pamphlets (24,887 purchased), 3583 manuscripts (not including "a very large accession now in process of incorporation"), 4893 maps and charts, 21,105 pieces of music, and 15,335 prints. The total number of books and pamphlets in the main collection, on June 30, 1903, was 1,100,922, and in the law library 94,600. The appropriations for the year, for the library and the Copyright Office, were \$508,700.88; the expenditures \$501,723.65, of which \$306,816.34 were for salaries (\$66,708.80 in Copyright Office), \$87,654 for "increase of library," \$99,081.55 for printing and binding, and \$7271.78 for contingent expenses. The recorded number of visitors to the library was 1,011,766 (Sunday visitors 136,835), and in the main reading room 336,123 v. were issued to 163,182 readers, the highest issue for one day being 2237 v. "The increase in the number of readers, compared with last year, was 43,800, of whom 23,145 were Sunday readers." At the same time, though the number of readers has increased, there was a decrease of 79,788 v. in the number of books issued in the main reading room, this being

"in part accounted for by a largely increased use of the reference collection open to students, to a discontinuance of enumerating reserved books day by day, to greater access of responsible students to the shelves, and to the supply of books by the Print, Music, and Periodical divisions formerly given out in the reading room." Of the books supplied in the main reading room over 45 per cent. related to history, biography, science, belles-lettres, and political science; fiction formed 15 per cent.

The force of the library, on July 1, 1903, consisted of 297 employees, 234 in the library proper and 63 in the Copyright Office, this being an increase of nine persons over the figures for the preceding year. The equipment has been improved by the completion of another three-tier stack, which gives shelving for nearly 200,000 volumes, removal of the Division of Manuscript to larger quarters on the second floor, and the installation in the stacks of additional stairways and a new system of glass blinds.

The accessions of the year are reviewed in some detail. Among notable gifts were the private collection of Miss Susan B. Anthony, including 400 bound volumes and many pamphlets and periodicals dealing mainly with the question of woman suffrage; and the valuable collection of Andrew Jackson papers given by the family of Montgomery Blair. An important collection of Daniel Webster's correspondence, and 12 volumes of letters of Commodore Edward Preble, with log books and other manuscript material, were important purchases.

A systematic effort to bring together in the Library of Congress the historical collections scattered in the various government departments, was undertaken under the provision of the last appropriations bill, authorizing the transfer of such material "no longer needed" by departments, bureaus, or commissions. The first transfer under this act was of the Revolutionary archives in the Department of State, also authorized by an executive order of the President, issued on March 9, 1903. "These transfers assume that papers of importance to the investigator in history and not necessary for administrative purposes will render a larger service to scholarship if in the library, which has a specific duty not merely to preserve them, but to make them accessible, than in an Executive Department where this service is purely voluntary and is not sustained by specific appropriation. The principle is one that will doubtless apply generally. The transfer leaves the ownership, control, and possession still with the government. It merely utilizes as custodian a different government agency, now deemed more appropriate." Under this principle historical documents from Porto Rico have been brought to Washington and sorted over, "and those deemed appropriate for preservation retained in the library, the remainder being returned." Those at Guam are being searched, with a similar purpose, and similar consid-

erations are believed to apply to those in the Philippines. Spanish and Mexican archives from Santa Fé, "victims of shocking neglect and maltreatment" have been brought to the library, for examination, indexing and record purposes. "A proposal to bring to Washington for a like purpose the archives at San Francisco met with a protest from resident societies and individuals in California who, conceding the title to the documents and the authority over them to rest with the Federal Government, regard their present location as sufficiently safe and their utility to investigators on the Pacific slope of greater concern than their possible utility to investigators at large."

The activities of the various divisions of the library—Manuscripts, Maps, Music, Prints, Law Library, etc.—are reviewed, and the vigorous efforts being made to round out the collection, organize and make available its resources are clearly apparent. In the Catalogue Division 98,181 separate volumes and pamphlets were cataloged, and a total of 511,242 cards were added to the three main catalogs. The reclassification is being carried on as rapidly as possible. The issue of printed catalog cards has been carried on successfully, nearly 100 libraries having been added during the year to the list of subscribers and sales having shown an increase of 126 per cent. The Division of Bibliography has issued 15 publications, and a large number of special typewritten lists.

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, are submitted. They request an increase of force in the main library of two persons (stenographers and typewriters) at \$1900, and in the Copyright Office of seven persons at \$6660; nine increases of salary at \$2300; \$6800 instead of \$4900 for the printed catalog card service; \$100,000 instead of \$90,000 for the "increase of library"; and \$28,000 for the preparation of an index to comparative legislation—nearly all of these increases having been asked in the reports of preceding years.

The report of the Register of Copyrights forms Appendix 2. It shows receipts of \$71,533.91, and expenditures of \$66,708.80. There were 97,979 entries of titles, "the highest number in the history of the Copyright Office"; of these 88,680 were titles of productions of residents or citizens of the United States. The condition of Copyright Office work is carefully reviewed, and the need of revision of the copyright laws is again presented. Other appendices to the report cover accessions to Manuscripts Division (appendix 3); careful statistics of the Catalog Division (appendix 4); report of the Card Section of the Catalog Division (appendix 5), a careful review by Mr. Hastings of the scope, methods and results of the distribution of printed cards, to be more fully noted later; and "Binding advertisements in serials." by A. R. Kinball (appendix 6), also given in *L. J.*, 28:766-767. Part 2 (p. 109-436) is de-

voted to the "Select list of recent purchases in certain departments of literature," most interesting in itself and as indicative of tendencies in the development of the collection—possibly the most marked strengthening being in the department of music; and Part 3 (p. 437-589) is Mr. Solberg's valuable "Report on copyright legislation," with its comprehensive "Bibliographical list of foreign copyright laws in force," arranged chronologically in class divisions under countries, covering 72 pages.

As a whole the report deserves careful study by all interested in the development of library efficiency in this country. It is a striking exposition of well-ordered growth and of progress—the progress, that, as Mr. Putnam observes in his prefatory statement "consists in the gradual perfection of its equipment and of its service, in a development of its collections appropriate to its purpose as a library for research, and in a wider appreciation and acceptance of its functions as a national library, with a duty to the entire country."

WORK OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.*

It is evident that the work of the Carnegie Institution along bibliographical lines is to be closely restricted. In the year book for 1903, recently issued, the tendency of its activities is plainly indicated as being particularly in the field of the natural sciences. Less than two-fifths of the income of the fund was expended during the year, and of this amount (\$182,130) only \$15,000 was assigned for bibliographic work. Mention of the subject is confined to the report of the executive committee, which summarizes the activities of the Institution in Anthropology, Astronomy, Bibliography, Botany, Chemistry, Engineering, Exploration, Geophysics, Geology, History, Paleontology, Physics, Physiology, Psychology, Zoology. Applications for grants for special research or undertakings in bibliography were received from 27 persons, reaching a total of \$82,250. In all, applications for grants for 34 subjects were made, making a total of \$2,200,398 requested for research purposes. In addition to this, the executive committee recommended grants as follows:

Physics, per annum.....	\$250,000
Geophysics, per annum.....	150,000
Psychology, ".....	45,000
Physiology, ".....	50,000
Southern observatory (12 years \$820,000) 1st year.....	80,000
Solar observatory (12 to 14 years \$280,000) 1st year.....	150,000
History, per annum.....	17,500
Botany, ".....	24,000
Exploration, per annum.....	120,000
Geology, 3 years, per annum.....	25,000
Total.....	\$911,500

* Carnegie Institution of Washington. Year book no. 2, 1903. Published by the Institution, Washington, U. S. A., January, 1904. 60+311 p. G.

These recommendations, added to the grants applied for, make a total of \$3,111,898. The committee remarks, "The above total would have been still larger if all the grants had been made as requested. Frequently grants are requested for one year, which, if made, would involve a number of subsequent grants before the completion of the work. This . . . merely shows the impossibility of making the present income of the Carnegie Institution provide for more than a small part of the grants requested."

The report upon bibliographical activities is devoted to the *Index Medicus* and the "Handbook of learned societies," the former described by Dr. Robert Fletcher, the latter by Herbert Putnam, respectively in charge of the enterprises. For the *Index Medicus* (grant no. 30) \$10,000 was appropriated. "Nine numbers have been issued, and the volume will be complete with the January number, when the 'Annual index' will be compiled. The index is a very elaborate piece of work, and will comprise 200 pages in double or triple columns." The subscription list now has 455 names, including subscribers in England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Manila.

The "Handbook of learned societies" is authorized under grant 36, appropriating \$5000. Mr. Putnam points out that information regarding such societies, and particularly their publications, is at the present time incomplete and unorganized, scattered through many miscellaneous volumes, often little known or inaccessible. "A careful and comprehensive list would be of great value to all the librarians of the country who aim at the preservation of the transactions of learned bodies." The "Handbook" will give information on the following points: 1. Name or names of the society or institution, indicating any change which may have occurred, with cross references. 2. Objects of the society. 3. Brief historical note. 4. Endowments, research funds, prizes, etc. 5. Offices of the society. 6. Membership, numbers, conditions and manner of election, dues, etc. 7. Meetings, their character, frequency, time and place. 8. Communications, regulations for presentation and publication of papers. 9. List of officers, with address of corresponding secretary. 10. Complete and detailed bibliography of all regular or special publications since the foundation of the society, editions (how large?) to satisfy all the above-mentioned requirements. 11. Publications, conditions and methods of distribution; prices. The "Handbook" will be issued in volumes, societies being classified by subjects with sub-arrangement, each class forming a separate part. The work of preparing a card catalog of the names of all known learned societies and institutions has been carried through, and a circular letter outlining the information desired has been sent to societies and academies in Europe and

North America supplemented by personal visits in Russia of Mr. A. V. Babine, of the Library of Congress, and on the Continent by other representatives. The compilation of the material received is now in progress at the Library of Congress, and it is thought that this work will be completed during the present year.

Besides the by-laws, minutes of annual meeting, report of the executive committee, etc., the year-book contains the following special papers: Report of committee on southern and solar observatories; Reports on geophysics; Proposed international magnetic bureau; Archæological investigations in Greece and Asia Minor, by T. D. Seymour; Mechanics of the human voice, by E. W. Scripture; Fundamental problems of geology, by T. C. Chamberlin; Archæological and physico-geographical reconnaissance in Turkestan, by R. Pumpelly. Among the eleven scientific papers authorized for separate publication is a Bibliographic index of North American fungi, by W. G. Farlow.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

THE Religious Education Association was organized in February, 1903, at Chicago and held its second convention in Philadelphia, March 2-4, 1904. Its membership already exceeds 1600, and thus far 17 separate sections have been organized. Among them is one devoted to libraries. This section does not consider simply the work of Sunday-school libraries, but also the ethical and religious work done by general libraries.

The Library Section was allotted one session only and this was held at 2.30 p.m. March 4, in one of the lecture rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building. Owing to the imperfect organization due to the newness of the association, this meeting was very little advertised, so that very few of the librarians of Philadelphia and vicinity knew of it. A few of them came and with the members in attendance on the convention the number at the meeting was less than 40. Much interest was shown, however, by those present, as was indicated by the discussions, in which a considerable number took part.

The program consisted of two parts, first a "Report of the religious and ethical work done by public and institutional libraries," by George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del., and three papers discussing "Lines of co-operation between Sunday-schools and public libraries." As in the case of each department of the association, it is designed to present each year a report of progress in its own special field. Mr. Bowerman's report, to appear later in the JOURNAL, was a survey, so far as matter could be obtained for it, of work now being

done in this field by libraries, particularly public libraries.

Miss Electra C. Doren, librarian of the Public Library of Dayton, Ohio, was not able to be present, but sent a most interesting paper on the "Biblical, religious and ethical work possible in the children's section of public libraries." Miss Doren described many features of the work of the most progressive libraries in their children's departments, including picture bulletins, the story hour, home and school libraries and work for Sunday-school libraries. She pointed out that in the public schools the divorce between church and state had been so complete that the school had failed to take into account the great fact of religion and the relation of the Bible to the world's literature. This divorce had been so complete that there is a woful ignorance on all sides of the simplest Biblical allusions. Libraries exhibit pictures illustrating mythological and historical subjects; why should they not devote attention to the art, literature, and history of the Bible? The same may be said in the case of the story hour. Of course, all this work should be done without sectarian bias and so far as possible in response to demands made upon the library.

Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, who acted as president of the Library Section read a brief paper on the subject, "Lines of co-operation possible between the Sunday-school teacher and those in charge of the public library." In this the suggestion was made that each church in a community might usefully "place in the hands of the trustees of the public library the sum which it would otherwise expend directly for its own library—this aggregate sum to be expended for the purchase of books, under suggestion and advisement from pastors, superintendents and teachers of the various churches and Sunday-schools, co-operating with the librarian and the trustees."

Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, of the New York Public Library, gave an interesting paper on the "Desirability and feasibility of uniting Sunday-school libraries with the nearest public library or branch thereof." Miss Foote's paper was addressed more directly to Sunday-school workers than librarians. She prefaced her remarks by saying that she had read at least a part of her paper to the Sunday-school Section of the association. She admitted that there might be many cases when it would be desirable to merge Sunday-school libraries in public libraries, when, for example, the Sunday-school library was poorly managed and the public library was well managed; but on the whole, she maintained the greater desirability of retaining the Sunday-school library, because of the opportunity for more direct contact which the Sunday-school librarian had with the pupils, and the greater opportunity for effectually influencing their reading.

The officers of the Religious Education Association desire to enroll as institutional members as many libraries and other educational institutions as possible, in order that the proceedings of the annual convention, bulletins and other publications may thus have a wider circulation. The executive office of the association is in the Association Building, 153 La Salle street, Chicago.

G. F. B.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTRUCTION AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL visit," under the auspices of the University Extension organization, held in the lecture room of the British Museum on Jan. 30, is described in *The Academy* for Feb. 6. The "visit," which was arranged by the Central Association of University Extension Students (London), "was not a visit in the general sense of the term," but an informal meeting of students or other interested persons, at which Dr. Emil Reich attended "to receive questions from any of those present (questions on subjects of any science whatever)" and then to point out the books whence the desired information might be sought. Dr. Reich's aim was to give some idea of the methods to pursue and the facilities that are available in unearthing and assimilating the accumulated knowledge of the past. To know which books to go to for what, is the best knowledge a student can desire, and that is the science of bibliography.

"The interest taken in this experiment was evinced by the two hundred and more who were present, and by the variety of questions submitted to the 'Examiner.' At the end of an hour and a quarter Dr. Reich had not finished going through the batch of queries, and as each question was the occasion for individual explanation and comment respecting the books used in tracing it out, it will be seen that the afternoon was in reality devoted to a bibliographical lecture or demonstration.

"To use his own words, Dr. Reich desired to demonstrate 'that the masses of learning which have been accumulated in books, printed books, during the last five centuries, are not a pathless waste in which the explorer upon the track of knowledge is compelled to wander haphazard upon the off-hand chance of some day running across the information he requires; scholars have long ago reduced the chances of going astray to a minimum, and they can now hunt down their information with both rapidity and almost mathematical precision.'

"He then proceeded to hunt down his prey. The first question referred to the old theory of 'The discovery of America by the Chinese.' He first went direct to the bibliography of Cordier, the French *sinologue*, dealing exclusively with China. But supposing Cordier not to be known, the seeker has then to refer to the keystone of all bibliographical investi-

gation, the 'Manuel de bibliographie générale,' of M. Henri Stein.

"And so with the subsequent questions. Some occasioned the mention and use of the 'Subject-index of the printed books in the British Museum.' Another question meant reference to Kletke's bibliography of Prussian history, which contains, in addition to all that concerns such history in printed books, even the key to the unprinted material in the Berlin libraries—when you have exhausted Kletke you may be satisfied that nothing has escaped you."

"Dr. Reich then explained the nature of the German 'Jahrbücher.' And so the questions continued to exhaust the list of compilations that exist for the facility of reference—the handmaidens of bibliography. The success of this experiment will lead, let us hope, to the regular course of lectures on bibliography which Dr. Reich anticipates giving next year."

DESTRUCTION OF WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION RECORDS.

ON the morning of February 27 the Wisconsin state house, at Madison, was almost wholly destroyed by fire arising from a carelessly placed gas jet in a cloak room. The law library of the state supreme court, in the north wing, was saved almost intact; but the special libraries in the several state departments, some of which were quite excellent, were consumed. Librarians throughout the country will especially regret to learn of the practically complete loss sustained by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. With the exception of the travelling libraries in the field, and some travelling library cases and a considerable collection of unbound magazine files which were in the basement, the commission lost literally everything.

The commission has now been in existence for eight years, six of which have been of very active service. In this time large and useful collections have been made of plans, photographs, and half-tone engravings of library buildings throughout the country, library literature, bibliographies, books on library economy, bulletins, reports, blanks, collections of children's books, samples of bindings, library devices, and technical tools of every sort. All of these collections, many of which were thought to be the best extant, have been consumed. Of the travelling libraries of the commission, 20 were destroyed, having a total value of \$1000. The large private professional collections of Miss Cornelia Marvin, the library instructor, also were burned. A remarkably fine exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition had been prepared with great care and at much cost, and was packed in cases and ready for shipment; this is now ashes. Copy for a new edition of the suggestive purchasing list, which Miss Marvin had prepared for the state library commissions

of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and Delaware, was lying on her desk, ready for the printer. This, together with copies of many of the books cited in the list, many of them of much value, went up in smoke, together with all of the records of the commission and much pending work, a large proportion of the latter in connection with the summer library school. The commission also loses the large and exceptionally valuable collection of public documents and kindred material for the study of public affairs—books, pamphlets, clippings, magazines, etc.—contained in the legislative reference library, which is conducted by Dr. Charles McCarthy in co-operation with the Wisconsin historical library, which latter institution also lost a few valuable books which had been loaned to the legislative library. In this legislative library had also been deposited the large technical documentary collections of the state commissioners of railroads, insurance, and statistics. Another important loss sustained by the free library commission was the almost total destruction of its clearing house department, in which were many tons of magazine files, many of them of much rarity and value, collected for the purpose of completing the magazine files of the small free libraries of the state; fortunately, a portion of this collection was in a basement room, and thus will probably emerge unscathed when the overtopping debris can be cleared away.

Although having lost all of their records, papers, collections and office equipment of every sort, the young women of the commission rose to the emergency with most commendable enterprise. Being promptly invited to the state historical library building, the commission's offices were installed therein without an hour's delay. By 10 a.m. three typewriting machines were at work; by 2 p.m. the commission had received from the state printer its first circular advising librarians of the loss, and asking for reports, blanks, etc., and all of them were mailed before the close of the business day. The legislative reference library has been allowed to remain at the state house, quartered with other departments in the undemolished north wing. The commission will continue its work in every department unabated; the summer library school will be held in the state historical library building, but will open June 13 instead of June 6, because of the coming jubilee of the state university, which will be held during the week commencing June 6.

The Wisconsin State Historical Library is to be cordially congratulated on the fact that it removed from the state house three years ago last autumn into its own fireproof building a mile away. The talk about moving the capital to Milwaukee, which has freely been indulged in by newspaper correspondents, is now generally regarded as unworthy of attention. The state constitution provides that the state university must be "at or near" the cap-

ital, and Milwaukee is 82 miles distant from Madison. The state has many millions of dollars invested in university buildings and grounds at Madison, besides the historical library building which could not now be replaced for a million. As both of these institutions would have to be moved to the neighborhood of a new capital, unless the constitution were amended—and this is conceded to be an impossibility—librarians may continue to address their mail to Madison when desiring to correspond either with the library commission or the state historical library.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY.

Sidney Lee, in The Athenaeum, Feb. 13.

AN American scholar invites my opinion of a circular (now being widely distributed on the other side of the Atlantic) inviting subscriptions to an edition of Shakespeare of very exceptional character. The organization which is responsible for this enterprise calls itself "Shakespeare Memorial Association of Stratford-on-the-Avon, England." Strange to say, the society pretends to no headquarters in this country; its address is a house in Boston, Mass. This Stratford-Boston institution takes "pleasure in announcing," I read in the circular, "one of the most important events in literature." There follows some surprising information of which nothing has yet been heard at home. "The committee," we are told, "appointed to present the Coronation gift to His Majesty King Edward VII., have decided to benefit the world's lovers of Shakespeare by reproducing the gift, which is the rarest and most priceless edition of Shakespeare in the world."

We are not told by what means this "Coronation gift" of "the most priceless edition of Shakespeare in the world" has fallen into the hands of this "Shakespeare Memorial Association of Stratford-on-the-Avon" in Boston for purposes of reproduction. The further details supplied in the circular deepen the mystery. This royal work, we are informed, "contains all known and hitherto unknown material and curios, some in the possession of private collectors, others found only in the earliest editions, including, in a word, everything that has been stored away in different libraries and museums of the world for ages. Such as the Shakespeariana, containing the title-pages of early editions, Aubrey's Biographical account of Shakespeare, the only five authentic autographs of the great poet, play bills, old portraits, and among the illustrations reproductions of sculpture found in the temple Deadara, in upper Egypt." Certainly the devisers of this "Coronation gift" travelled far to make it complete.

The generosity of those who offer the American public a limited number of reproductions of this strangely contrived "Coronation gift" is indeed boundless. The Stratford-Boston Association proposes "for the purpose

of introduction. . . . to present to fifty subscribers to the edition a rare copy of Shakespeare's marriage bond, reproduced on satin." The exact character of this munificent offer is no more intelligible than what precedes it. We are not told wherein consists the rarity of the copy of the marriage bond, which is to be "reproduced on satin." Anybody can copy the document in the diocesan registry at Worcester; and it is no easy feat to make a copy rare.

Whoever wishes to take advantage of this Stratford-Boston-Shakespeare Memorial Association's magnificent proposals must, according to the circular, act "promptly [*sic*], as this offer will only be open for thirty days." The name and the address of the secretary are before me, but perhaps it is not prudent to disclose them here.

I understand that a good many associations of the same kind as the "Shakespeare Memorial Association of Stratford-on-the-Avon, England," with its exclusive headquarters in Boston, are promising the American public literary treasures of English workmanship as rare as this "Coronation gift" edition of Shakespeare. That circumstance seems to me to justify some public notice of such strange pretensions.

INFORMATION ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE DESIRED.

THE following report of the Committee on Libraries of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was presented by the chairman, Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, at the recent meeting of that body and is sent for publication to the JOURNAL:

"The assigned duty of this committee has been the preparation of a bibliography of woman suffrage. The work is in its primal stages and may require a year for completion. Over 400 titles have been secured, chiefly through the efforts of Miss Florence Spofford, of Washington, D. C., Miss A. E. Cameron, of New York City, and Miss Martha Scott Anderson, of Minneapolis, Minn. The remainder I obtained by correspondence with the state librarians throughout the United States. The major part of the work is yet to come. The desultory part was undertaken as a preliminary, in order to gather fragmentary reports, with a view to checking against lists already published. This will avoid much repetition later in the compilation.

"It has taken much time and some effort to collect these reports, but the correspondence has brought out some interesting facts. First, that no complete catalog of special subjects exists. Second, the paucity of suffrage literature available to library patrons. I am basing this opinion on state library replies to my letters of inquiry. Here are some of the answers received from libraries:

"We have no published catalog, and I am not informed as to the same containing any

publications bearing on the subject mentioned.

"Our state library collection of works on woman's suffrage is limited in size, consisting of five volumes. . . . There has been no catalog of the state library printed in 50 years."

"Our library has nothing on the woman suffrage question other than government documents, all of which contain the usual matter published when a bill is before Congress. I wish we had a better report to make to you. We are now moving our library into new metal stacks, after which we shall begin to catalog. Although the collection is 35 years old, it has never been classified, as our old quarters were too crowded to admit of it."

"No publications on the subject of woman suffrage."

"No special catalog and therefore cannot tell. Use the card system." (Mrs. Charlotte Pierce, of Philadelphia, donated three volumes of history of woman suffrage. I placed them in this library myself, and have the acknowledgment by a former librarian in my possession now.—I. P.-B.)

"One state lists 25 titles, exclusive of pamphlets, and says:

"We presume you are preparing a list for publication, and if so we would be pleased to receive a copy by gift or purchase when issued."

"One state sends seven titles, another 18 and another 22."

"We know of nothing in our library, but something may be available after we have completed our general catalog."

"We have no list of the books or publications in our library that treat on woman suffrage, consequently we cannot comply with your request."

"These and like replies are an argument in themselves for a bibliography. Students and clubs desiring information for debates on woman suffrage are unable to obtain such at many libraries, and librarians do not appear to be of service in suggesting helpful sources."

"We are indebted to Mr. Ames, of the Bosler Memorial Library, Carlisle, Pa., and to Mr. Beer, of New Orleans, La., for valuable advice. We ask the co-operation of librarians generally, assuring them of our gratitude and appreciation of friendly interest."

"IDA PORTER BOYER, *Chairman,*
"Columbia, Pa."

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE 1904 meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be held in Toronto Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 4 and 5. Some of the topics for discussion are "Library buildings in Ontario," "Co-operation of library and school," "How to deepen public interest in the library." Some distinguished Canadian writers including J. Macdonald Oxley and W. A. Fraser, will deliver addresses.

THE GLOVERSVILLE (N. Y.) FREE LIBRARY.

IN presenting to the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL a picture of the proposed Carnegie building for the Gloversville Free Library, it may be of interest to review briefly the development and growth of that library and mention also the work done which has made this progress possible.

Gloversville, a manufacturing town, shares with all such places their common characteristic, that by far the largest proportion of its inhabitants are busy workers at the local industries, which consist chiefly in the production of gloves, glove leather and glove cutting implements. The young men and women thus employed in the daytime make honest efforts for self-education, and for this reason alone there has always been a demand for books. After various attempts at small society libraries, the present institution was founded in 1880. Like most others in those days it was a subscription library, the annual fee being \$1. The library was opened with 3980 volumes and though the subscription was gradually reduced as low as 25 cents per annum, the library could not reach all those for whose benefit it has been intended. After various struggles the library was finally made free. This alone had the effect of bringing books to those who desired them and needed them most.

The library co-operated with the schools from its beginning and has been among the pioneers in this field. A description of this work is given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 8:297.

Due attention has also been given continuously to all other educational interests of the city, like Sunday-schools and literary clubs. The local industries have also been aided by the library by bringing books relating to them before its readers. In fact it may be said that there has been at no time a local movement of any importance for which the library has not at once provided books and periodicals. Thus the library has grown in popularity. In 1881 the circulation was 17,000, while the present issue of books amounts to over 75,000; the number of inhabitants during this time has grown from 10,000 to nearly 20,000, and the number of books in the library is 22,073. For a more exact statement regarding the work of the library reference is made to LIBRARY JOURNAL, 20:45; 22:77; 23:612.

The citizens of Gloversville have always given most liberal support to the library, fully appreciating its value, and thus it came that Gloversville was the first of the smaller cities of the state that levied a tax for the support of a free library; in fact the law providing subsidies for the libraries in the smaller cities and villages of the state, originated here. In appreciation of the work of this library public-spirited men and women have remembered it by rich bequests which at the present time amount to over \$125,000.

When in 1901 the officials of the library made a request of Mr. Carnegie for a building, he offered \$25,000 which appropriation he increased to \$50,000, after having been made acquainted with the work and needs of the institution. Naturally the usual conditions had to be met and the common council voted a tax levy of \$5000 without delay. The citizens raised nearly \$12,000 for the purchase of a site. These gifts, varying from five cents to \$1000 have again given evidence of the readiness with which they are willing to support their library.

The accepted plans were drawn by Mr. Albert Randolph Ross, of New York, the builder of the Carnegie libraries at Washington, D. C., Columbus, Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., and many others. The plot being situated upon the corner of two equally prominent streets the architect utilizes this for a central entrance which he makes accordingly quite ornamental and artistic. Entering the building through the vestibule leading into the delivery room, which receives all its light from the sky-light in the dome, we are at once at the center of the building. Here every portion of the building is equally distant from the delivery desk, which makes supervision very easy as all parts are visible and everybody coming and going must pass the desk. Directly opposite the delivery desk are the stairs leading to the upper story.

The portions extending on either side of the delivery room form wings of equal dimensions in which are situated the reading rooms, each 36 x 24. They have large windows on three sides and will have sufficient light at all times. From these reading rooms on each side of the building are two smaller rooms, one intended as librarian's office and the other for a standard library with free access to the shelves. From these rooms there are entries into the book rooms.

The book room on the first floor, which is a continuation of the delivery room, will have a capacity of 28,500 volumes in each level, and as there are four levels there will be a total capacity in all the rooms of 115,200 volumes.

On the second floor there are two class rooms, a lecture room and two reading rooms. The basement has two rooms which may be finished off in the future for reading rooms, a room for the staff, a janitor's room, a place for the heating apparatus, etc.

The materials to be used are for the exterior, granite steps and approaches, hard blue limestone basement walls from the grade to the level of the first floor, and a light colored pressed brick and terra cotta superstructure, in treatment of color and texture to recall old marble, the whole surmounted with a metal roof; the four free standing columns at the main entrance will be white Vermont marble monoliths. The building will be heated by steam, including its plant, and it will be wired for electric lighting and piped for gas.

A. L. P.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Miss Margaret A. Schmidt, 1503 Powell street, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Florence B. Whittier, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

The monthly meeting of the Library Association of California was held at the Oakland Carnegie Library, Friday, Feb. 12, 1904, President Joy Lichtenstein presiding.

Three papers were read, each followed by a general discussion. The first paper, on "A comparison of some charging systems in general use," was by Miss Mary E. Hyde, of the California Academy of Sciences. It consisted of a technical comparison and explanation of the Columbia, Browne, and Newark charging systems, being the most widely known ones in use at the present day. The merits of each of the varied methods of giving out books and keeping track of them were dwelt upon. Suggestions were made for modifications of these systems to suit the special needs of individual libraries.

Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck read the second paper. Her subject was "Bulletin work in libraries." She said in part:

"Bulletins in libraries are especially valuable in the children's department. The holiday season is an appropriate time for bulletins. Children enjoy such things as bright references to the festival periods.

"Birthdays of great men, authors, statesmen, etc., serve as occasions for bulletins. Lists of books on the men in question often succeed in getting the children to read volumes they would otherwise neglect. The ladder system is a very good method. Graded lists of books are posted. A child begins at the bottom and reads the books through to the top. When he has read them all, his name is placed on the honor roll.

"Attractive picture bulletins, too, often succeed in having the adult aimless fiction reader take up a line of more educating literature."

Mr. J. C. Rowell, of the state university, gave a talk on "Mutual helpfulness." "In our profession," said Mr. Rowell, "we must be helpful, else we have no business to be behind a delivery desk. The librarian is supposed to know everything, or at least be able to point out the source of information desired. He should be well acquainted with printing, bibliography, etc., and also have executive ability. A librarian should be a lover of books—to feel that they have a soul and be able to impart this feeling to others."

President Lichtenstein told of the proposals the executive committee had made to induce the smaller libraries to join the state association. It is proposed to issue at stated intervals a printed bulletin containing papers read at the monthly meetings, guides to libraries, lists of books concerning California, etc.

An annual conference of three days was suggested, to be held in connection with the state teachers' meetings. Then it would be worth while for the librarians of the smaller scattered libraries to attend the gathering.

The March meeting will be held in San Francisco, when the general subject of "Book-buying" will be discussed.

M. A. SCHMIDT, *Secretary*.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Jonathan Trumbull, Otis Library, Norwich.

Secretary: Miss Laura F. Philbrook, Middletown.

Treasurer: Miss C. Belle Maltbie, Falls Village.

The 13th annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held on Feb. 5, in the Public Library, Derby. The morning session was opened by an address of welcome by E. S. Gordy, one of the board of directors, who spoke of the new library building, recently presented to the city by Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood, as a memorial to their son.

After the secretary's report, Willis K. Stetson of the New Haven Public Library read the report of a committee of ten on Connecticut bibliography, appointed at the last meeting. This committee recommended the systematic collection of material on publications relating to Connecticut, and the appointment of a standing committee to carry on the work. The report was accepted, and Mr. Stetson made the chairman of a committee to decide on funds for the work.

After the reports of the treasurer and the committee for nomination of officers had been accepted, the question of open shelves was discussed. Miss Dortha Stone Pinneo, of Norwalk, spoke of her six years' experience in a library of 7000 books. In this time, only 14 books had been lost, and the speaker believed that access to the shelves had helped readers more than anything else. Miss Josephine Heydrick of the Pequot Library, Southport, defined the three degrees of intimacy between the public and books as first, where no books are on open shelves, second, where certain classes may be handled, and third, where all are for free use. In her own library, ten years ago, only reference books were allowed to be used by the public; then revolving cases were filled with children's books of which only one has been lost in nine years. Another case was given up to new non-fiction and books upon current topics, and on the opening of the new stack room, 1300 volumes of novels were placed on open shelves. Only two of these have been lost. The open shelf books are marked with a red star for the first six months, and with a different color afterwards. Mr. Stetson reported that the open shelf system had been in use at the New Haven Public Library since June, 1895, and that 90 per cent. of

readers get their own books, the other ten per cent, preferring to have them selected by the assistants. There is no time or money saved, the books needing much re-arrangement. Some books are stolen, but the loss does not amount to two per cent. and many of the missing volumes are text books and trade manuals. As much supervision as possible is given to books of these classes. Of 29 heads of libraries present, 17 have open shelves, nine permit readers to go to a selection of the books and three allow no access to the shelves.

"Recent criticisms of public libraries" were reviewed and answered by Mr. Henry M. Whitney, of Branford, in a forceful and caustic talk. He referred especially to the remarks of Brooks Adams, in his "New empire," to a recent article in *The Lamp*, and to the strictures of Gerald Stanley Lee, and pointed out that such critics as Mr. Adams and Mr. Lee never offer suggestions as to what a library should do, but wish it to be a quiet spot for their own use alone. Librarians, he thought, will bear comparison with members of all other professions, including lawyers, physicians and statesmen.

After luncheon, served in the parlors of the Second Congregational Church, the afternoon session was opened by the announcement of the following standing committee on Connecticut bibliography: Rev. F. B. Dexter of Yale University, Rev. W. H. Holman of Southport, James Terry of New Haven, W. J. James of Wesleyan University, A. C. Bates of the Connecticut Historical Society, F. B. Gay of the Watkinson Library, George S. Godard of the State Library, H. M. Whitney of the Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford. The committee was authorized to make expenditures not exceeding \$50.

"Librarians and schools" were the subject of a prolonged discussion, opened by Miss Helen Sperry, of Waterbury, and a paper on the subject was read by Mr. W. F. Gordy, of Hartford. Mr. Gordy referred especially to the difficulty of forming a taste for literature in many of our common schools, on account of the large number of foreign born children who enter them at 12 to leave at 14. The officers in charge were re-elected for another year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyright.

Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: W. S. Burns, Jr., Office of Documents.

The association has issued a "Handbook," dated February, 1904 (26 p. T.), as a neatly printed pamphlet, giving constitution, lists of former and present officers, of members and of papers read at the successive meetings. The membership now comprises 168 persons, of whom 77 are men.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Katharine L. Sharp, University of Illinois Library, Champaign.

Secretary: Miss Eleanor Roper, John Crear Library, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Florence M. Beck, Normal School Library, Charleston.

The ninth annual meeting of the association will be held at Decatur, April 20-21, 1904.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. H. J. Howe, Marshall town.

Secretary: Miss Miriam Carey, Burlington.

Treasurer: M. H. Douglas, Grinnell.

It is announced that the 15th annual meeting of the association will be held in St. Louis, at the time of the meeting of the American Library Association. Sessions will be held on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19-20, one session being for business matters, and for the discussion of topics of especial importance and interest to Iowa library workers, and the other for round table discussions. There will also be arranged a social evening at the Iowa building. Members are urged to attend all sessions of the A. L. A., which will take the place of a special state association program of papers and addresses.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Public Library, Manchester.

Secretary: Olin S. Davis, Public Library, Laconia.

Treasurer: Miss Lydia S. Coleman, Public Library, Newington.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Plymouth on Feb. 11, 1904. Sessions were held in Livermore hall, of the Normal School building, in the desire to interest students in the co-operative work of libraries and schools, which was the main topic of the meeting. The first session was opened at 3.30 p.m., with a short address of welcome by Mr. J. E. Klock, principal of the school, who said that at the present time the vital question in education is not "How to teach reading," but "What to read."

After response by the president and the transaction of routine business, a paper on "How to encourage good reading" was presented by Mr. Charles W. Bickford, superintendent of schools of Manchester. This was a simple, practical account of work done in three schools of different character. "In two of the schools the instructors were high school teachers—widely read women, who tried to interest the children in good books. In the first school were from 23 to 27 pupils of all grades—some French who could speak no word of English. Their homes were far from ideal, and they found there no inspiration for better things. In this school I found a piano furnished by the teacher, and an

array of books, including 'Robinson Crusoe,' Æsop's fables, lives of Jefferson and William Penn, Grimm's fairy tales, 'Macbeth,' 'Merchant of Venice,' Longfellow, 'Knickerbocker's history of New York,' and several United States histories. These books, save perhaps the Knickerbocker history, were read, well read. The pupils were allowed to take the books home for their parents to read, and many did so. The second school was a partially graded one. Here *St. Nicholas*, *Youth's Companion*, *Girl's Companion*, and *World's Work* were subscribed for, and the books were 'Hiawatha,' 'Pictures and stories of animals,' Irving's 'Sketch book,' Harper's 'Young folks,' Scott's 'Tales of a grandfather,' and King's 'Geographical reader.' The teacher reported that at first the pupils would not read. The books were there two months and none of the children were at all interested, so the teacher tried the 'to be continued in our next' plan. She read part of a story and then refused to finish it, and as she aroused their curiosity and they were eager to finish it for themselves the effect has been very great. The third school was a full graded city school, where there was a systematic attempt to interest the children in good literature. . . . Here, as elsewhere, the attempt was to stimulate the desire of the child for good reading, but also not to begin so high that the pupils could not master it. To the child good reading is that which interests; to the teacher it is that which leads the reader to something higher. The thing to do is to create an appetite and then feed it."

In the discussion Miss Blanchard made a plea for some kind of library instruction in the schools, urging that pupils should be familiarized with catalogs and indexes. Mr. Foss said that the spirit of New Hampshire had always been right, but she could not do what she would like because of lack of funds. Library trustees as a rule have no conception of the amount of money that is needed to run a library, and they do not listen to any suggestion which involves the library in aiding the schools.

"Co-operation between school and library" was the next general subject, opened by Miss Carlena Prescott, of the Normal School, who dealt with the theory of the matter, reciting the objections of extra burden upon child and teacher, and giving the answer that in the long run there is no burden but greater ease and better work on both sides. The sort of books most desirable in a small school collection was also considered. Miss Mary Dennett, of the Concord Public Library, spoke of practical efforts at co-operation, and a little time was given to discussion.

"Second impressions of English libraries" was the title of a paper by Miss H. L. Jackson, of the Berlin Free Public Library, dealing particularly with the public library of Peterboro and the Bodleian library. The former, though located on the outskirts of the town, in

a one-story stone building, somewhat chilling and cheerless in appearance, was forbidding in exterior only; the attendants were found attentive and agreeable and the library appeared to be doing effective work. At the Bodleian Library the impression was less favorable. The catalog is made up of "books about 24 inches square and four or five inches thick, which are really scrap books, in which are pasted the slips describing the books. In the absence of a letter of introduction to the officials scant attention was shown by the attendants." On the whole, it was thought that "with few exceptions English libraries are clean, well kept institutions, the librarians pleasant and ready to offer their services to all who have use for them. They are somewhat behind us in methods of administration." The classification in most English libraries is very unsatisfactory, generally with alphabetic classes in which books are numbered consecutively as purchased, "the result a confused jumble of books of each class heaped together, as it were, indiscriminately, with no possibility of all the books in one subject or by one author being together. Open shelves seem to be almost unknown, and with such a chaotic classification they would of course be out of the question."

At the evening session "Children's literature" was discussed by Miss Garland, of the Dover Public Library, who had prepared for distribution a list of books in this class, upon which she made running comment. Mr. Channing Folsom spoke of "The public library as a part of the public educational system," basing his remarks on the state law which makes library maintenance mandatory. The great question, he thought, was to get co-operation in the villages where the library is open only a small part of the time. "To have the school authorities recognized in the management of the library could not fail to bring about greater co-operation and usefulness for both departments." Sam Walter Foss, of Somerville, Mass., spoke on "The library, the school and the home," which constituted "a moral and spiritual trinity," and described the methods used in Somerville for supplying all public schools with books for pupils and teachers, and for sending books direct to homes by a special delivery service. He emphasized the necessity of bringing the library into actual contact with all elements of the community, and making it an influence in the lives of the citizens, meeting varied demands with broad catholicity.

The meeting was fairly well attended, and the subject appeared to be received with interest by the students and staff of the normal school. The officers were re-elected for another year, as follows: President, Miss F. Mabel Winchell, City Library, Manchester; vice-presidents, F. S. Jenkins, Public Library, Pittsfield, and Miss Mary Bartlett Harris, Public Library, Warner; secretary, Olin S. Davis, Public Library, Laconia; and treasurer, Miss Lydia S. Coleman, Langdon Library, Newington.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Hon. Harlan P. Bird, Wausauke.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Marx, Public Library, Sheboygan.

Treasurer: Miss Clara Kunst, Public Library, Antigo.

The 14th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held at Milwaukee, Feb. 22-23, 1904. In preparing the program for this meeting it was the design of the committee to limit the number of subjects considered, so that there might be time for full and free discussion. The two important subjects chosen were "Co-operation with schools" and "Library extension for small and large libraries."

The first session of the meeting was held in the museum lecture room of the Milwaukee Public Library, on the afternoon of February 22, with President P. V. Lawson in the chair. Fifty members of the association were present, representing the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and 24 libraries, including the state historical library, two normal school libraries, two college libraries and 19 public libraries.

In his opening address the president spoke with regret of the absence of Dr. Peckham on account of illness. The announcement of the improved health of Mr. F. A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, was received with great pleasure by all present.

The greater part of the afternoon was occupied by a symposium, under the leadership of Miss Julia E. Elliott, of Marinette, on the subject, "How small and large libraries may co-operate with the public schools."

In preparation for this symposium Miss Elliott sent to 40 libraries in Wisconsin the following questions:

1. Are special cards issued to teachers?
 - (a) How many books are issued on teachers' cards?
 - (b) What is the time limit for books so issued?
2. Are reference lists made for schools?
3. Are children taught the use of the library?
4. Are talks given to teachers?
5. Is reference work done with children at the library?
6. Does the library furnish school duplicate collections?
7. Does the librarian talk to children in the school room?
8. Is there a story hour for children at the library?
9. Does the librarian receive the co-operation of the superintendent of schools and of teachers?
10. What obstacles are met in attempts to co-operate with schools?
11. What special methods are used?

Responses to these questions received from 36 libraries showed that in one way or another all were making an effort to co-operate with schools. Miss Elliott considered the questions in order, giving briefly the reports which she had received from the different libraries, and nearly every member present contributed to the discussion which followed each question. Excellent suggestions were made by Miss Olsen, a teacher

in the Milwaukee public schools, who asked if teachers always knew whether or not they were infringing on the librarian's time. She said that teachers were often reluctant to make demands of a librarian because they were not informed as to methods.

It was the general opinion of those present that the most satisfactory work a library can do is that for the public schools, and the fact was brought out that nearly all libraries in Wisconsin are doing good work in this direction. Many of those present realized that much more might be accomplished, and others that their methods might be greatly improved. In considering the obstacles that have been met and overcome in developing this work, it was shown that many of the "lions in the way" would disappear with the exercise of tact on the part of the librarian.

By three o'clock in the afternoon all the belated trains had reached Milwaukee and every member who could be present was in attendance. The secretary then called the roll by libraries, to which a representative from each library responded by giving briefly "Plans for future work." The fact that "hopes," "dreams," and "air castles" entered largely into some of these plans made them all the more interesting.

Before the close of the afternoon session Mr. F. W. Faxon, chairman of the American Library Association travel committee, gave information in regard to arrangements for the national meeting of the A. L. A. in St. Louis next October.

The evening session was held in the children's room of the Milwaukee Public Library, where the members of the association listened with great pleasure to Miss Marie L. Shedlock, of London, who spoke on "Story-telling in the library." This address was followed by an informal social hour.

Tuesday morning, February 23, an excursion to Racine was made by trolley, and an opportunity was given to inspect the beautiful new library building, a gift of Mr. Carnegie. The building is barely completed and is not yet open to the public.

At the closing session of the meeting, held in the lecture room of the Racine Library, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Hon. H. P. Bird, of Wausaukee; vice-president, Miss Mary L. Stillman, Milwaukee Public Library; secretary, Miss Bertha Marx, Sheboygan Public Library; treasurer, Miss Clara L. Kunst, Antigo Public Library.

After the election of officers Miss L. E. Stearns conducted a round table on "Library extension." The first topic considered was "Library advertising" in its various forms—by means of placards in public places, printed bulletins of new books, lists of books published in the newspapers, annotated lists, library notes furnished regularly to local papers. In regard to lists it was generally agreed that short lists published frequently were of more value than long lists published at longer intervals.

Other topics discussed were branches and stations, travelling libraries, sending books to Sunday-schools, extending privileges to rural communities, library clubs and neighborhood libraries. Several original methods of extending the library's usefulness were mentioned; in Baraboo, for instance, the librarian sends reading matter to "Ringlingville," the winter quarters of Ringling Brothers' circus, and in Madison the librarian furnishes books for the use of the caddies at the golf grounds.

The entire meeting was most informal, and its object—to give opportunity for the discussion of practical problems and to promote acquaintance among members of the association—was fully realized.

EMILY TURNER, *Secretary.*

Library Clubs.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Susan Hutchinson, Brooklyn Institute Museum Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary L. Davis, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Treasurer: Miss Sara Jacobsen, Brooklyn Public Library.

The 21st regular meeting of the club was held at the building of the Long Island Historical Society, on Thursday afternoon, February 18. Miss Hutchinson presided, and an audience of over seventy people was present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved and four new members admitted to the club.

The formal program was a short one, as an exhibition of some of the society's choicest books had been prepared for view after the meeting. The first number was a sketch of the Long Island Historical Society, written and read by Miss Toedteberg, the librarian. The society made a modest beginning in two rooms, nearly 41 years ago. Gifts flowed in from all directions, many in the form of endowments for the purchase of books on certain subjects, until now the society owns its building and a valuable library of over 70,000 volumes. This collection is very rich in genealogy and Americana, and numbers among its treasures such books as the Cabinet of the King, Baron Taylor's France, Audubon's Birds and the Madrid Gallery, as well as some beautiful manuscript books of hours and choir books.

Mr. Alexander Black then gave an outline of his conclusions, drawn from a study of history, in regard to the influence of the Dutch in Manhattan and Long Island. At the time of our colonial period, the Dutch were 200 years in advance of the rest of Europe in matters of education. Holland was the refuge of the Pilgrims, as well as of the Belgians and French who sought intellectual freedom. There the democratic spirit was fostered, and through the Dutch, Belgian and French colonists it was brought to New York. The speaker felt that this in-

fluence had not been fully recorded in our historical literature.

This address was followed by an explanation of the work of the City History Club with boys and girls by Mrs. K. B. Spaulding, a teacher for the club. She gave an interesting exposition of the methods of instruction and the results already obtained in establishing ideals of good citizenship as well as in giving a knowledge of local history. Her talk called forth many questions from the audience, and there was a general feeling that libraries might do much in the way of co-operation with the work of the City History Club.

The meeting was then adjourned to give the club an hour for social intercourse and time to look at the beautiful books arranged for that purpose in the library.

MARY L. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Edwin White Gaillard, New York Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Miller, Equitable Life Insurance Library, 120 Broadway.

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin, Teachers' College Library.

The annual dinner of the club was held on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at the rooms of the Aldine Association, Fifth avenue and 18th street. About 80 members and guests were present. The speakers included Mr. Herbert Putnam, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Marguerite Merington, Mr. Burges Johnson and Mr. C. Alex. Nelson.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Robert P. Bliss, Bucknell Library, Chester, Pa.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Louise F. Buhrman, Philadelphia Normal School.

The third regular meeting of the season was held on Monday, Feb. 8, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. After brief transaction of business, including a vote that the president be requested to appoint a nominating committee to report at the annual meeting in May, the evening was devoted to a round table discussion on "Reference books, reliable and unreliable." This is fully reported elsewhere in the present issue.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Springfield.

Secretary: Miss Elizabeth C. Ray, Public Library, Holyoke.

Treasurer: Miss Abbie Montague, Sunderland.

One of the most successful institutes of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was

held at Athol on Feb. 25. After a few words of welcome from L. B. Caswell, trustee of the Athol Library, Miss Mary Baright, of the North Adams Normal School, gave a paper on "What books will do for children." She said that children should be taught to love a few books, and should especially be familiarized with myths, ballads, historical stories, and biography. G. H. Danforth, superintendent of schools of Greenfield, spoke on "Co-operation between libraries and schools." He said that the library may make every school-room a branch station, and the teacher circulate books among her scholars. But the library should not stop with going to the schools, it should seek to draw in the children, and if it is not possible to give them a room for themselves they should at least be allotted a little corner of their own. It was suggested that annotations on the card catalog might prevent the aimless reading which many children do. After an animated discussion, the meeting adjourned and a supper was served by the Pythian Sisterhood.

At the evening session the first paper was by Miss Alice Shepard, of the Springfield City Library, on "Modern library methods," emphasizing the freedom, hospitality and helpfulness that should characterize library administration. Rev. J. D. Reid, of Springfield, closed the session with an address on "The inspiration of books."

The regular winter meeting of the club was held at Northampton on Feb. 11. In the absence of the president Mrs. Hawks, Mr. Wellman, of the Springfield City Library, presided. The address of welcome was given by President Seelye, of Smith College, and after transaction of routine business, Miss Medlicott, of Springfield, opened the discussion of "Reference work." Miss Blakely, of Mount Holyoke, spoke especially of reference work in a college library. She said that in a college the instructors do the lion's share of the reference work, for they refer the student to certain books and prepare lists on special subjects. The librarian works with the instructors, and endeavors to keep in touch with the various courses. "The college librarian should be interested in people, responsive to their needs, scholarly in her taste and an archaeologist among books." "Reference work at the Forbes Library" was described by Miss Beers, of that library; and Mr. Thompson, of Amherst, spoke on "Use of public documents in library work." At the close of the morning session, the college buildings were visited, and luncheon was served by the Ladies' Guild of the Edwards Church. The afternoon session was opened with an address by James Walter Crook, of Amherst, on "Some problems in sociology as treated in modern writers." Miss Hubbard, instructor in English literature at Smith College, read the final paper of the program, on "Best authorities in English and American literature."

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

In addition to the regular work of the winter term, the students of the training school and the children's librarians are having a course of instruction in parliamentary law under the direction of an expert. The work is of a very practical nature, the principal object of the course being to enable the students to speak easily and in order at library association meetings.

On January 5 and 6 Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, gave two lectures on "The work of the Buffalo Public Library in its children's rooms and in the city schools" and "Library spirit," and on the afternoon of the 6th Mrs. Elmendorf conducted a round table for the children's librarians and students in the Training School.

On January 29 and 30 Miss Alice B. Kroeger, director of the Drexel Institute Library School, gave two lectures before the training school on "The reference department and the reference librarian" and "The place of the library in technical education."

Miss Katharine L. Sharp, director of the Library School of the University of Illinois, gave two lectures on February 2 and 3. Her subject was "The evolution of the book," and both lectures were illustrated with stereopticon views.

On Feb. 19 Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, vice-director of the New York State Library School, gave two talks on "The principles of book selection," and on Feb. 20 an illustrated lecture on "The presidents of the American Library Association."

MABEL A. FROTHINGHAM,
Secretary Training School.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Chautauqua Library School will hold its annual course from July 9 to Aug. 19, 1904, with Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, of Jamestown, N. Y., as resident director. Technical instruction in the general field of library economy will be supplemented by lectures from H. L. Elmendorf, and A. L. Peck; ten lectures will also be given by Melvil Dewey, general director of the course; and the teaching staff will comprise, besides Miss Hazeltine, Miss Mary E. Robbins, of Simmons College, Miss Mary L. Davis, of Pratt Institute Library, and Miss Harriet Peck, of the New York State Library School. The class is limited to 40 students and application for admission should be made before June 15. All inquiries should be addressed to Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Indiana Public Library Commission will conduct again this year a summer school for librarians at Winona Lake, Minn., during the six weeks July 4 to August 13. Miss Anna R. Phelps, instructor for the commission, will be in charge, assisted by Miss Sabra W. Vought, librarian of the University of Tennessee, who will give special instruction in reference work and bibliography. Miss Ida Mendenhall, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School will be one of the teaching staff, taking charge of instruction in library work with schools. Miss Plummer, director of the Pratt school, will give several special lectures during the term. Applications should be sent to Miss Merica Hoagland, Public Library Commission, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL.

The fourth annual session of the Iowa Summer Library School will be held at the State University at Iowa City, under the auspices of the Iowa Library Commission, June 18 to July 30, 1904.

As in former sessions, the instruction in cataloging and classification will be given by Miss Esther Crawford, of the Public Library, Cleveland, O., and the special course in library work with children will be given by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, children's librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lectures on general library subjects will be given by the director and by visiting librarians. Information regarding the school may be obtained from the director, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The summer course of 1904 on reference work and bibliography, will open Thursday morning, May 19, and close Thursday afternoon, June 30. All summer students who can arrange to do so should plan to attend the library institute to be held in Albany, May 17 and 18.

Miss Mary L. Sutliff's many friends will be glad to know that her health is gradually but steadily improving under the genial skies of California and that she will probably resume her work as instructor in the school next October.

The cataloging course is being given this year by Miss Corinne Bacon, of the class of 1903, who has been intimately associated with Miss Sutliff in catalog revision and who with her spent a little time in special study of the Library of Congress Catalogue Division. For seven years Miss Bacon was first assistant in the New Britain (Ct.) Public Library.

Miss Grace F. Leonard who received a diploma with honor from this school in 1895 had previously taken a partial course in Brown University. Since 1895, while assistant librarian at the Athenæum in Providence,

she has completed her course at Brown and received the degree of Ph.B. The University of the State of New York has therefore conferred upon her the degree of B.L.S.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The second term at Simmons College began Feb. 9. This term the second-year students are studying the Cutter Expansive Classification with Miss Abby L. Sargent.

During the first term Prof. Walker, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave two lectures on "Paper making and testing," and Prof. Bartlett, of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, three lectures on "Book illustrating."

Several of the students are doing apprentice work in nearby libraries, and others are in charge of the children's reading rooms of various college settlements.

MARY E. ROBBINS, *Acting Director.*

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

CLARK UNIVERSITY. Proceedings and addresses at the public opening of the library building of Clark University, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1904. Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Press, [1904], 42 p. il. O.

The addresses included are by Samuel S. Green, Carroll D. Wright, President Arthur T. Hadley, and President G. Stanley Hall. There are excellent illustrations of the exterior and interior of the new building, and the admirable address of the librarian, Louis N. Wilson, on "The aims of the library and its new building," is given in full. A report of the meeting of college librarians, held in connection with the exercises, is appended, and there is a brief technical "description of the building." The university is to be congratulated upon the excellence of this memorial pamphlet.

The *Library* for January, though decidedly belated, is an interesting number. It opens with a full and most sympathetic memorial sketch of the late Robert Proctor, by his friend and associate A. W. Pollard. "Recent foreign literature" is reviewed, and the bookseller's side of the "net" books question is presented by Robert MacLehose. Other contributions are: "The Perceval legend in literature," by Jessie L. Weston; "Watermarks in paper," by Gilbert R. Redgrave; and "Public utilization of existing libraries," by James Duff Brown.

The *Library Association Record* for February is largely devoted to the papers on branch libraries read at the Leeds conference of the L. A. U. K. They include "Branch libraries, their number and cost," by Charles W. Sutton; "The planning of branch libraries,"

by Frank J. Burgoyne, with four suggestive plans, all of which are interesting, although requiring more attendants for supervision than the later American types; and "Branch libraries, administration and relations with central library," by Franklin T. Barrett. There is also a rather rambling paper on "The selection of scientific books," by Basil Anderton, supplemented by the list of "Best books of 1902," in useful arts, exhibited at the Leeds meeting; and the usual review and news departments.

The *Library World* for February contains a short article on "The public library in its relation to the technical school," by Arthur Tait, recommending the allotment of a room for technical studies, and the provision by the library of a collection of lantern slides; suggestions "On the improvement of old libraries," by Edward Green, mainly in the line of weeding out unnecessary duplicates and reclassifying; and a brief sketch of "The library of the University of London," by Ernest A. Baker.

LOCAL.

Baltimore. *Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.* The fire of Feb. 7-8 in Baltimore destroyed the historic Maryland Institute building, and with it its library of over 20,000 volumes.

Bangor (Me.) *P. L.* (21st rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 2882; total 55,154. Issued, home use 79,230; reading room use 18,690. 2323 cards were issued to subscribers during the year.

Boston, Mass. Frederick H. Bates, of Hyde Park, whose thefts of books from libraries of Boston and vicinity were noticed in Feb. L. J., was sentenced to the state reformatory for three years on Feb. 23, by Judge Aiken, in the Superior Criminal Court. There was no defence, the prisoner pleading guilty to the indictment against him.

Boston (Mass.) *Athenæum.* (Rpt. 1903.) Added 6163; total 213,022. Expenditures for books and binding amounted to \$11,985.41. Issued 56,980.

Important accessions of the year are noted. The work of transferring the entries in the printed catalog to cards is being carried on by the Library Bureau, outside of the library building; this has been considered necessary on account of the ever-increasing proportion of titles not included in the printed catalogs, and the necessity of consulting two records in order to secure all available material on a subject. In April the library received a bequest of \$10,000 from the late Robert Charles Billings, the income to be devoted to the purchase and printing of books.

The plans made for a new building, resulting from the purchase in 1901 of property on Arlington street, suitable for a site, seem to have been abrogated by action of the stockholders at a meeting on Dec. 17, when the

proposition to sell the present building and remove to the new site received 323 favorable and 338 unfavorable votes. At the same time the proposition "to make improvements and repairs in the present building, looking to its continued occupation and use from five to 20 years, and doubling its present capacity later when needed, and to make disposition of the Arlington street property either by sale or lease," received 349 favorable and 284 unfavorable votes.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. February was a month of examinations in this library. On Feb. 9 examinations were held for entrance to the apprentice class, and on Feb. 16 for entrance to the eligible lists of the library. At the apprentice class examination 62 applicants handed in papers, of whom 25 passed with a rating of 75 per cent. or more. The class organized for work on March 1 with Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department, in charge, and with 22 members, three of the successful candidates being unable to enter for personal reasons. The course will consist first of three weeks' theoretical instruction, seven hours daily, at library headquarters. Talks will be given by the president of the board of trustees, the chairman of the administration committee, and the chief librarian; all of the departmental heads of the library will tell the class of the work of their respective departments; and several of the branch librarians will tell of certain library "hobbies" of their own. The practical lectures and class work during these first three weeks will be chiefly in the hands of the superintendent of the cataloging department, and will include handwriting, classification, accessioning, shelf-listing, and cataloging. Visits will also be made to the libraries of neighboring cities. On April 1 apprentices will be scheduled at those branches where the facilities are the best for giving "all round" practice and training. The students will meet in class two days a week during April for further theoretical instruction, particularly in reference work. Beginning May 1 they will spend one month each in five different branches, continuing to meet one-half day a week as a class. F. B. H.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. (7th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 23,672; total 208,969. Issued, home use 1,085,522 (fict. incl. juv. .654 per cent.). New registration 9166; total cards in force 56,571. Receipts \$89,163.76; expenses \$88,956.34. Expenditures were in part as follows: books \$18,974.57; periodicals \$1637.31; binding \$6908.08; printing \$522.90; salaries \$45,446.35; delivery stations \$1015.40.

As usual, a compact, well-arranged report, showing wide activities. The work of the various departments is summarized, perhaps the most interesting feature of the report being the variety of agencies in use for distribution of books. There are 39 schools in

which class-room libraries are maintained containing in all 30,643 v., the circulation from these libraries reaching 309,874 v.; eight delivery stations, circulating 50,005 v.; and 108 travelling libraries sent to 33 fire stations, 5 Sunday-schools, 4 hospitals, 12 charitable institutions, clubs, teachers, homes, etc. To one of the night schools, largely attended by foreigners, one of the library assistants "took a bundle of library books and some application cards to the class. He kept this up one evening a week for four weeks. He had the hearty co-operation of the teacher, and when the school closed, explained to the young men how to use the library and its branches. He took 106 applications for cards, circulated 118 books, and many of the pupils are now regular borrowers."

From the open shelf department, of 18,792 v., the circulation was 243,436, an average turnover of 13. The children's department collection of 9174 v. had a circulation of 84,625. In this department there has been a marked increase in reference work. There has been good progress in the cataloging department, 26,000 cards having been added to the dictionary catalog, which now covers all books added since Aug. 1, 1898, and more than half of the books in the old library. "A full dictionary catalog was made for each of the new branches." In many departments the work is hampered by lack of room, but it is hoped that the removal of the Society of Fine Arts from its quarters in the library building to a new home will make improved conditions possible for the near future.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (46th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 4102; total 63,277. Issued, home use 172,155, of which 34,171 v. were local and branch delivery and 11,922 from the schools. Of the 126,062 v. issued from the main library .658 per cent. was fiction.

There are 13 local delivery stations, including one branch library, in operation. For this station service the issue of printed finding lists in special subjects is recommended as the card catalog is not available for readers who do not go to the main library. There have been several changes in the staff, and Mr. Gifford refers to his own acceptance of the librarianship of the St. Louis Mercantile Library.

Duluth (Minn.) P. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 3028; total 37,989. Issued, home use 117,630. New cards issued 1945; cards in force 12,567.

Miss Katherine Ensign, who has had charge of the juvenile department, has resigned that position to take that of librarian of the Duluth Normal School Library. On Feb. 5 a library club was organized, composed of members of the Duluth and Superior libraries, both public and school. Miss Poirier, librarian of the Duluth Public Library, was made president, and Miss Eaton, of the Superior Normal School Library, secretary.

Harvard University L., Cambridge, Mass. (Rpt., 1902-3.) Added 33,260 v. (16,977 to college lib.), 15,391 pm.; total 639,655 (college lib., 415,928). By gift 7358 v. and 13,441 pm. were received. Total use of books 82,576, of which 59,611 were of books lent, the remainder being used in the building; over-night use of reading room 9288. It is noted that "loans have a tendency to diminish with the growth and use of department and special reference libraries, with the increase and improvement of club libraries in general, and with more free access to the shelves in the college library itself."

The most important fact in any consideration of the library is the great and increasing need of ampler quarters. This has been emphasized in the reports of the last few years, and Mr. Lane again gives it the first place in the present report, and urges the appointment of another special committee "to advise on certain fundamental questions"—a suggestion that has been duly carried out.

"The possible separation of 'live' and 'dead' books" is again referred to, and it is pointed out that careful observation of the work and demands of special students make it clear that "personal access to a classified collection of all the books in one or more sections of the library" is necessary in literary investigations. "The essentials to be preserved are three: *comprehensiveness*, so far as the individual library's resources extend; *liberty of personal access* to the books themselves on the part of advanced students; and *classification*, so that all the material of one kind can be found within a reasonable compass, and a serious waste of time be thus prevented. The saving of time is itself worth much, but more important is the fact that in many cases it would be practically impossible for the inquirer to learn from bibliographies or catalog what books he needs, and to have them picked out and brought to him one by one. He must be able himself to glance over large numbers of books in certain fields, in order to light upon the particular facts or references he wants. The process is strictly comparable to a naturalist's search for specimens. He cannot tell beforehand precisely where he will find what he seeks; he only knows the general character of the surroundings in which he is likely to find what will reward his pains. Patient searching is required of the student of history or literature as of the student of nature, and such searching can be carried on to advantage in a library only if all its resources are arranged after some systematic order and are directly accessible to the inquirer."

The year was "remarkable for the richness and variety of its gifts," notable among them being the valuable dramatic library of the late Robert W. Lowe, of London, presented by Mr. John Drew; a collection of literature gathered by Professor Böcher relating to Molière and Montaigne, supplemented

by early editions of the dramatists of Molière's time, including in all 2500 volumes and pamphlets, given by James H. Hyde; important additions to the Ottoman collection, from Professor Coolidge; and additions to the collections in Italian history, Dante, eighteenth century English literature, and early editions of the English Bible.

There has been an increase in the demand for cards of admission to the book stacks, 511 such cards having been issued to 366 persons, and used 6244 times. The increase in this use is deprecated, owing to the lack of space. In the main reading room and the various special reference libraries there are a total of about 63,000 volumes to which direct access may be had by all students.

The use of the printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress has increased, about 16 per cent. of all cards added to the catalog being from this source; "the expense of the cards averages about 1 1-5 cents each, far less than the cost of the cards written by hand or printed in our own office." "The supply of cards is remarkably prompt, but naturally differs according to the character of the titles ordered."

The condition of the book fund for the last six years is shown in a table. For the year covered in the report \$32,565 were spent for books, of which \$7389 were for books ordered for the department libraries.

Kingston (N. Y.) P. L. Assoc. The new Carnegie building was opened with formal exercises on the evening of Feb. 22.

New York P. L. The new branch building at 224 East 125th street, Harlem, between Second and Third avenues, was opened with appropriate exercises on the afternoon of Monday, March 7. This is the third of the Carnegie branch buildings to be opened in New York city, the first being the Yorkville branch, opened in December, 1902, and the second the Chatham Square branch, opened in November last. The present building will be occupied by the branch that was originally established as the Harlem branch of the New York Free Circulating Library. This was opened at 2059 Lexington avenue on July 7, 1892, and after several removals was placed on April 28, 1899, in the three story building No. 218 East 125th street, where it has remained until the present time. On February 23, 1901, with the other branches of the New York Free Circulating Library, it became a branch of the New York Public Library, and is now one of the 22 branches, scattered throughout the city, that make up the circulation department of the Public Library. It has on its shelves 15,000 volumes and circulates 136,000 yearly. The building, which is from plans by McKim, Mead & White, has cost with equipment about \$80,000, exclusive of the site, which is furnished by the city. It is 50 feet front by 75 in depth, and has three stories and a basement. On the ground floor, which is reached through

a handsome vestibule on the west side of the building, is the general circulating department for adults with a reference library and reading-room. On the second floor is the children's circulating department with space for study and reading. On the third floor is the general periodical and newspaper reading-room, together with a comfortable suite of rooms to be occupied by the janitor. The basement contains the work-room, packing-room and ample space for storage besides the room containing the heating apparatus, consisting of a boiler for heating by hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems, with a separate apparatus for furnishing hot water throughout the building. An electric book lift runs from the work-room in the basement, through the adults' and children's rooms, in the reading-room on the third floor. On a mezzanine floor between the first and second stories, and accessible from a landing of the broad stairway, is a retiring room for the library staff with lockers and facilities for preparing luncheon.

The building is lighted throughout with electricity. The Guastavino vaulted fireproof construction is used. The front of the library is in the Italian style, whose absence of ornament, except for the elaborate cornice, makes it a very conspicuous object. It is characterized, like all the Carnegie buildings that have been erected up to this time, by three large arched openings on the ground floor, two of which are occupied by windows and the other by the entrance.

About ten more of the Carnegie buildings are in various stages of construction. The next ones to be opened will probably be the one on East 67th street between First and Second avenues, and the one on the corner of 140th street and Alexander avenue in the borough of the Bronx.

New York Y. M. C. A. L. In a desire to reduce expenses the library appropriation has been cut almost in half, and the space at its disposal will be limited to one floor for both administration and public service. Mr. S. H. Berry, for six years past the librarian, has given up his connection with the library, and the salary list has been reduced. About two-thirds of the library has been rearranged and the books entered in the card catalog.

Nyack (N. Y.) F. L. The new Carnegie building was opened on Feb. 16, when a public reception was held in the afternoon and evening. The total cost of the building was \$15,597, of which Mr. Carnegie contributed \$15,000. The equipment cost \$1000, contributed by public subscription, and the site cost \$5000. There are 6500 v. in the library.

Pawtucket (R. I.) P. L. The presentation to the city of the beautiful library building, the gift of the late Frederick Clark Sayles, is fittingly commemorated in a fine memorial volume, devoted to "The Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library," issued by the family of Mr.

Sayles and the library authorities (102 p. il. Q.). The volume, which is beautifully printed on fine paper, richly illustrated with portraits, views and plans, and artistically bound in pale gray and white, contains an historical sketch of the library, organized by the Pawtucket Library Association in 1852; the exercises and addresses at the dedication of the building, October 15, 1902; and a description of the building, which at the time of its opening was fully described in these columns. There are portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Sayles, the librarian, Mrs. Sanders, and others concerned in the gift of the building, views of interior and exterior, floor plans, and several sketches of details of the decoration—the whole making a complete and worthy exposition of the fine building.

Providence (R. I.) Athenæum. (68th rpt. —year ending Sept. 28, 1903.) Added 1750; total 65,621. Issued, 50,466 (fict. 32,768, of which 7789 were from the duplicate collection). No. shareholders 762.

The number of additions made during the year is the largest in the history of the library. Statistics of circulation in the various classes are given in tabulated form for every year since the opening of the present library in 1837. The reclassification and recataloging by the D. C. has been so far completed that the classification of accessions and circulation has now been changed to correspond with the new system. The duplicate pay collection of popular books has been continued as a regular department, having proved both satisfactory and profitable.

Portland (Me.) P. L. (15th rpt., 1903.) Added 3347; total 54,597. Issued, home use 87,318 (fict. 62 per cent.; juv. books 12 per cent.); lib. use 15,470. Active card holders 5686. Visitors to reading and ref. rooms 55,660; visitors to young people's reading room 18,089.

The reorganization of the fiction department has been carried on, the whole collection being renumbered with the Cutter author numbers, and copy for a fiction finding list prepared.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1903.) Added 5889; total 121,128. Issued, home use 792,209, of which 425,300 were drawn from branches and stations; lib. use 250,373, of which 183,126 were consulted at the main library. Cards in force 38,630. Receipts \$74,223.13; expenses \$66,142.67. Expenditures include \$38,368.65 for salaries; \$9282.94 for books; \$2050.21, periodicals; \$1524.05, printing; \$3828.58, binding; \$1852, rent of branches. A new electric elevator (\$2160), and erection of building for branch no. 6 (\$2783.60) were unusual items of expense, which reduced the book fund to an amount less than that of any year since 1896.

This is the first full year since the introduction of the "two-book" plan, and the year's circulation from the main library, while less

than that for 1900-1901, shows a decided increase in the issue of non-fiction. The chief increase in use of books comes through the branches; "for the first time in the history of the library the combined circulation of the branches is greater than that of the main"—a condition that will become more marked as branches are better supplied with books, new buildings and better equipment.

Temple, Tex. Carnegie L. The Carnegie Library building was opened with elaborate exercises on Feb. 12. The building cost \$20,000, of which Mr. Carnegie contributed \$15,000.

Titusville, Pa. The Benson Memorial Library, given to Titusville by R. D. and W. S. Benson, of Passaic, N. J., and their sister, Mrs. Charles F. Emerson, of Titusville, as a memorial to their parents, was formally presented to the city on the evening of Feb. 6. The building cost about \$25,000, and the books and equipment \$10,000; it contains about 4000 volumes.

Toledo (O.) P. L. Among alterations effected since the appointment of Mr. W. F. Sewall as librarian are an entire rearrangement of books in the main shelf room, which has given space for 5000 additional volumes. Genealogical and fine art works have been made accessible in a special alcove; the hours of opening of the circulation department have been extended to 9 p.m.; and the issue of two books on a card is permitted. It is hoped before long to extend the privileges of the library to residents of the county as freely as they are available to city residents.

Waterloo, Ia. As a result of the controversy that has raged for two years regarding the location of the Carnegie library building on the east or the west side of the river which divides the city, Mr. Carnegie has agreed to give \$40,000 instead of \$30,000, and to permit the erection of two buildings, one in each section.

Gifts and Bequests.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Mary Kasson, of Gloversville, presented for probate on Feb. 4, the library is bequeathed the entire Kasson estate, excepting a few personal legacies. The estate is valued at about \$100,000, mainly in real estate, including the Kasson opera house and several business buildings.

Salem, Ill. On Feb. 2 William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, announced his intention of presenting a public library building to Salem, as a memorial of his father and mother. Mr. Bryan desires to erect the building on the site of his own birthplace. It is stated that it is to cost \$25,000.

Stratford, Ct. By the will of the late Mrs. Charles Olney, of Cleveland, O., the Stratford Public Library receives a bequest of \$1000.

Carnegie library gifts.

Darlington, Wis. Feb. 20. \$10,000. Accepted.

Enid, Oklahoma. Feb. 27. \$10,000.

Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa. Feb. 8. \$20,000.

Litchfield, Ill. Feb. 12. \$15,000.

Muncie, Ind. Feb. 29. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$55,000.

Redwood City, Cal. Feb. 27. \$10,000.

Viroqua, Wis. Feb. 9. \$10,000.

West Liberty, Ia. Feb. 12. \$7500.

Librarians.

AYER, Clarence Walter, librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, was, on Feb. 23, elected librarian of the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding William L. R. Gifford, resigned. Mr. Ayer, who was born in Haverhill in 1862, is a graduate of Harvard, class of '85. From 1888-1894 he was instructor in English successively in Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., Western Reserve University, and in a preparatory school in Boston, and in the latter year joined the staff of Harvard University Library, serving in the classification department, where he devised and perfected the classification of the music collection. In October, 1898, he was appointed librarian of the Brockton Public Library.

DAVIS, Miss Mary L., for several years head cataloger of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., has resigned that position, her resignation taking effect in June next.

HANSCOME, Miss Anna E., librarian of the La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library since its organization, has resigned that position, her resignation taking effect April 1.

HERRON, Miss Winifred Aria, of the New York State Library School, and for the past five years chief cataloger at the Y. M. C. A. Library, New York City, has entered the service of the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library as a cataloger.

YEOMANS, Miss Ruth, assistant librarian of the Danville (Ill.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Asbury Park (N. J.) Free Public Library, succeeding H. P. Pierrepont, resigned.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains a special reference list on "Economics: selected works in the English language," by Benjamin Rand; and a "List of works relating to the late James Abbott McNeill Whistler."

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) P. L. Books that girls like. [1904.] 12 p. S.

"A list of books which girls of 14 and older have found interesting and pleasant to read," covering Boarding school and college stories, Other good stories, Novels, Miscellaneous.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains a reading list on Panama (p. 43-47).

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Story telling to children from Norse mythology and the Nibelungen lied: references to material on selected stories, together with an annotated reading list. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1903. 48 p. O.

This careful outline will be useful to all children's librarians, either in its excellent material and suggestions for a course of story telling, or simply as a reference list on Norse mythology. The references are carefully chosen and there are two lists in each division, one for the librarian, the other for the children. Besides the outline for a series of connected stories from Norse mythology and the Nibelungenlied there is material for "stories connecting the Norse myths with modern times," and annotated reading lists on the myths, sagas, folk lore and related Scandinavian subjects. The introduction is a simple exposition of the preparation for and method of story-telling to children.

The CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH *Bulletin* for February contains a "Reading list on five operas:" "Tristan und Isolde," "Magic flute," "Carmen," "Goetterdaemmerung," and "Faust." The references on "Faust," it may be observed, do not include any mention of Goethe's work.

CATALOGO GENERALE della libreria italiana dall' anno 1847 a tutto il 1899; compilato dal Attilio Pagliani. v. 3, puntata 1. Pubblicato a cura dell' associazione tipografico-libreria italiana. Milan, tip Perola di E. Rubino, 1903. 4°.

DENVER (Col.) P. L. Fiction and books for the young. Denver, March, 1903. 315 p. Q.

An author-and-title title-a-line list, two columns to the large page, clearly printed on thin paper. Title entries are made for short stories in volumes or collections; and one font of type is used throughout, "contents" being indicated by indentation instead of by the use of nonpareil. This volume, with the second part, noted below, though bearing imprint date of 1903, has just been sent out.

— Finding list of books except fiction; with author and subject indexes. Denver, March, 1903. 608 p. Q.

A D. C. classed list, title-a-line. It may be

noted that fiction in foreign languages is included in this list instead of in the separate fiction list; and that though the fiction list by its title includes also "books for the young," we find in this volume Hans Andersen's fairy tales, in both German and American editions, while his novels only are given in the fiction list. Similar confusion is to be observed under Hawthorne, and in other cases.

IOWA L. COMMISSION. Check list of the publications of the State of Iowa; with an index to the Iowa documents; prep. under the supervision of the Iowa Library Commission, as authorized by the executive council of Iowa; Lavinia Steele, compiler. Des Moines, 1904. 65 p. O.

Once more Iowa comes to the front in the matter of state bibliography. Miss Steele's list covers all the state documents of Iowa and such territorial series as were continued in statehood, and has been made as complete as the sources of information allowed. The arrangement is simple, the list easy of consultation; a single alphabet of departments, institutions, etc., under each of which its own publications are tabulated chronologically, with references to the volumes of Iowa documents in which they may be found. No attempt is made to give full title-pages, but the attention given to details in the matter of dates, which is quite as important, makes this list of great value to all who have any occasion to refer to the documents of Iowa. Historical summaries, a list of miscellaneous publications, and a general index, enhance its worth.

Seven years ago Mr. R. B. Hayes compiled a list of Ohio publications for the library commission of that state; and the fact that the present list also is not a private enterprise but is officially authorized by the state of Ohio is significant and encouraging. Following so soon after the inauguration of the state historical society's plan for a complete state bibliography by biennial periods, of which the first part, by Miss Budington, was recently noticed in these columns, it adds to the evidence that in Iowa there is a realization of the importance of preserving an accurate record of the state archives. Ohio and Iowa have set an example that other states will do well to follow.

JOLIET (Ill.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains a special reading list (5 columns) on George Washington.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains the second part of Miss Hasse's elaborate and careful "List of books and some articles in periodicals in the New York Public Library, relating to political rights, constitutions and constitutional law." This section deals with "Foreign constitutions," including 58 country divisions, and covering 37 pages. After France, Germany and Great

Britain the commonwealth of Australia appears to have called forth the greatest amount of political and constitutional literature. So much of the material presented in this list is contained in public documents and official publications, obscure or not readily accessible, that it is in large measure a record of sources, of great value to students or investigators.

OSTERHOUT F. L. *Bulletin* (Wilkes Barré, Pa.) for February contains a good special list on "Books and bookbinding."

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains short reference lists on American inter-oceanic canal and railway projects, Trade unions; Japan; Russia in Asia.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains two short reading lists on Abraham Lincoln and George Washington.

The SOMERVILLE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February has a short special reading list on China and Japan.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. N. Y. State Library, *Bulletin* 85, Legislation 20: Digest of governor's messages, 1903, including related topics in President's message, Ap. 1, 1902, to Ap. 1, 1903; ed. by R. H. Whitten, sociology librarian. Albany, 1903 [1904]. 263 p. O. 25 c.

Bibliography.

BERGENGREN, Ralph. Boswell's chapbooks and others. (In *The Lamp*, Feb., 1904. 28: 39-44) il.

The illustrations are from the chapbooks in the collection of Harvard University Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE du théâtre alsacien, et biographie des principaux auteurs; par J. Musculus. Strasburg, Noiriél, 1903. 1+30 p. 8°.

This forms part of the bibliography of the Alsatian drama compiled by Henri Schoen. (330-41 p. pors. and il. 8°.)

DESERTS. Coville, Frederick Vernon, and Macdougall, Daniel Trembly. Desert botanical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution. (Carnegie Inst. publication, no. 6.) Washington, published by the Carnegie Institution, November, 1903. 4+58 p. O.

Bibliography of deserts, with class divisions, General, Climate, Soil, Water, p. 46-58; prepared by William Austin Cannon.

NAPOLEON I. Fournier, August. Napoleon the first: a biography; translated by Margaret Bacon Corwin and Arthur Dart Bis-

sell; ed. by Edward Gaylord Bourne. New York, Henry Holt & Co, 1903. 18+836 p. 12°.

Pages 745-788 contain an annotated bibliography, arranged according to the chapter headings. The arrangement of this bibliography is most unsatisfactory, but its subject matter is of some importance.

NOSTRADAMUS-BIBLIOGRAPHIE, bearb. von T. Kellen. (In *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Jan. 28, 1904. p. 918-921.)

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING. Peet, William H. Bibliography of publishing and book-selling. (In *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 30, Feb. 20, 1904. 10th series. 1: 81-83, 142-143.)

This annotated bibliography deals mainly with works published in Great Britain and the United States. It does not include works on literary history or memoirs, with a few prominent exceptions, like Boswell's Johnson, Lockhart's Scott, and Trevelyan's Macaulay. Works on printing and the production of books, and works on copyright and book-collecting are not included systematically, but only as they contain matter bearing on the main subject. Neither are works on the freedom of the press, libel or prosecutions for publishing blasphemous or seditious books systematically included. These first two instalments include A to Curwen, and it is at once evident that the compiler is not very familiar with the American literature on this subject.

The *Review of Reviews* in its March number prints a "Select bibliography of the Far East; a list of authoritative recent books on Russia, Japan, China, and Korea." It includes 91 titles.

The series of "Our birthday portraits" in the *English Illustrated Magazine* contains in the February number short bibliographies of the following persons: George Meredith, Richard Garnett, Frederick James Furnivall, and the conclusion of the bibliography of Henry Austin Dobson.

INDEXES.

BULLETIN of the New Hampshire public libraries; Sept., 1903-June, 1904, new ser., v. 4, nos. 3, 4, v. 5, nos. 1, 2: Index to *Granite Monthly*, v. 1-34. [Concord, New Hampshire Public Library Commission, 1904.] 136 p. O.

A detailed index, giving authors, titles, portraits, and pictures of state or historic interest, in one alphabet; compiled by Otis G. Hammond. It will, of course, have special usefulness in New Hampshire libraries, where files of *The Granite Monthly* make a reference work of local importance.

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 4

SCHOOL NUMBER

APRIL, 1904

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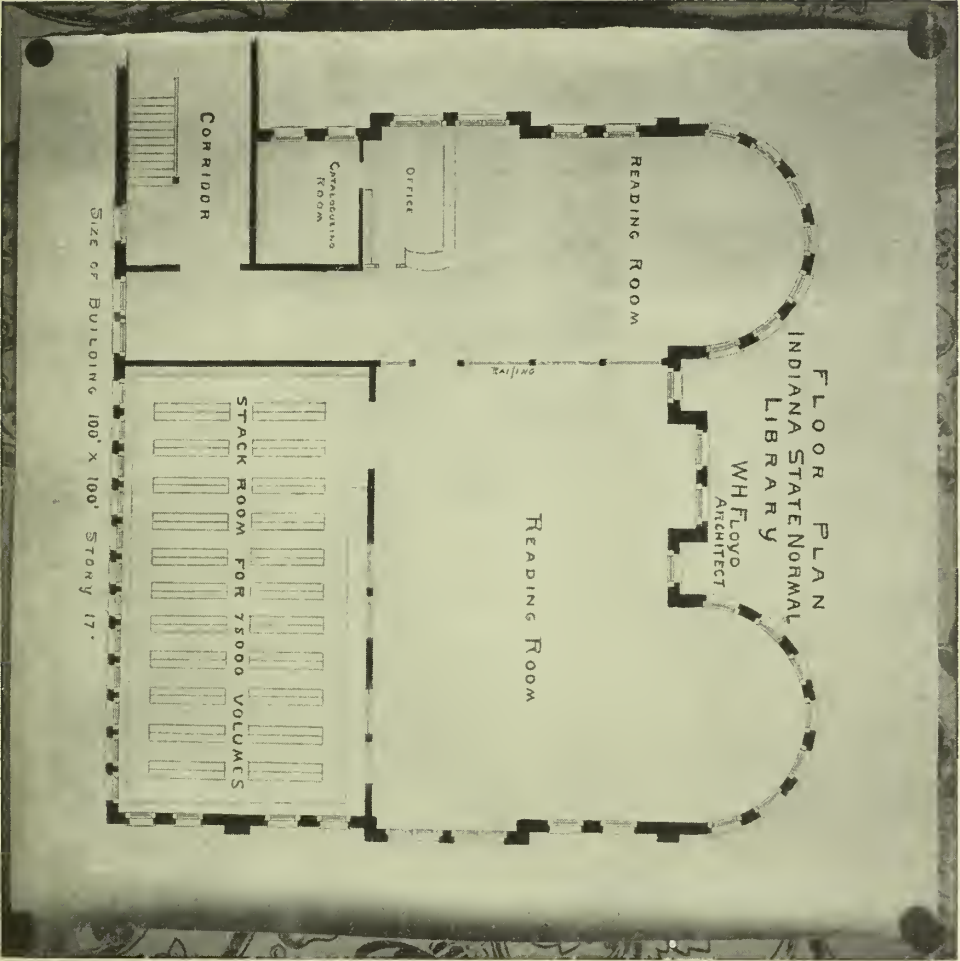
British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—*in re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1904.



FLOOR PLAN
INDIANA STATE NORMAL
LIBRARY

W. FLOYD
ARCHITECT

READING ROOM

READING ROOM

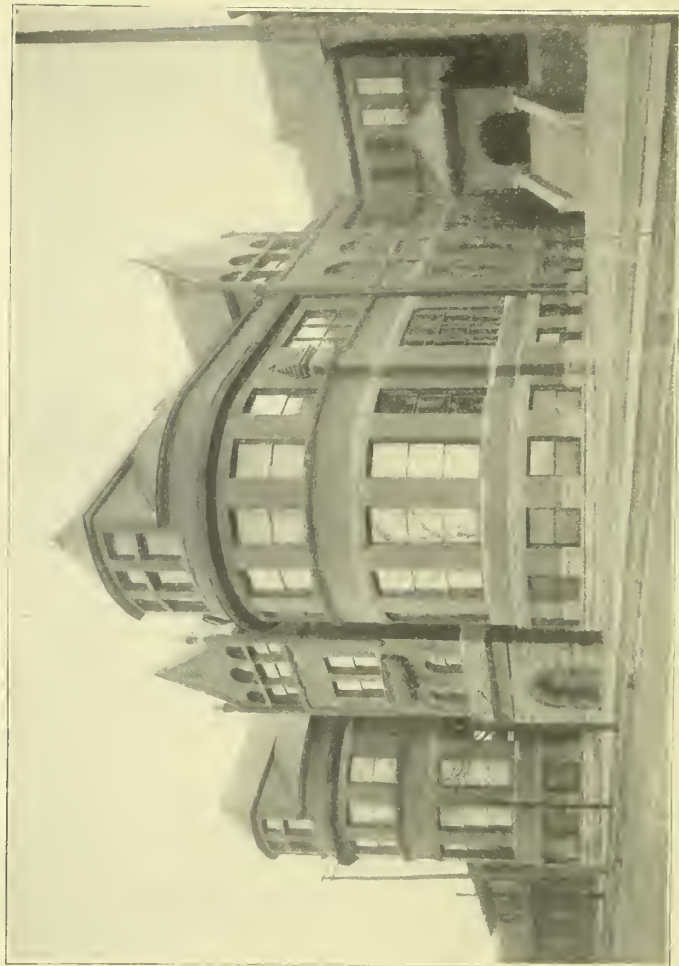
OFFICE

CARD CATALOGING
ROOM

CORRIDOR

STACK ROOM FOR 7500 VOLUMES

SIZE OF BUILDING 100' X 100' STORY 17.



LIBRARY OF INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, TERRE HAUTE.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 29.

APRIL, 1904.

No. 4

THAT the present is the tenth annual School Number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is a fact that naturally suggests a backward glance over the development of that form of library activity rather vaguely known as "relations with the schools." In large measure this development has been experimental, and even in ten years no uniform method has been devised for the use of the public library by the public school. But the importance of such use is an accepted doctrine, and its promotion has become one of the chief objects of the public library. Any study of library reports for a year will show how general is the supply of selected books for school use either in the class room or for home circulation among the pupils; the granting of special privileges to teachers; the reservation of books for consultation by pupils at the library; the maintenance of small branch libraries in high schools; and similar methods that a decade ago were matters of cautious innovation among a few libraries. Within the past four months five of the leading library associations have given entire sessions to the discussion of co-operative work with the schools, and there is hardly an association, state or local, that does not each year give this subject a prominent place upon its program. Indeed, if the support of teachers and school authorities were as readily secured as the facilities of the libraries have been freely offered, co-operation with the schools would be no longer an open question; but from the beginning the burden of initiative and effort has rested upon the libraries.

It is worth while, therefore, again to emphasize the advantage that general and systematic use of a public library must give in school work. To teachers and to pupils alike ready access to suitable books means an illumination of dull subjects and a freeing of the individual mind to weigh and correlate information for itself. The provision of textbooks or "supplementary reading" within narrow lines is a school function; for the library there is a broader field in the supply of the

literature that is most truly a part of education, because it is part of the world's common heritage of beauty and wisdom and pleasure. Through the library the school can bring its pupils to share in this heritage, strengthening the foundations of education it has so short a time to lay and giving the best beginnings of the structure of self-education that must later rise upon them. As teachers come generally to realize this, and to recognize the value of such work as is described elsewhere by Miss Leavitt and Miss Wait, "co-operation with the library" will become one of the essential features of school work, and the help so willingly extended by librarians will be made still more effective.

ARRANGEMENTS for the model library that is to be a feature of the A. L. A. exhibit at St. Louis are outlined in a report just submitted by Mr. Crunden to the committee having this matter in charge. Space for the proposed library has been secured in the Missouri state building, and the Missouri Commission has appropriated \$3500 for the necessary fittings, not including the technical equipment. A two-story stack with a capacity of 12,000 books is to be installed, and it is expected that the books recorded in the revised "A. L. A. catalog" will form the basis of the collection to be shown. The library will be conducted practically as a branch of the St. Louis Public Library, and besides the provision for reference and reading room use a small duplicate collection will probably be maintained as a circulating department, to illustrate methods. Although following essentially the plan of the "A. L. A. library" at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, the model library at St. Louis should be able to represent much more effectively than could then be done the advantages and facilities of a well-equipped public library, though on a miniature scale. Its usefulness ought to be twofold—in bringing approved appliances and equipment to the attention of librarians and in giving to the sight-seeing public a practical illustration of the work of the modern public library.

It is of vital importance to the cause of education that both schools and libraries should be kept free from political influence, and librarians and teachers alike should be alert in helping to create and maintain a public opinion which will make direct or indirect control of education by "politics" impossible. It is to be feared that the "unification" plan in New York has been perverted by the politicians to give them increased control over the state school system, and political manipulation in Pennsylvania is already showing its fruits. The "ripper" bill, providing a new form of charter for cities of the second class in that state, practically classifies libraries as "public works," and in Allegheny City the removal of Mr. Stevenson from the Carnegie Library by the Director of Public Works has been followed by an appointment which is not suspected to have other than political motive. It is often desirable that new blood should be brought into the library profession by recruiting its ranks with men whose proved executive ability compensates for the lack of technical training, and such appointees are always cordially welcomed by their fellow-members of the profession. It is to be hoped that the Allegheny appointee may prove to be of this class, but the method and motive of his appointment indicate otherwise.

THE meeting at Atlantic City was made especially interesting by the important incidental discussion as to library periodicals. Mr. Fletcher outlined a plan for the issue by the Publishing Board of a periodical bulletin devoted to the evaluation of current books, and Mr. Dana proposed the publication directly by the American Library Association of a periodical which should be sent, at a nominal price or preferably free, to libraries throughout the country, or made a perquisite of membership in the Association. The Publishing Board has long looked forward to printing from time to time reading lists and special bibliographies—and something of this sort the Carnegie endowment may make possible. But a periodical which should make adequate evaluation of current book production would demand an editor, a staff, and other resources, requiring several times the present Carnegie income, aside from the difficulty of issuing any specialist evaluation with the necessary promptness. Mr. Dana's plan

for a library periodical, free or at a nominal cost, would also require large endowment or a substantial increase in A. L. A. membership fees. His estimate of the possible library *clientèle* in the country which such a periodical could effectively reach is as far from the facts as is his statement regarding the circulation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. But to this subject we shall return with frank statement in an issue of the JOURNAL other than the School Number. For the LIBRARY JOURNAL itself we will say meantime only that it can neither plead guilty to being "tinged with commercialism" nor accept the undue praise given it in the same discussion—for its conductors have tried simply to do their honest best to help in library progress without realization or expectation of pecuniary return adequate to the work involved, and they more than others are sensible of the limitations of their work and of their imperfect realization of their own ideals for the JOURNAL.

Communications.

POOLE'S INDEX.

CIRCULARS and correspondence emanating from the present publishers of the "Cumulative index" and allied publications seem to be giving rise to some misapprehension as to the future issues of Poole's Index. It is only just to the many users of this work to assure them that there is no intention to make any change in its plans. So far as can be foretold, its five-year supplements will be regularly issued as heretofore, and a supplement to the Abridgment, covering the years 1900-1904, will also be issued next year.

It should be observed that many important periodicals, of which middle-sized libraries have, or are likely to secure, sets, are indexed only in the Poole series of indexes and that no other index covers the contents of entire sets. Any comparison based on the number of periodicals included and number of years covered will show that these indexes are not only much more comprehensive than others, but also much cheaper. Their production at such prices has been made possible by the constant collaboration of some fifty librarians, and it is certainly in the interest of all our libraries that this co-operative undertaking be maintained, and receive, in its various parts, the support necessary to the continuance of the scheme as a whole. It may be added that the "Annual literary index," while issued from the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, is really a part of the Poole's Index series, the latter being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AMHERST COLLEGE LIBRARY { W. I. FLETCHER.
Amherst, Mass.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

BY CHARLES B. GILBERT, *New York City.*

EDUCATION is a continuous, vital process. It begins with the first dawn of consciousness, and ends, if ever, only with the cessation of conscious life. The great educative force which, plus that very uncertain quantity known as inheritance, really determines what each person is and shall be—is environment. This, however, is vague, general, a matter of chance, and may be good or evil, so that even the least civilized human beings do not depend entirely upon its effects, but seek to direct educative influences during the period of infancy at least.

To reinforce the vague education of environment, civilization has found it wise very carefully and specifically to direct education in childhood to the end that it may be good and not evil. Usually the directed education has stopped with childhood. It has aimed to send forth into life the young reasonably well equipped to meet its problems, with a comfortable, but foolish, faith that environment will then take care of them. But environment is a dangerously erratic and unreliable foster parent, and efficiency in life seems to have been determined by the law of the survival of the fittest, rather than by the education of all to their best. So the question has arisen—cannot some educational means be devised through which the child's interests in higher things, aroused in school, may be made continuous; may serve as a guiding thread in that educational labyrinth known as environment?

Perhaps the greatest single benefit conferred upon a child by school education is his introduction to books. If this introduction can be extended into acquaintance, and acquaintance deepened into love, and love be made discriminating and a taste for the best created, there is laid the foundation for happiness and spiritual prosperity. The child is given a source of ideals; a guide through the blind passages of life.

This desirable end is not to be accomplished by means of text-books, however excellent, nor are the few good books for supplementary use to be found in the average school suf-

ficient. To learn to love books, to test books, and to be prepared to use books successfully, the child must have books and plenty of them. For the average boy and girl in school this can only be secured through the public library. Here is the needed connecting link between the higher intellectual and spiritual life of the school and that of the larger world. The library habit formed in school is likely to be a source of ceaseless blessing through life.

The movement now so strong and growing in force so rapidly is one of the most significant and promising educational movements of this educational age. The followers of the comparatively new profession of the librarian are accomplishing no greater good than through the intelligent and earnest support and direction they are giving to this department of their work, and the teachers, though somewhat slowly, are awaking to its importance. The librarians rightly regard their work as educational, and as a twin sister of that of the teacher. It is gradually dawning upon the other twin that she is not an only child.

Indeed, when we recall that of the years of legal infancy less than one-third are school years for the average child, and that the school years consist of little more than one-half of the days, and that the school days are composed of only about one-fifth of the hours, we see how very small a fraction of the time of the average child is devoted to school work, and the rest of the time, if possibly we except the hours of sleep, is all education, so that the little sister, School, appears very little indeed compared with the great stepmother, Environment. And it is possible that the other twin, the library, may, with proper direction, come to be really of more consequence than the school. If the library can be so co-ordinated with the school as to direct the reading out of school hours, the influence upon the life of each child will be beyond computation.

Let us take for granted that the library and school must work together, and consider briefly in a very practical way some of the things that may be done.

In the first place, their work must be differentiated. They do not cover the same territory and to attempt to do so is sheer waste of time. Libraries should not furnish school books, nor should schools, if libraries are available, attempt to supply children with general literature. I do not think it wise even for schools and libraries to be under the same legal management, but the two must co-operate, must supplement each other.

Granting, then, that the library should not in any way transgress the recognized and established work of the school, what can it do to supplement that work? That is, what should the children get from the public library?

First: They should get an acquaintance with an abundance of good books; such books should be easily accessible, carefully selected, but not too minutely selected. It is a serious mistake for librarians or for teachers to attempt to force upon their classes specific books. A much better way is to offer a variety, merely taking the precaution to see that none are bad. These books should be along various lines. There should be books to which the teacher can refer the children as supplementing the text-books; supplementary books in history and geography, and in particular, books giving the literary aspect of technical subjects studied in the class-room, such as nature and geography and history, and especially books of general literature. Such books should be abundant, varied, and easily available.

Second: The children should get from the public library, through this abundant supply of accessible books, a love for books; a sufficient love to prompt them to make an effort to get them, and discriminating judgment leading them to choose and read good books.

Third: They should get familiarity with the library itself. They should acquire the library habit; it should become easy and natural for them to go to the library for the supplying of their various intellectual wants. They should know where different desirable things are and what the processes are by which access to them may be obtained. A canvass of the intelligent citizens of any community would show a most surprising ignorance of the uses of a public library; of how to get books; how to look up matters that are obscure; how to satisfy intellectual and

æsthetic wants when the means are at hand and plentiful. This prevailing ignorance should all be removed through the co-operation of the public school and the public library, so that to the next generation the use of the public library may be perfectly simple and natural.

If these three things are given the children as a result of such co-operation as we are discussing to-day, the next generation will be vastly superior to this, in both the quantity and the quality of the reading done. Most people who read poor books do so because their taste has not been cultivated, or because they have not been sufficiently interested in good literature to care to make the effort necessary to get good books. I hold that it is just as easy, through the use of the library in connection with the schools, to have the children read good books as bad books.

As a parenthesis, I would like to suggest here the error that it seems to me some of our librarians are making in endeavoring to force upon their readers, particularly upon young readers, books which are doubtless good, but which fail to interest them. The process of cultivating taste, as you all know better than I, is a very slow one, and the old educational maxim—"From the known to the unknown"—should become a library maxim. The censorship of library books should not be too severe.

Now, how are these desirable things to be accomplished? There seem to be two prevalent methods advocated by prominent librarians who are interested in this particular subject. One is that of taking books from the libraries to the schools and supplying the needs of the children there, making the teachers assistant librarians. This certainly has some advantages: It is easier to direct the reading of children into specific channels and to see that they have the books they need, and it saves the children the trouble of going to the library, which would doubtless keep some of them from getting the books at all. But it has a very grave disadvantage, it seems to me, and that is that the children, while getting the reading habit, are not getting the library habit. They come to look upon the school as not only an institution for giving them instruction in various subjects, but as a source of supply of certain specific wants which really are supplied by

another agency. There is danger that the children who have become interested in reading the books furnished by libraries through the teachers, many of them, when they leave school, will find the embarrassment attendant upon making the acquaintance of the public library great enough to deter them from going often and that the reading habit already formed will decline, or that the boys and girls will take up the poorer literature that is available in cheap forms and not go on as they should to better things.

Thus the library, while with the best motives in the world it is supplying the wants of the children and cultivating taste, is doing too much and is in reality interfering with the success of its own work later. What we want as the result of the co-operation of the library is not merely the children in the schools reading many books, but boys and girls who have left school still reading many books and regarding the library as the legitimate successor of the school as a source of intellectual and spiritual supply.

The other plan, which is, so far as I can gather, more general, is that of supplying the schools with library cards which are distributed to the children, the teachers acting as friends and advisers in the selection of books. The furnishing of these cards is supplemented in various ways by bulletins giving the names of books and descriptions of the working of libraries, so that the children are in every way encouraged from the very start to use the library to supply their need for books. This has the advantage that it is cultivating the library habit. The children come to look upon the library as a friend; are made familiar with its various departments, and know how in the library to get their wants supplied, and when they leave school they are pretty likely to continue to use the library, and so perhaps the greatest good is done, at least to some.

The plan suffers from this disadvantage—that the children will not always get all the books they want or need. The distance to the library from their homes is so great in many cases, necessitating the cost at least of car-fare, that many children will go without books rather than bear this expense, and often the special need for certain books to illustrate and amplify the work of the class will have passed before the children have se-

cured the books. All this is discouraging. Undoubtedly if the books could be furnished directly in the school room children would read more. The teacher could say to the children of a class when studying a certain subject, "You will find further matter on this subject in these books here," and the children would take them and read them.

There is, in connection with this, a still greater disadvantage: the earnest children, those who are already fond of reading, will, in most cases, overcome the obstacles and will get the books from the library. They will become fond of going to the library and will avail themselves of the larger selection there possible, but the children who most need the stimulus will go without the books rather than persist in the effort until the taste has been formed. The most important work, perhaps, in schools as well as libraries, is to be done with the children whose homes furnish no incentives to reading or study, and whose intellectual caliber is not very large. These are the people who will never acquire the reading habit and will never learn to use the library unless they learn in school, and these are the ones who are discouraged by the distance and the cost.

How shall these difficulties be obviated? I believe by a combination of the two plans, of which I will speak later. But in addition to this much can be done and much is now done continually by the best librarians. The teachers themselves can do much by continually calling attention to the possibilities of the library and to the good things to be found there, and the library can help by supplying the schools with special lists of books relating to the different subjects in which the children are interested and by seeing that the books are available when the children call for them. Even in those schools in which there are no school libraries of any considerable extent, it is well to have a place, or places, where bulletins are found and all needed information. Such a place should be either in every school room, say, a particular corner, or at certain central points throughout the building, made attractive by a supply of library material and sample books.

One of the most useful helps to the schools is frequent visitation by people connected with the library, who explain to the children how the library is to be used, what it offers, and

perhaps even more important, make them familiar with some face which they will recognize when they go to the library. This instruction should not be limited to the children. The teachers themselves, like other adults, frequently are quite ignorant of what a library contains and how to use it. Librarians, in conjunction with school superintendents, can arrange for meetings of teachers in which the librarian or some of his assistants gives definite instruction to the teachers regarding the library. Such meetings would better be held at the library.

Another method, and one almost necessary at the outset, is the taking of classes to the library by their teachers, where they are shown about by some library official and made acquainted with the building, its various rooms, the kinds of books it possesses, and the different ways of getting access to them. If a teacher takes her class once or twice to the library and kindly assistants show them interesting things, the probability is that large numbers of the children will go back again when they want some book, or when they want to find out some fact.

Loans of special collections of books sent to the school for a short time and of pictures, both for their artistic interest and because they illustrate some subject that the children are studying, all tend to stimulate an interest in the library.

We must not forget that the co-operation of the library with the school has two distinct motives. One is, to furnish the children who are in school with reading matter and have them read it at the time. The other, and perhaps the most important motive, is to develop the reading and library habits so that when the children leave school they will surely return to the library for pleasure and profit.

In my judgment, the sole, or even the extreme use of either of the two methods which seem to prevail generally, is a mistake. They must be combined in proper and varying proportions. For quite young children, and especially for children who have not yet become much interested in reading, there should be libraries furnished to the schools; books supplied to every room which the children can take home; books carefully selected by the teacher and the librarian, interesting and stimulating and helpful to the rest of the work in the schools.

But this is a mere beginning. Stopping here is stopping too soon. Gradually, in connection with the use of the various methods of which I have spoken, the children should become accustomed to go to the library. Their wants should not all be met by the library furnished to the school. More and more as they advance in grade and become interested in reading they should be sent to get what they want from the library. It is very important when this is done that the library people meet them properly and see that their wants are supplied, so that they will come again.

I believe that by a combination of the two methods, furnishing books when necessary and gradually persuading children to go to the library for their books, the two objects can be accomplished. Of course it is taken for granted that every school shall contain a large supply of what we commonly call "reference" books, but there are many of these that are expensive and cannot be furnished to each school, so that every library should contain rooms especially devoted to children, where teachers can take classes for the study of particular subjects from rare and expensive books, pictures and atlases, or where the children can go by themselves and find able and willing assistants to help them in the use of these more elaborate library appliances.

The children's room of every library is coming to be regarded as the most important room, and rightly. It should be an attractive place where the children live a comparatively free life among books, where they "actually smell leather," to use James Russell Lowell's phrase. The assistants should not be too officious, but should be helpful. Children should be left to mouse for themselves, so long as they do no harm, or unless they are evidently wasting time to such an extent as to lose interest or really feel the need of help. The assistants should merely watch for the psychological moment and give the needed help.

No definite instructions can be given regarding this point; it is a matter of sense and sensitiveness. Children who have no definite wish need sometimes to be guided to something by skilful questioning, and children who know what they want should have it unless it is bad, and then sometimes a skilful librarian can turn the child's fancy, which is a mere whim, into a better channel.

The essential things to bear in mind are that children who go to the library should be made welcome; should learn to like the place; should find that some definite wants are supplied there, and yet should realize that it is a place of business. They should never go away feeling disappointed, but should often go away with a better choice and a better book than last time.

The relation of teachers to librarians is a very important matter. Needless to say that they should be on good terms, and more, they should be mutually complementary. It is not necessary for teachers to become trained librarians, nor for librarians to take courses in a normal school, but each should know something of the work of the other and should feel that reference may be made to the other with entire confidence. Teachers should attempt to create an appetite for books furnished

only by the library, and librarians should seek to gratify the appetite created by the teachers. Librarians should endeavor to ascertain what the schools need, and the teachers should be anxious to tell them. If they work together in this way the amount of technical work to be done by each can be greatly reduced, and yet the effect secured. Children will be supplied with the books that they need to supplement their school work and also to fill in the spare time devoted to reading, and at the same time the children will be gradually acquiring the habit of going to the library for what they want, so that by the end of the grammar grades they will have become library habitués and the necessity for taking books to school in considerable quantities for distribution will have entirely ceased, and thus the teacher will help the librarians in their work of helping the children.

CAN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BE MUTUALLY HELPFUL? *

BY GEORGE H. TRIPP, *Librarian New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library.*

To the question, Can the public library and the public school be mutually helpful? I can conceive but one answer. For so long as children grow up to be men and women needing the advice and solace of books, the library must look to the public school as its chief source of supply for future clients. And any help it can render the schools will react favorably upon the library in fitting its future readers for intelligent use of library facilities, while the school must look to the library for work supplementary to school studies, and as to a reservoir of material to be drawn on at will. The action is reciprocal and mutually beneficial.

It only remains for us to show how library and school can be helpful. I do not wish to theorize, but from the personal standpoint of an old teacher and a young librarian, to point out how each can supplement the work of the other, and avoid any possible chance of friction.

What can the schools do?

The teacher should know in general what the library contains, especially on the subjects taught in her classes—she should see the librarian, explain fully what she wants, be importunate if necessary, insist on knowing the material on hand; complain from lower to higher authority if she does not get help, and exhaust the resources of the library if need be. But a personal acquaintance with the library is vitally necessary. She should, if intending to send groups of children to the library for help, send in advance the subjects on which help is needed, giving time for preparation, so avoiding disagreeable delays.

Children should be taught something about the use of books, how to open them properly, the difference between table of contents and index, the importance of the date, the imprint, etc., how to open a book of reference with economy of time at somewhere near the right place at first opening, not as I have sometimes seen in dictionary work, open at A and turn page by page to M. Teachers should stimulate pride in getting to the right place in the fewest turnings of leaves. They should show

*Address before Massachusetts Library Club, Jan. 28, 1904.

children, or ask the library officials to show them, how to use a catalog. We do not realize how even older people sometimes wonder where Q is when a catalog drawer is marked "Pu-Ra."

It is extremely good practice for teachers to ask pupils to prepare from memory lists of their text-books, authors, date, etc. From actual experience in the school-room, I think the best examinations are those with books open, where children are allowed to consult books freely, citing author, title, page, paragraph, etc., in their answers. No better practice for library users could be devised.

In the use of library privilege, there must be some self-restraint and altruism; otherwise the result is that some teachers' in their excessive zeal carry off everything in sight at the library bearing on their pet subject, then send children to the library for material after they have taken out everything of value.

Most important of all, when the child is sent to the library for something on China, let us say, he must have a definite idea whether it is porcelain or people he is in quest of. He must have clear ideas of what he wants. "Have you anything in the library on circus maxims?" one inquires. Our first thought is of the bright sayings of clowns in the sawdust arena, but a moment's thought sends us to the shelves of early Rome, and the Circus Maximus satisfies the not too eager student. Just as the sound for the sense impelled a pupil to say "poetry is hens," so a student of Irving inquires for the "Adventures of Isabel Crane," and another inquires for the book "Acute digestion," a book by the same author as the book just returned. The author is found to be Dumas, and the Acute Digestion is cured by "Chicot the jester."

Children should be stimulated to get things for themselves, not ask for too much assistance. One fact gained alone is better than the gift of one hundred facts. A fact pointed out on page 56 of vol. 2 is in itself merely an unrelated fact; the finding of the statement or thought is the best thing about it.

What can the library do?

We can prepare lists, short ones are best, of supplementary books bearing on school subjects. We can group such books together on accessible shelves.

We must exercise care in selecting books, that they are suitable to age, grade, and apparent intelligence of children.

We must bear in mind that one or two good books are better than twelve indifferent ones; that in science late books, in literature and history early ones, are usually to be preferred.

Most important of all, while for busy and mature adults we must be ready to find the page, paragraph, exact item they are in search of, for children we must encourage self-help. Provide the book or books, when called for, volunteer help to even a wistful expression as to a diffident call for help, but don't find page, paragraph, and exact line. Help enough but not too much, else you are counteracting the effects of the teaching of the schools.

Be prepared to visit the schools once in a while, and get material for future work. Keep in touch with the course of study, anticipate the wants of teachers, allow them as many books as they want consistent with the demands of others. Encourage their confidence. The library should preserve its dignity, yet breathe forth help and cordiality. Don't intrench yourself behind your information desk and wait for people to ask questions. They often dislike to make advances upon your dignified isolation. Again they have a certain *amour propre* which keeps them from displaying their ignorance. You should volunteer assistance. It is surprising how well such offers are received. Form yourself into a Watch and Ward Society that shall be efficient, yet not obnoxious. One of the delightful experiences in library work is the pleasant and what seems unduly grateful spirit in which assistance is received by seekers after information in the library.

Much could be said on the higher use of books by school children, on the impulse towards reading books of literary merit which can be and often is imparted to the youth of our schools. Nothing is more important. For if you teach children how to read and not show them what to read you put a dangerous weapon within their grasp. A writer in the *Athenæum* says "Imagination is often a safer guide to reality than facts." The natural child and his wants must be studied. It is a fact that popular writers for boys know their patrons. In thirty-six books of Oliver Optic which I recently examined, over thirty begin with a conversation, instead of the description of a landscape or the propounding of a maxim. In the "Confessions of a dime novelist" written for the *Bookman* two years ago the same device was acknowledged as part of the

machinery. The child's interest is awakened before he is aware of it. The rest is easy.

Children are expert critics. They detect shams. Mr. George Iles says that people like to read works of those who have done something. "Illustrious commanders from Julius Cæsar to General Grant have demonstrated that the pen is never mightier than when the sword has been laid down that the pen might be taken up." Again children are suspicious of reading that which they are told is good for them. Better the tactics of Tom Sawyer who by diplomatic reserve received willing aid in whitewashing the fence. Some one has said that youth are indisposed towards authors who depict "young creatures who pause before every attractive caper lest they get their feet wet and lose their chance of going to heaven."

The healthy, normal child must be studied; where his tendencies are wrong they should be corrected; where right, encouraged and developed. To the complaint that there is no time in an overburdened curriculum, let me

cite from a proposed course of study put into certain schools of Connecticut about twelve years ago, with the comment that some things can be done as well as others, and with very much more reason. In this proposed course grade five was supposed to study Hydrostatic press, capillarity, Bramah's press, siphons, oxidation, spontaneous combustion, deoxidizing power of carbon, fossils, protozoans, foraminifera, etc., and for reading, "Marmion," Declaration of Independence, Webster's Orations at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument, and at its completion, Shaler's "Geology" as a side dish. Grade six read "Ben Hur" and "Enoch Arden," studied nitric acid, nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, sulphur dioxide, convection of gases, infusoria, registrars of voters, tax lists, legal qualifications of voters. How much better than such overcrowding would be even Dr. Stanley Hall's nine years of ignorance of book learning with opportunities for oral instruction in slang, which he advocates as a "culture study." How much better still to cultivate an enduring taste for good reading!

SOME OLD FORGOTTEN SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

BY ELIZABETH G. BALDWIN, *Librarian of Bryson Library, Teachers College, New York City.*

"Those authors therefore are to be read at school that supply most axioms of prudence, most principles of moral truth and most materials for conversation, and these purposes are best served by poets, orators and historians."—DR. JOHNSON.

MANY suggestive and interesting statements have been made at various times concerning various kinds of school libraries, but there is one type which, in my opinion, has not attracted the attention it deserves.

In tracing the origin and gradual development of the library which is found in many of our public schools and also in our best private schools of to-day, with its fine equipment of from eight to ten thousand volumes representing the best and most modern literature in all departments of knowledge, one cannot overlook the fact that this had its beginning away back in the early part of the nineteenth century, in the old-fashioned academy. "A literary and scientific institute for

both sexes," a female seminary, or a plain Latin school were the terms used to designate the same kind of an educational institution, a finishing school, so to speak, where the budding youth was carried along in the common branches of learning a little further than could be attempted in the rural schools of that time.

The statistics and other facts mentioned in this article concerning these academic libraries were gleaned from the school catalogs covering a period extending from 1825 to 1865.

These old catalogs furnish extremely interesting reading and a few quotations from them may serve to throw light on the general character of these institutions and call attention to a phraseology that seems odd when compared with the twentieth century mode of expression. The academy was a place where "the instructors endeavored to watch over the morals of their pupils with parental solicitude

and strove to inculcate the principles of polite deportment." In the constitution of one of these schools the principal is enjoined to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages and liberal arts, also "To delineate in their natural colors the deformity and odiousness of vice and the beauty and amiableness of virtue." The discipline was invariably stated to be mild but firm, "It being considered the certainty rather than the severity of punishment that deters from crime." It was the day when the female seminary flourished. The young women were instructed in English, mathematics, chronology, exegesis, the art of making and mending pens and other branches of polite learning; but all these were subordinated to what was termed the ornamental branches, which included vocal music, oil, bronze, Grecian and Oriental painting, black and polychromatic crayoning, India ink and pencil drawing, water colors, wax fruit and flowers, inlaying pearl and pellis work, each \$5 extra. In the words of one catalog "The female department of this institution is designed to at once strengthen and expand the mind and prepare it for future usefulness with the branches of refined and ornamental education which are the chief embellishments of the sex and to encourage those virtues which peculiarly adorn the female character."

Battle-door and cornella, the graces, skipping rope and the swing were the feminine recreations indulged in. "While to those who dislike these modes of exercise, the occasional ride and ramble present their inducements." In addition to these amusements may be mentioned the excitement of the weekly meetings of the literary and debating societies, of which each school boasted one or two and which usually published a periodical called the *Lesbian wreath*, the *Institute omnibus*, or some such fanciful title. In those days the school year was long, the vacation short and holidays few and far between. As in our modern schools, not only manners and morals were looked after, but even the matter of costume was sometimes prescribed. In one "Female institute" the inmates were expected to wear in winter for Sunday a dress of purple merino with white collar and white pantalets and Leghorn bonnet trimmed with scarlet. In summer a robe of white with white collar and pantalets and bonnet trimmed with sky blue. Jewelry and embroideries were prohibited, in

order "To diminish expense and restrain the ambition of extravagant display." Frequently a solemn warning is sent to the fond parent who supplies his offspring with pocket money and boxes of sweetmeats. "Boxes of indigestion," as one principal puts it, and says further in vigorous denunciation of this reprehensible indulgence on the part of his pupils, "The trick of buying cake and candy is in the first place vulgar, and, in the second, vicious. It costs more in headache (to speak of no other aches) than all things besides. It subordinates the intellectual to the animal. It keeps children babies." Another sorely tried master has still stronger opinions on the subject. He says: "The midnight oil if employed to shed light on the classic or historic page will do but a trifle toward wasting the muscle compared with its effects when it shines upon mince pies, oyster stews or candied confections."

Having taken this superficial survey of some of the features of the old time academy, *Revenons à nos moutons*.

In a recent work on some of our best known secondary schools, the gymnasium, chapel, dining hall and dormitory are fully described, while no attention whatever is paid to the library. In the same manner, in the early catalogs of these schools the library is either slighted or ignored altogether. The school announcement of to-day devotes a generous portion of its contents to a description of the library, accompanied by one or more illustrations. In the old catalog, however, it is necessary to exercise considerable patience and ingenuity to discover any mention whatsoever of this department of the institution. Sometimes it occupies a paragraph by itself in very fine print in the back of the catalog, but more frequently it is listed among numerous other advantages and special attractions, such as chemical and philosophical apparatus, maps, charts, globes, minerals, petrifications, manikins, artificial skeletons, air pumps and other facilities offered to the youthful mind in pursuit of knowledge. In one catalog a "choice library" is thoughtlessly deposited among thirteen pianos, two melodeons, one organ and a cabinet of geological specimens. When deemed of sufficient worth to call for special mention, the library is disposed of in such brief terms as "The academic library is of much value. The books are in good condi-

tion," or we are informed that "The library is fitted up in chaste and elegant style in a room 51 x 34 ft."

None of the earlier catalogs are illustrated, and in one only of the several hundred examined was found a picture of the library, which in this case bore a regrettable resemblance to a museum, with the inevitable mummy and other relics of a bygone age. The room must have exerted a most depressing effect upon all who had the temerity to enter it.

The rules and regulations governing the use of the books were not as liberal as in these days. In one institution the students could draw books on alternate Fridays, when the library was open from 8.30 to 9 o'clock in the morning for the return of books and from 3 to 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon for taking them out. Students who had any demerit marks or had not been punctual in attendance were deprived of the privileges of the library. Teachers had access at all times and could keep books out two weeks. In another school, books could be drawn from 1 to 2 o'clock every Saturday afternoon. In another, the library was accessible to students once each week and a charge of twenty-five cents for the term was paid by those who wished the privilege of taking books to their rooms, while "no charge is made for access to encyclopedias."

One institute rejoices in "A reading room receiving various papers of a literary, political and religious character open to students by paying one shilling per quarter."

Another had a reading room which contained daily and weekly papers and magazines for the use of which a tax of fifty cents a year is exacted from each student. Several years later this tax was increased to one dollar "as there is no other library fund." In another school, students could take out books every Friday afternoon and precedence in choice is in accordance with their relative scholarship during the week. Only in rare cases were the libraries open oftener than once a week.

As no definite income was provided for the support of these libraries, their growth was uncertain and irregular. In one school a small fine was imposed for any infringement of the rules or any breach of good order in the class room and the fine was appropriated to increase

the facilities of the reading room. This would seem to be a case when it was clearly justifiable "to do evil that good may come." A general statement was frequently made that "The library and apparatus will be increased from time to time" without specifying ways and means. One catalog gives the number of volumes in the library and states that "Additions are made yearly"; but for twenty-three years the same number of books is recorded, which would lead to the inference that the library statistics were not quite accurate or that a most unusual and commendable weeding out process was instituted each year. One school has "a small library which occasionally receives accessions from a few generous donors." Another catalog states that "Donations to our library are very acceptable." In another, "New and rare books selected with great care are added each year" and "An encyclopedia and scientific books were given by friends." One enterprising principal devised the ingenious method of founding a library for his pupils by asking them to lay aside for a week their candy money and apply it to the purchase of books. He considered this a far better way than spending it for sweetmeats. Sometimes as a reward he read aloud to his pupils the books thus purchased. In the constitution dated 1778 of one of our most famous secondary schools, after specific directions given to the trustees as to their powers and duties, the branches to be taught are enumerated. The master is then enjoined to give special attention to the health of the scholars and to inculcate habits of industry by encouraging manual labor, gardening, etc., "So far as it is consistent with cleanliness and the inclination of their parents." The fruit of their labor "Shall be applied at the discretion of the trustees for procuring a library or in some other way increasing the usefulness of this seminary." Thus early in our educational history were the practical results of manual training and the desirability of a school library recognized.

The collections of the library were often supplemented in various ways. In most of the schools one or more literary societies flourished, and these possessed libraries and reading rooms which were accessible to the members. An institution which is described as "a safe retreat for virtuous young men and

women" maintained two literary societies which had well selected libraries. Another school where "as many as forty pious students of the various religious denominations have been at one time" offers the use of the well selected libraries of two literary societies and "a neatly furnished hall supplied with literary periodicals." The president of one school states that his private library is accessible to the pupils. Sometimes collateral reading was encouraged by requesting students to bring with them from home such histories as they possessed, also standard poetic works, concordances, commentaries, atlases, both celestial and terrestrial, scientific works, etc. The means for making accessions to the library, then, were largely through gifts and by fees of twenty-five or fifty cents a year charged on the school bill among the extras, and reading facilities were increased by the use of the society libraries and by the few books which the pupils were able to bring from home. In one institution in order to encourage a generous impulse toward the library on the part of such pupils as owned books they are told, as a bait, that if they choose to donate to the library a book or books of standard character of the value of one dollar their names shall be inserted in the books and they will be preserved as a memorial in the years to come. The size of these libraries varies from 250 to 6000 volumes, and nothing can better express the benign attitude of the teachers toward them or the estimate in which they were held than further quotations from the school prospectus. It is said of a library containing several hundred volumes, "among all the means of culture and refinement afforded to schools none should be more appreciated than this rare and costly collection." One institute boasts of a small library for Sunday reading, "not only good books, but such good books as will be read." In regard to the character of the libraries we find that nearly all contained cyclopedias, and standard works in history, science, philology, mental and moral philosophy, biography and general literature. In one school the books were selected with reference to the needs of the instructors, whose aim it was to teach their pupils how to use a library. In another school the library had been selected with great care and afforded every opportunity for literary culture. In many

cases the library is described as "respectable," "useful," "miscellaneous," "appropriate for purposes of reference and perusal."

Reading rooms were also maintained, either separately or as part of the library, and these were supplied with daily, weekly and monthly papers, both secular and religious. The pupils of one school were not permitted to read any newspapers except those on file in the library, nor allowed any books in their possession except the Bible and Prayer-book. That habits of good reading were encouraged among pupils in those days we have indisputable evidence in a list of prizes given at the end of the year. A papier maché watch stand was presented for excellence in Latin recitation, a basket of wax fruit for English studies, while a complete set of Shakespeare was awarded for meritorious work in composition.

The attitude of the scholastic mind toward reading and books may be judged still further from the following statement copied from a catalog dated 1853: "Though larger libraries in colleges are of no great value to the pupils who have not or ought not to have much time for promiscuous reading which, in proportion to its extent, detracts from the success and value of the daily recitations, an assortment of books, if judicious, is important." In another catalog, dated 1834, we read: "A library is another species of furniture necessary to the success of a literary institution. This in colleges is always admitted, but in academies, though such extensive collections of books are not needed, yet to some extent they are equally indispensable. Works of reference . . . together with a selection in history and general literature at least, should be furnished for the benefit of teachers and students. . . . A good library not only gives a character to an institution but furnishes the means and operates as a stimulus upon the student in the acquisition of knowledge." Another catalog states that "it has a large and well selected library free of charge to all students who may thus employ profitably spare moments otherwise wasted and thus acquire a taste for reading as well as much valuable information." Another teacher expresses the opinion that if care is exercised in the selection a great variety of instructive and entertaining books may be collected, such as are calculated to facilitate the progress of more advanced students.

Because of the prevalence of the female seminary, woman's interest in books and reading attracted the attention of eminent educators of the day. The principal of one of these schools says that "the library contains the works of such authors as are most approved in female education." An article in an educational journal dated 1827 deploras the difficulties which beset the teachers in female schools because of the want of suitable books to consult. In a journal of later date we are informed that free government has restored to woman her proper rank in the creation. "It is most delightful to observe her moral and intellectual elevation by means of our primary school and female seminary and how without books . . . are the daughters of the state to obtain that knowledge which is so desirable in the character of a female?" Mentioning the fact that she is forbidden from appearing in business enterprises and debarred from all that stimulates thought and action in young men, the writer says: "Without access to books she is doomed to ignorance and incapacity, which in time will lead to mental feebleness and imbecility." Again we read that although domestic duties may prevent escape from cares and affliction, if the young woman has acquired a taste for reading she can enter at least into the pleasures of literary pursuits.

It is interesting to learn what ideas were held at that period concerning the character of books suitable for a school library, also the desirability of cultivating the reading habit in young people, and the effects, beneficial and pernicious, of establishing school libraries. The cautious and conservative element among the pedagogues of that day doubted that any good could result from such a step. They questioned the honesty of booksellers and accused them of selling, from mercenary motives, material that was calculated to poison, rather than edify, the youthful mind. They feared that books of a partisan or sectarian nature might by chance creep into these libraries, and if perused by the infantile population might excite political or religious controversies. The public of that day, it seems, prided itself on its thirst for knowledge. In its own estimation it belonged to "a reading age." Therefore how great the danger in propagating school libraries of overstimulating this thirst by encouraging the habit of too much reading and thereby inducing mental at the ex-

pense of physical and moral development. Mr. Alcott "dreaded to have school libraries the hobby of the day; it would eventually do much evil. If we open the door a flood of evil is ready to rush in." His meaning is rather vague, but he makes some dark allusion to persons who watch for opportunities to put money into their own pockets, referring probably to the aforesaid booksellers. He recommends as especially valuable for a school library the Bible, a book of fables, and an edition of "Pilgrim's progress" which has been rewritten for children minus the illustrations, particularly those representing the devil, asserting that "This personage never yet sat for his portrait and a good book like that of Bunyan should not be defaced by illustrations that must necessarily be injurious in tendency." Another book which he would like to add to the preceding and one which he thought very few knew about was "A child's book on the soul," by Gallaudet. He considered this very valuable and had found it a great favorite with his pupils. His contemporaries call attention to "the immoral and unhappy tendencies of badly selected libraries" and the doubtful utility of school libraries under any circumstances. Opposed to this conservative element were a few who advocated a small library of the best books selected perhaps by the parents. The important feature in their opinion was to read fewer books and to read them more thoroughly. There were others who were still more radical and who maintained that school libraries necessarily must exert a good influence upon the younger generation, that books could make up for deficient schools, that children could get, in a measure, an education by reading when the schools failed to give it.

Horace Mann recommended "the introduction of well selected school libraries as a means of elevating the public sentiment, alluring both the young and the old to the more substantial pleasures of the mind and to efforts of self-improvement."

The following plea is both forcible and picturesque, and although put forth over sixty years ago, its application would serve just as righteous a cause to-day: "Bell, book and candle used to be the appointed means for putting the devil to an ignominious flight, and the last two will be found sufficient for the purpose, even now, if they be used aright."

HOW TO GET AND HOW TO USE A HISTORICAL LIBRARY IN SCHOOLS.

It has long been recognized that the science department of the high school must have apparatus, and expensive apparatus, too, in order to accomplish satisfactory results; but there has been more tardy recognition of the fact that hardly less extensive equipment is needed for history if it is to mean all that it may as a culture study. For the Townsend Industrial School in Newport there is a bequest, the income of which is to be expended for tools, and the history teacher there has made requisition for historical works to be purchased from the "tool fund," and has readily secured them. But for the other history teachers there has been no such royal road to the acquisition of a library. The readiness with which the teacher is able to secure her equipment depends in large measure, of course, upon the school loyalty that exists in the town. In a city in the neighborhood of Boston there is a new high school, and former classes have made themselves responsible for the furnishing of one room. The result is a rare collection of books and pictures, statues and reliefs. In Rogers High School our main sources of supply for the historical outfit have been city funds and bequests. In addition to these there have been gifts and loans from individuals. On leaving school some pupils have left with us books that had proved useful to them during their course, and almost always we have on the reference table books that are lent to the school by members of the classes. One Newport clergyman, a man who for years had lived next door to the school, and who still loved his neighbors even though they were noisy, gave us such part of his library and pictures as would serve our purpose. The largest gift we have had is one of \$10,000, the interest of which is to be expended for the classical and historical departments. We receive a few books from the publishers, for when we introduce a new textbook we do not hesitate to ask them to present to the school any reference books they publish that may serve us in the use of their text. Our library has now reached such numbers that we have a card catalog.

But the ingenuity of the teachers has been more severely taxed in procuring the rest of the historical outfit than in securing books. We have wanted photographs, but we have never asked the city to purchase one. Of course such pictures as have been picked up abroad by the teachers have been freely used in the class-room. But in these days of inexpensive reproductions of art works we have felt that, though we cannot have photographs, we need not be without illustrative material. And it was at this point that we were able to secure the helpful co-operation of the members of the classes. We suggested, when the house-cleaning season came on, that

they should look over their magazines, and instead of throwing them away, should cut out all articles or pictures that had any bearing upon the work. And now we were embarrassed by our riches. Pictures poured in on every hand. The task of culling, classifying, and mounting proved the teacher's position to be no sinecure. Large sheets of manila board were purchased, and the pictures, large and small, have been mounted, arranged according to periods, and named. And they have proved so useful and of such interest to the classes that one is sure that this is work that pays. This collection now numbers nearly a thousand pictures. The magazine articles have been indexed and placed in portfolios. The superintendent has co-operated in our work, and has purchased all the Perry and Cosmos pictures and blue prints that we have asked for. For our purpose the blue prints issued by the Earl Thompson Company, of Syracuse, have proved the most satisfactory. Some of the pupils have bought Perry pictures for themselves, and duplicated them for the school. When the Perry and Cosmos pictures had been collected in large numbers, we found the easiest method of arranging them was in scrap-books, or in large brown envelopes with the index of the pictures contained therein written on the back of the envelope. Screens covered with green burlap of soft tone are in many of the class-rooms, and we can thus arrange art exhibits of a hundred or more pictures. It is curious to note the indifference of many of the boys as they pass the art screens, so that we have found it necessary to follow all exhibits with a quiz or test in order to secure from all the class quite definite results from this part of the work. It may be added, however, that for most of the girls this art work has proved one of the most fascinating features of historical study.

Our school collection furnished no chart of London, so a large folding map was taken from a guide-book, mounted and hung upon the wall of the history room, and is being traced on drawing paper by the pupils for their historical collections. They are working on the ground plan of Westminster Abbey in the same way from a drawing found in Baedeker and enlarged for their use. The only pretentious part of our art collection is the casts and framed pictures given to the school by the Society for School Decoration and by a few public-spirited individuals. The history teachers of the high school gave at one time a Madonna exhibit of several hundred photographs for the benefit of this school decoration fund.

Of course the history department needed maps as much as the science department needed microscopes, so the city purchased four wall maps of England, one for each room where classes in history or English are held. MacCoun's charts for ancient and modern

history are most useful. For their own use the pupils are given the *Ivanhoe* books of outline maps, or, better, the maps, on separate sheets, of the *Talisman* series. Both of these are published by Atkinson and Metzger, of Chicago, who have recently opened a Boston office. It is a real pleasure to watch the interest that the pupils take in filling in these maps. With the use of colored crayons they make a series that must prove a valuable addition to their historical outfit. In the beginner's class in English history we use D. C. Heath's outline maps of England. The pupils keep these before them in class to trace Roman roads, lines of march, or whatever the lesson may suggest. A painted board-map in outline is invaluable for showing varying boundary lines and acquisition of territory. Just now we want lantern slides, and especially material for the source method in history.

There is in Newport a subscription library in which the high school holds a share. In the free library the historical works, about 500 in number, are in a room by themselves, where the readers have access to the shelves and where a progressive librarian encourages students to make historical excursions. She has placed conspicuously upon the shelves of the children's room such histories as she thinks will interest the younger readers. Teachers are not limited in this library in the number of books they take out for school use. Much might be said concerning the co-operation of schools and public libraries. In last year's "school number" of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* Mr. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library, put clearly and forcefully the Buffalo scheme of school and library co-operation. There are three assistant librarians whose entire time is devoted to the school department. Briefly stated, this is the plan: the library furnishes to each school-room a collection of as many volumes as there are pupils in the room. These libraries are changed once during the year. The books are selected with great care to fit into the work of the pupils of the room where they are placed. Once a month a librarian visits the school, and thus his co-operation with the teacher is fostered. In addition to the loan of books, the Buffalo Library has undertaken to lend pictures to the schools. Their plan of securing the pictures is like that already described—they are magazine prints mounted on manila board. These boards are of uniform size, and, packed in stout boxes that cost six cents each, are distributed among the schools. Such thorough co-operation of library and school as Mr. Elmendorf describes is as yet an innovation in library work, but he tells us that in Buffalo the experiment is an assured success.

Just a word as to the use we are able to make of our resources. We feel, of course, the severe pressure caused by prescribed courses of study, and college requirements. But we have meant that history should be a broader

subject than any examination paper can give evidence of, and we have hoped that when, in the pupil's later life, reference is made to English history, it will recall to his mind something quite other than the green book from which his lessons were assigned, or the great maps that were pulled down from the walls before his expectant eye as the absorbing drama of English history was rehearsed before him.

In one of our history courses five hundred pages of collateral reading are required. In another the so-called laboratory method is used almost exclusively. All the books that can be procured illustrative of the period are placed on a table in the class-room, and from these the pupils develop topics assigned, or work up a period that has been given in outline in a class lecture. This method has been successful only with those classes that have already completed two or more history courses in the high school. The pupils of the fourth class take a course in English history, and here a variety of devices has been required to arouse intelligent interest in collateral work. For this class, in the room where they study, a table has been spread with the good things of history—"English history told by poets," young people's histories, pictures, scrap-books, biographies, and the more interesting of the weightier histories. A list of historical fiction is given to the class, and sometimes the reading of a certain number of books from this list is required. A record of the books read is kept by the teacher. In class special topics are assigned to individuals—a plan that seems to succeed in sending the pupils to the history tables. A simple device has been used that has lightened the labor of the teacher. It is no easy task to carry in mind all the special topics that have been assigned, so a secretary of the class is appointed, who at the beginning of the recitation places upon the teacher's desk a list of all topics and exercises due on that day. A history scrap-book is being made for the school by the teachers and students; history note-books are kept by the pupils, in which they make out their outlines and bibliographies, and to which they add any illustrative material they may have. Some of these books are most attractive. The classes are encouraged to delve among the source books, but of course at that age their judgments are too immature to render their conclusions of much value.

It is perhaps apparent that we have sought with such means as were at hand to visualize historic facts. And though there are everywhere pupils who are not responsive, and to whom history must ever remain a barren field, yet there are so many who are quickened in thought and imagination by the study that there is quite enough to stimulate the courage and enthusiasm of the teacher.

BLANCHE LEAVITT,
Rogers High School, Newport, R. I.

LIBRARY WORK IN A PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

PEDDIE INSTITUTE is a preparatory school for both sexes. They range in age from 11 to about 25 years, and we have about 200 students. The library building is attractive and well equipped. Most of the 7000 volumes were classified and cataloged at least 10 years ago. Of the books received since that time some had been classified and cataloged, some accessioned and shelf-listed, and some had been placed on the shelves without any such preliminaries.

Previous to September, 1902, the care of the library had been given to teachers whose school work necessarily took almost the entire time, and the students regarded it as little more than a place of amusement.

Last year's work was somewhat that of a pioneer, but at its end the ground was cleared, and this year I have been able to gather a little harvest with the prospect of more. The cordial co-operation of the faculty has made it possible to supplement the school work in all departments, not of course to the extent that could be desired, but the possibilities of such work are realized.

Last fall I began some systematic instruction in the use of the library. The students have their time very fully occupied, but there was a spare half hour between supper and chapel which could be utilized. I invited them in small groups and gave them very simple explanations of the classification and the catalog. The 1000 divisions of the D. C. *writ large* on sheets of wrapping paper and posted on the board called forth many questions. We made quite a game of it instead of a formal lecture or recitation, and their interest kept them within bounds. The drawers from the catalog case were spread out on the tables and there was rivalry to see who could first find the kind of card I had just described. Hunting the books on the shelves proved quite like a form of hide and seek.

Instead of giving talks at this time on reference books I am paving the way with practical examples of their use, and expect a more interested audience when this matter is taken up later. A list of questions in general information is posted every Monday on the bulletin boards in the main building and in the library. These questions are asked at the chapel service on Friday morning. Preparation for this exercise is not required, but the dread of failure before the whole school sends most of them to the library to search the encyclopædias, dictionaries, almanacs and books of reference that are placed where they can be found very readily. This plan was begun with the fear that the students would resent any more requirements, so it is very encouraging that no objections have been heard; on the contrary, many really enjoy it. These questions afford new topics of conversation at the table, and the students bring

many excellent suggestions for new ones. They seem to realize that this may be a preparation for possible civil service examinations in the future.

A borrowed collection of foreign and American picture postals was exhibited for two months, and in this way attention was called to many interesting books on descriptions and travel that had been overlooked and neglected. If a readable book can only be started it is generally passed on without further effort.

The wide window sills of the library make good places for the display of books and the various history and literature classes have special locations assigned them for their material — books, bulletins, etc.

The librarian in a school has a special opportunity to direct the attention of readers. Through the essays and orations and the questions for debate by the literary societies, the students may be lead to a wider outlook. The boy whose horizon has been limited to the farm and the hamlet may be induced to inform himself on civic betterment if this subject is assigned him as an essay, and will then spend the rest of the year wondering why he had never before noticed the many references to the subject. Last year I doubt if half a dozen of the students knew anything whatever of Stevenson. Two interesting evenings devoted to him by one of the societies have changed all that. It has been most gratifying to be thanked by students, and so realize that one has succeeded in doing a little of what I feel may be done by a school librarian.

MARIE F. WAIT,

Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY.

THE act of the Indiana General Assembly which created the State Normal School of that state was approved Dec. 20, 1865. This act defined the object of the school to be "the preparation of teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana," provided for the appointment of a board of trustees, the location of the buildings, the organization of a training school, the adoption of courses of study, and created the normal school fund for the maintenance of the institution. The city of Terre Haute, by offering substantial inducements, secured the institution, and it was opened for work Jan. 6, 1870.

The beginning of a library equipment may be said to date with the opening of the institution. This equipment then consisted of an English dictionary, together with a few textbooks contributed by some enterprising publishers. The need for more books for reference purposes was soon felt and gradually provided. Seven years later President Jones makes the statements that "There are good reference libraries in the school" and "that to

know how to use books is an important part of a teacher's education." In 1885 the general library numbered 2000 volumes, and through the munificence of Mr. Chauncey Rose, a public-spirited citizen of Terre Haute, this number was rapidly increased to 4000 volumes.

On the morning of April 9, 1888, the building of the State Normal School and all its contents, including the library, were destroyed by fire. Notwithstanding this blow, the school resumed its work in temporary quarters on the morning after the fire, and steps were soon taken towards the rebuilding of the institution by the city and state. The city immediately contributed \$50,000 and the state afterwards appropriated \$100,000, of which \$15,000 was devoted to library purposes. The building erected was in every way superior to the old, and three of the largest and best rooms were fitted up for library use.

Through the persistent efforts of President Parsons and the friendliness of the board of trustees progress was now rapid and steady, eclipsing in the development of the library all similar institutions. Heretofore the duties of librarian had been discharged by the president's secretary, who was also clerk and registrar, and for five years, 1885-1890, Miss Helen Gilbert, now Mrs. Robert Gillum, filled this difficult position. In June, 1890, Mr. Arthur Cunningham, assistant librarian of De Pauw University, was appointed to the distinct position of librarian of the State Normal School. The 5000 new books were then thoroughly classed on the Dewey system, and the work on a card catalog of authors, titles and subjects, with references and cross-references, was begun. Official catalogs were also started.

Before the special appropriation of the state legislature was exhausted a regular library fund was created by the levying of a fee of \$1 per term on each student of the school, which fee was afterwards increased to \$2. This fee, which is the only general one charged in the school, now yields an income of \$5000 annually, and is used for books, periodicals, binding and library supplies. Salaries are paid, according to the law of the state, out of the tuition fund.

In the spring of 1892 the library was made a department of instruction and the position of librarian a member of the faculty. It was justified by the actual importance and influence of the library as a factor in the work of the school. While the precedent had been established in the leading universities of the country, this was the first action of the kind in the state of Indiana, and probably no other normal school in the United States had given heretofore such recognition to its library.

The library soon outgrew the quarters provided for it; more room became a necessity, both for the storage of books and for the accommodation of readers. After some years of effort on the part of the president and trustees a handsome and commodious building was erected for the library, laboratories

and gymnasias. The building was started in the summer of 1893, but for the lack of a sufficient appropriation it was not completed until two years later. It is one hundred feet square and cost approximately \$85,000. The structure is of pressed brick, with stone and terra cotta trimmings, conforming in general style of architecture to the main building, which is late renaissance. Wide corridors connect the two buildings.

The main floor of the new building is thoroughly adapted to library use. Light, heat, ventilation, beauty and economy of administration were duly considered in the construction of these quarters. The reading-room, wainscotted and corniced in white oak and beautifully frescoed, will accommodate comfortably two to three hundred readers. The stack-room is fitted with the Green patent stack and has a capacity of 70,000 volumes. The floor covering of both the reading and stack rooms is inlaid linoleum, which is easily cleaned, durable and comparatively noiseless. The cataloging and administration rooms are of convenient size and well located.

The library on Jan. 1, 1904, contained 34,452 volumes, widely distributed as to subjects, but especially strong in pedagogical literature. Of this number about 4000 are classed as juveniles, to which the children of the practice school have access. The annual accessions since the destruction of the old library 15 years ago have averaged approximately 2300 volumes. Some 200 current periodicals in English and foreign languages are kept on file, for which the library expends annually \$500. These figures show it to be the largest normal school library, and next to the library of the Bureau of Education at Washington the largest pedagogical collection in America.

The ruling principle in the administration of the library is the freest and best use of the books consistent with the interests of all. To this end students, as well as professors and instructors, have complete access to the shelves throughout the day. Books may be temporarily used in the stack-room, where there is a long consulting counter of convenient height, or be taken into the reading-room without the formality of charging. Being primarily a reference rather than a circulating library, all books for which there is any special demand for class work are not allowed to be taken from the building during the day, but almost any book may be drawn for the night at the close of the afternoon session of the school. General reading books may be drawn for a period of two weeks and renewed any number of times, so long as there is no conflict of interests. Each student is regularly allowed to draw as many as four books, though no two can be departmental reference books of a single subject. By special arrangement, however, a larger number of books may be taken. Teachers are not limited in the number of books, and are

asked to account but twice a year for books drawn. No system of fines is employed, except for lost books, which must be replaced or cost forfeited; habitual delinquency and carelessness are made matters of discipline, the penalty being the partial or, in extreme cases, the total suspension of library privileges. The library is open on school days from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., except the noon hour, and on Saturdays from 9 to 12 a.m.

The library is a busy workshop throughout the day. Great as is the supply of books, the demand is even greater, and its resources are severely taxed in the third term of the school year, when the number of students enrolled runs considerably over a thousand. In addition to students and teachers of the normal school, about 150 children of the practice school have access to the books. Citizens of the town are also allowed reference use of the library, without the payment of the library fee—a privilege appreciated chiefly by the teachers, preachers and club members. Books are not taken from the city, except by students in daily attendance who live on the interurban lines.

As already intimated, no record is kept of the use of books within the library. The largest number of books drawn for home use in one year was 64,477, which gives an average of 300 volumes approximately for each of the 210 days of the school year. The use of books within the library is several times this number.

At the beginning of each term's work the librarian meets all the new students for instruction in the use of the library. This instruction takes the form of talks, explaining briefly: (1) the nature and use of the card catalog, the classification and shelf-arrangement of the books, the rules and regulations; (2) the use of title-pages, prefaces, indexes, tables of contents, etc.; (3) the scope and special values of the general reference books. Besides instruction of this kind, individual assistance is rendered. The library also issues a small "Circular of information," which has been found helpful in bringing about an intelligent, systematic and proper use of the books.

A. CUNNINGHAM.

EDUCATION means one thing and one only, the development of the whole nature, and to depart from that conception is an act of intellectual perfidy. The practical man who refuses to recognize education as a self-purpose, and insists that its meaning and value vary with the end in view, applies the word "education" indifferently to every species of training, not merely of the cogitative and moral faculties, but even more of the manual and mechanical. Arnold . . . adopts Plato's definition of education as the pursuit of "those studies which result in [the] soul getting soberness, righteousness, and wisdom."

W. H. Dawson's "Matthew Arnold."

BI-STATE LIBRARY MEETING AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., MARCH 18-20.

THE eighth annual joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association was held as usual at Atlantic City, March 18-20, 1904. The Hotel Rudolf was chosen as headquarters, as was the case last year, and the attendance, though somewhat less than the year before, was large and fairly representative. A meeting of the A. L. A. Publishing Board's committee on catalog rules was held, in connection with the joint meeting, and Mr. Faxon, of the A. L. A. travel committee, was present to make announcements regarding the St. Louis conference.

Mr. Robert P. Bliss, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, presided at the first session, which was called to order at 8.45 on Friday evening, March 18. Mayor Franklin P. Stoy made the address of welcome, remarking that the present was the eighth time he had performed that pleasant duty; and Mr. Alfred M. Heston, a trustee of the Atlantic City Public Library, read a paper on "The Atlantic City Public Library," which after five years of effort on the part of the women's clubs of the city is now firmly established and will this year be installed in a beautiful Carnegie building.

Owing to the pressure of professional engagements, Mr. William Nelson, corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, who was to have read a paper on "Some early printers and printing in New Jersey," was unable to attend the meeting, so this paper necessarily was omitted. Mr. Bliss thereupon called upon Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst, for a brief statement of the contemplated work of the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Mr. Fletcher responded with the statement that he had not expected nor intended to bring up this subject in the general sessions, but had merely hoped to talk over privately with individual members a plan which was under consideration by the board, in order to obtain opinions and suggestions. He said that from the time of the formation of the Publishing Board it had been a favorite idea of his own that the board should in time publish a periodical germane to its own work, and in no sense a rival to the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The governing thought should be co-operation for the benefit of libraries at large, and this periodical or bulletin should contain collections of reading lists, reviews of books, and evaluation of new literature under departments, as has been done in a more extensive manner in the annotated lists published by the board, such as Larned's "Literature of American history" and Miss Kroecker's "Guide to reference books." One of the problems of the work would be to have such reviews sufficiently up-to-date to be of use to libraries, but as the periodical became

better known it might be possible to obtain advance sheets of new books from publishers and so obviate this difficulty. Another department, and one of the most useful, would be that of notes upon forthcoming publications. This would be a great advantage to small libraries which purchase books in large lots, for example, semi-annually; to them such a periodical would be a valuable guide in making up their lists of books desired. Each issue of such a periodical might contain also a reading list on some live subject of the day. Bibliographical notes and articles, which are not in the line of either the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* or *Public Libraries*, are frequently received by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and are of sufficient interest and value to be included in the contemplated periodical. Many such articles come, and more should come, from the different library schools. The question of a low subscription price or gratuitous distribution for such a publication had been left open and was a matter for consideration.

Mr. Dana asked Mr. Fletcher to state why such a periodical as was contemplated should not be made a part of some already existing library publication.

Mr. Fletcher replied that the work of the Publishing Board was now much more easily carried on, on account of Mr. Carnegie's generous endowment. To combine the projected journal with another periodical would be rather difficult, as, for example, if the board should desire to distribute 3000 or 6000 copies of a number it could not do so, as no existing library publication has so many subscribers. By publishing a separate periodical, copies could be sent to many smaller libraries not now subscribers to any library publication.

Mr. Dana was then called upon by the president for an expression of opinion upon the subject under discussion. He said that the widespread distribution of such a periodical, as the official publication of the American Library Association, would be a valuable means of increasing the membership of the A. L. A. That a field for it existed was proved by statistics that showed that while there were over 14,000 libraries in this country only about 1000 were represented in the national association, and of these the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* reached probably from 300 to 400 and *Public Libraries* less than 1000. The proposed periodical would attract more members to the Association, as a copy of the A. L. A. proceedings and of the new journal would be sent to all members, and would make membership of more value to the small libraries. At present a library gains very little material benefit from connection with the A. L. A. The official journal would be of more value if direct and simple in character than if it were purely bibliographical and adapted to larger libraries only; therefore it is desirable to make it of a popular character and issue it at a moderate cost, and it would therefore be

impossible to make it a part of some journal already existing. Among the difficulties to be overcome would be those of floating such a periodical, and securing the co-operation of librarians. Time and labor would be thrown away if the journal were issued gratuitously, as was desirable, if no interest were awakened by it, and in order to command attention it should possess both weight and dignity.

Mr. Montgomery said that such a periodical as had been outlined would seem to occupy an intermediate place between the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the *Publishers' Weekly*, both of which are under one management, and therefore it might be handled with little additional work from that office. He would strongly deprecate doing over again or duplicating machinery for work that was already being admirably done. He asked Miss Haines to state how far the facilities of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Publishers' Weekly* office might be utilized in this direction.

Miss Haines replied that it was impossible to speak definitely upon this until the subject had been more definitely presented. As outlined by Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Dana it seemed to embody two different propositions. Mr. Fletcher's plan appeared to be for the issue of a bulletin by the Publishing Board, devoted to selected lists in the various classes of literature, with annotations or evaluations—a plan that seemed in accord with the work of the board and the purpose of Mr. Carnegie's gift, and that should be practically helpful to libraries. Mr. Dana's remarks implied the publication of a periodical dealing with general library subjects, including lists, to be issued as the official organ of the Library Association. This was quite a different matter. It was true that the circulation of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* was small, but the library field was a restricted one, and despite Mr. Dana's estimate of 10,000 libraries, experience had indicated that from 1000 to 1500 libraries constituted the limit that can at present be fairly called upon to support professional publications. The only aim and purpose of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* office was, as it had been from the beginning, to help and advance library interests, and it would gladly aid in any attempt to do this.

Mr. W. P. Kimball, of the board of trustees of the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library, said that despite the fact that the Passaic library stood fifth on the list of public libraries in New Jersey from the point of circulation, there was each year discussion in the board as to whether it was not a needless expense to subscribe to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Their librarian always told them that she could not get along without it and in the end they always let her have it, but their feeling was that the subscription price was too high and that it was an unnecessary expense. If Mr. Dana could carry out his idea for the free distribution, or issue at a nominal cost, of a

journal giving information and instruction for librarians there would be a wide field for such a periodical and he would have performed a great service to all the libraries of the country.

Mr. Montgomery asked leave to put the direct question whether Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Dana were averse to placing this matter in the hands of Mr. Bowker and his associates.

Mr. Fletcher responded that there was ample opportunity and reason in the long existence of the A. L. A. Publishing Board for the publication of such a periodical, and that facilities for the purpose were not lacking. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Publishers' Weekly* were published, to a certain though limited extent, to make money, and therefore it was felt in some ways preferable for the Publishing Board to keep matters in its own hands. The board was entirely free from the money-making question, as it has an income at hand which is to be used for the benefit of the public libraries of this country. As to the question why the number of library periodicals should be increased, the only answer seemed to be because no clear way appears in which the results desired may be secured either through the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* or the *Publishers' Weekly*.

Dr. Richardson agreed with Mr. Montgomery's views as to the undesirable duplication of work already being done, and inquired what advantage the new publication offered over the *Publishers' Weekly*, and also what it would include. The evaluation of new literature would require the training for a long period of a board of editors to do work that was already being well done. If the periodical were to be unique it would be useful. At all events it was of prime importance to decide definitely first what its scope should be and to consider the methods of evaluation.

Mr. Fletcher said that he had as strong an admiration for the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Publishers' Weekly* as any one present, and had not intended for a moment to intimate the possibility of a rivalry between these publications and the contemplated periodical, which it was thought might simply give evaluations of new books as had been done for special subjects in the A. L. A. "annotated lists," and might include also notes on books in preparation. The question of interference with existing library periodicals had never been considered by the Publishing Board.

Mr. Bliss remarked that there appeared to be a field for the proper publication, and that a periodical giving selected lists of new books with notes would not conflict with the work of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* or *Public Libraries*.

Mr. Dana said that the remarks of Mr. Kimball and the statement by Miss Haines concerning the limited circulation of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* showed that there was a field for a popular and inexpensive library periodical. In spite of the fact that there are comparatively few large libraries in this country

there are a large number of men and women connected with libraries who are familiar with books, and who are by their position placed naturally in a position to guide and influence reading. A literary journal of high standing should emanate from librarians, if from any class, and it should be published with absolutely no question of commercialism or advertising. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, valuable as it was, was limited by its high subscription price, and was too strongly tinged with commercialism to be suitable for the purpose in mind. Such a publication as was contemplated by the Publishing Board might in time lead up to the issue of the kind of library periodical desired.

Mr. Montgomery said that the question at issue was not one of cost, but of duplicating work already being done by the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the *Publishers' Weekly*. It seemed a pity that work already well done should be done over again. It was trite to say that the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* was tinged with commercialism, as it was naturally necessary for it to make itself self-supporting in order to live. That it was valuable and necessary was shown by its long life, dating from 1876 to the present time, and it was, he believed, a matter of general knowledge that it had never made money, but had been produced sometimes at a personal loss to the editors. Personally he regarded it as the noblest effort made in the maintenance of any calling that he was familiar with.

Mr. Fletcher reiterated his opening remark that it had not been his intention to present this subject in a general meeting, but to discuss it privately and tentatively only with those especially interested.

Mr. Kates asked that the projectors of the plan would give a more definite idea of what they intended to include in their periodical. The first question was, What to publish, not How to publish. He referred to the importance of including technical books and the difficulty of securing annotations in this class of publications. Mr. Bowerman thought an important question was whether annotations and information could be given promptly enough to be of service. There was a little further discussion of difficulties in the evaluation of books, and then upon motion of Mr. Ashhurst the meeting was adjourned.

At the second session, held on Saturday morning at eleven o'clock, Mr. Montgomery, as president of the Keystone State Library Association, presided. The general subject was "Special collections and special work in libraries," and it was opened with a paper on "Genealogical research work at the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," by Dr. John W. Jordan, librarian of the Society. Dr. Jordan's paper, which it is hoped to print later in the *JOURNAL*, was of value in its record of the material for genealogical research available in the library of the Historical Society, and most interesting in its

account of the curious and unreasonable requests for aid or information received from persons all over the country.

In reply to a request from Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Luther Kelker, head of the archives department of the Division of Public Records in the Maryland State Library, gave a concise summary of the work of which he is in charge. The Division of Public Records was created at the last session of the state legislature. After visiting many libraries to study their methods of treating similar material, Mr. Kelker had unpacked a number of boxes which had been stored in the attic and basement of the state library. These contained papers covering a period from the beginnings of provincial history up to the year 1880, and dealing with a large variety of subjects. These have been classified broadly and arranged in steel, dust-proof cases. They include papers of the Provincial governors from Markham to John Penn. Among the subjects under which the first classification has been made are the following: Committee of Safety, Executive Council, County papers (subdivided under 53 headings), French and Indian war, American Revolution, Pennsylvania navy, etc. The work of arrangement has just been begun. The papers will be pasted in books and then cataloged.

Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson followed with a paper on "Special collections in the Free Library of Philadelphia," describing particularly the collections of bibliography (including incunabula and facsimiles), art and music. Upon its conclusion there was a general discussion. Mr. George Watson Cole called attention to the list of special collections contained in the libraries of New York City, given in the "Handbook" of the New York Library Club. General students require more elaborate lists than could be given in such a paper as had been just read. An exceedingly valuable compilation and one which would not go out of date, would be a list of special collections contained in libraries throughout the country. This work possibly could be taken up by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. Dr. Richardson spoke of a valuable list which was projected, in the "Index to special collections," by the Bibliographical Section of the American Historical Society. He also asked what sorts of special collections are worth while for small libraries to make. Foremost in importance, by reason of the present mania for genealogy, are collections of local histories and family records. While queries on this subject are frequently unimportant and unsuccessful, still the work along this line is valuable to the librarian as it trains him in a method of primitive, but nevertheless real, research work. This training is useful as leading up to better things, and a leadership in real research may grow out of the efforts of persons trained to do this elementary genealogical work.

Mr. Montgomery spoke of an unsurmountable difficulty experienced in the projected handlist of incunabula owned in the United States which was undertaken some years ago by the Free Library of Philadelphia. Owners of private collections, some of which were remarkable in size and importance, objected to any publication of the contents of their libraries, as immediate advantage of this would be taken by dealers to raise the prices of specimens which were not contained in such collections. Mr. Collins said that it would be a pity to omit private collections from a list of special collections, because of their great value.

Mr. Bishop stated that he had once noted down the special collections of which he had personal knowledge, and obtained a list of about 60 in an hour. Within a very recent period there has been a great acquisition by gift or purchase of private collections of special character by American libraries. A list of these would be of great value.

Mr. Thomson reported as to the progress of the work on the British Museum catalog by the Free Library of Philadelphia. Two copies of the catalog and its supplements are obtained, one of which is cut up and the individual entries thus secured are mounted on the leaves of volumes especially made for this purpose, leaving spaces for the addition of future accessions. This obviates the necessity of consulting the catalog and its 300 supplements, as by turning over a few pages there is readily found in one list all that is contained in the supplements and under a special heading. The letters A-D are complete in 600 volumes; the entire work probably will be contained in 2000.

Announcements regarding the A. L. A. conference at St. Louis were made by Mr. Faxon, who urged early application on the part of all who were expecting to attend that meeting.

Mr. Ranck then brought up the proposed discontinuance, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the "Catalogue of title entries" issued by the Copyright Office. He said that this publication was exceedingly useful to the few libraries that receive it, and that it should be more widely known. In accordance with his request a committee was appointed to consider the subject, as follows: Mr. Ranck, Mr. Bowerman, Dr. Jordan. The meeting then adjourned.

The third and final session was opened on Saturday evening, at 8.30, Mr. V. Lansing Collins, president of the New Jersey Library Association, in the chair. George F. Bowerman, of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, read the first paper, on "Booklovers Library books in the public library." He cited the satisfactory experience of the Wilmington library in renting current books from the Bodley Club department of the Booklovers' Library to meet popular demands, previously described in these columns (L. J., No-

venberg, 1903). He said, in part: "Since October 1 we have had 20 books. We now exchange from 25 to 50 books twice a month, making our selections from the Bodley Club Library catalog and, for the newer books, from the book bulletins included in the *Booklovers' Magazine*. The chief advantages of the service in a public library are the following: the library can secure a large number of books not of sufficient importance to add to its permanent collection, meet the active demand for them and then replace them with others of similar character. Books of doubtful value can be used a few months and if found to be of sufficient merit, copies may be purchased for the regular collection. In cases where books are of unquestioned value, but where one, two or a half-dozen copies will be quite sufficient after the first demand is over, extra copies, varying in number with the size of the library's subscription, may be obtained to supplement the regular copies until the rush is over. This plan is also a help to libraries that feel the pressure of the operation of the net price plan, for by it may be secured many of the net books which may be retained until they are picked up at special prices, or at second-hand, or until the net price period has expired. Other important advantages are the facts that all books are clean and attractive, all binding and repairing of books are eliminated, that the cataloging may be reduced to a mere shelf-list, or at most to the insertion of simple author and title cards in the catalog, to be withdrawn when the book is returned, and that the library's own charging system can be easily adapted to these books."

The paper was followed by an animated discussion. Mr. Thomson in response to a query as to the success of the plan in the Free Library of Philadelphia said that their experience was merely tentative, but that he did not think the subscription to the Bodley Club would be continued.

Dr. Richardson asked whether the Booklovers' Library made the Bodley Club a profitable venture, and how it could be commercially profitable for libraries to use it. He also inquired, whether if the books received were of so ephemeral a nature, they were worth having at all. In reply to a question as to cost, Mr. Bowerman said that according to the printed schedule, a rate of \$210 is charged for 250 books, which can be exchanged twice a month, the library paying freight both ways. It would be possible to obtain 3000 volumes a year if desired, but this would not necessarily mean 3000 different titles, as more than one copy of popular works would be needed. In the first nine months during which the Wilmington Institute Free Library had used these books, 340 different books had been used, say, about three for every dollar expended. The price for 500 volumes amounted to \$300, plus freight both ways. Mr. Henry Malkin inquired whether, counting the cost,

it would not be better to buy the books outright. He said that apparently by this scheme the library paid 40 cents for the use of a book that could be purchased for 90 cents, and then the library did not possess the volume at the end of the year. It was probably true that nine out of ten books purchased by librarians did not fulfil their expectations; nevertheless, books which did not suit one class of readers might prove satisfactory to another, and it seemed advisable to give the plan more thought before endorsing it.

Mr. Henry J. Carr stated that he was opposed to the use of Bodley Club books by public libraries. The books most used by this plan were fiction, and he thought that persons who desired fiction exclusively had better pay for it. He did not think it wise to use public funds to increase the circulation of fiction in this way. Miss Sargent, of Medford, was thoroughly convinced that the Bodley Club plan is a good one, as by having these books temporarily the librarian can judge better of the value of adding certain volumes to the permanent collection, and then the desirable volumes can be obtained at the clearance sale of the Booklovers' Library at a reduced price. She regretted, however, that this plan increased the circulation of fiction among the younger readers of the library. Dr. Richardson pointed out that by this method the library obtained the use of three books a year temporarily, rather than one book permanently, and if the books are not exchanged in a year the library practically pays for them.

Dr. Enno Littmann, of Princeton, then read a paper on "The Garrett collection of Arabic manuscripts in Princeton University Library" which will appear in a later issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. At the close of Dr. Littmann's paper Mr. Ranck presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has raised the question of the discontinuance of the publication of the 'Catalogue of title entries' (under the Copyright Law); and

"Whereas, The 'Catalogue of title entries' is a publication of great historical importance and would be of great usefulness if more easily obtainable by libraries;

"Resolved, By the Bi-State Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club at Atlantic City, March 18-19, 1904,

"1, That we endorse the memorandum of the Register of Copyrights on this subject as printed in House Document No. 420 (58th Congress, 2d Session.)

"2, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress an amendment of the law relating to this Catalogue which will authorize its free distribution to all the regular depository libraries for United States public documents, and to a limited number of other institutions at the discretion of the Librarian of Congress.

"3, That the secretary of this meeting be, and hereby is, instructed to transmit the foregoing preambles and resolutions to the Hon. Charles B. Landis, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, and also to the American Library Association Council, with a recommendation for such favorable action as may seem desirable to the Council."

The meeting then adjourned.

LA SCUOLA DEL LIBRO AT MILAN.

IN the December number of the *Revista delle Biblioteche* Prof. Giuseppe Fumagalli has given a most interesting account of the "School of the book" under his direction in the city of Milan.*

After describing various types of schools for teaching the crafts and arts, and after a summary of his and other earlier efforts in this line in Milan, Prof. Fumagalli relates how he has been enabled to carry into effect his projects through the generous aid of the Società Umanitaria of that city. This society is the administrator of a fund of several millions of lire left to it in 1893 by an Italian philanthropist, Prospero Moisè Loria. This society has subsidized the school, but has not been the sole benefactor. After telling of the various types of technical instruction for workmen, Prof. Fumagalli outlines his plan as follows:

"What were our aims? If our object was to perfect workmen who had no need to learn from us manual dexterity in their craft, there was no need whatever for instruction in the rudiments, since a certain experience and dexterity could be presupposed in their case. On the other hand, these very persons could learn from us all that equipment of scientific and technical knowledge which the hurried life of the shop cannot teach, particularly in the present condition of the trade, which is based entirely on the feverish production demanded by competition and on division of labor pushed to its furthest extreme. Therefore our first aim was that of completing technical knowledge; but our second was not less important; it was to establish in the field of the graphic arts an artistic conscience. In this field Italy has splendid traditions. However, all these arts by no means find themselves at the present time in a position to honor their traditions, and certain ones are in a condition of absolute artistic inferiority. It was for that very reason necessary to lead back our workmen to the fine cult of art which has blossomed so greatly in our country, which has won for them so much fame. . . ."

"Our courses are all free, except some special courses in which the work of the laboratory demands a large consumption of material, and so we have established a slight fee for courses in photo-mechanics, for the course in mechanical composition, and so forth. The other courses, I repeat, are free, only there is paid a small fee for enrollment, 2 lire, which, however, is restored to pupils who have attended a fixed number of lessons.

"The professional instruction is given, for the purely technical part, by experienced workmen; but naturally the workmen are taken from those at hand, and the result is

that the instruction reflects the local condition of the art. Now just as Milan produces a high grade of work in certain arts, in others it leaves much to be desired. For example, bookbinding in Milan is extremely poor. We have given attention to this matter, but one thing at a time; eventually we intend in industries where it is shown to be necessary to bring as teachers workmen from outside the city."

Prof. Fumagalli goes on to say that the school is in the best of relations with the trade unions and with the employers; a most gratifying situation of affairs. The courses are of three sorts: professional courses, courses for perfecting workmen in skill and knowledge, and complementary courses. These last are courses in languages, both Italian and foreign, and elementary designing. Both are planned to assist the printer who has to set type in foreign languages and who should have an eye for truly artistic effects in book-making.

There are three courses in composition (hand setting), three in printing, a special course in correcting typographical errors, and one in machine composition. Recently courses in electrotyping and stereotyping have been added, and also one in lithography. Courses are also offered in photography and all the processes of photo-printing. Others are now being planned to cover the cutting of types, and the school of binding is to be greatly enlarged and improved. Prof. Fumagalli desires also to include wood-engraving in the future, and outlines plans for supplementary lectures on the various book arts of a more general and inspiring nature.

The article gives also a very complete account of the equipment of the school, of its fine building, with views showing the various departments. In this connection he says: "Our plant would be incomplete without a rich technical library, to which I do not need to tell you I give particular attention. We have all the scanty Italian literature on professional subjects. There are also the best works of foreign literatures, especially those in French, German, and English. There is a rich selection of books on the history of the book, and above all in the ornamentation of the book, both as respects the stylistic side and I believe that I have gathered all the modern publications, both Italian and foreign, which reproduce decorative designs of old books, and modern arts, with the works of Uzanne, of Walter Crane, of Day, and others. I have laid the foundations for a museum of the book, with both ancient and modern examples of all the graphic processes. . . ."

The annual cost of the school is about 40,000 lire, met largely by the Società Umanitaria.

The article is of extreme interest and will repay reading in full, particularly on the part of those who are concerned in the arts and crafts movement in America. W. W. B.

* La scuola del libro a Milano; comunicazione fatta nella seduta del 21 Ottobre, 1903. della vi. riunione Bibliografica italiana.

LIBRARY TRAINING IN INDIANA.

THE limitations of the short course in library training are being determined by the demand everywhere urgent for the help it gives to meet emergencies in new libraries about to open to the public. Even where the school equipment permits, it is generally agreed that it is not worth while to give to the untrained beginner in library work practice in anything but the merest elements. Nothing more can be assimilated, and the chances are that if too much is attempted the student will carry away only a confused idea of processes and suggestions and be in no condition to put her knowledge into practice.

The two-weeks' course given by the Indiana Public Library Commission at the State House in January was of this very elementary sort. It aimed to give clear directions, with practice, for ordering, receiving, accessioning, classifying and assigning book numbers, the making of the shelf list and inaugurating of a charging system. Nothing beyond this was attempted. Class work was carefully revised and criticised, and the subjects treated were in all cases illustrated by real books chosen with special reference to the points touched upon in the course.

The question is often asked, "Is a student who has had the benefit of this very brief training prepared to take in hand at once the organizing of a library, making the proper records, and preparing books for circulation?" I answer "Yes, if she has taken this first step intelligently." Moreover, if the rules she adopts are faithfully followed by her successors, this first step will count for much in the future of the library, meaning a start in the right direction and insuring uniformity in the keeping of its records.

In many cases we know it is an impossibility for the librarian to get the longer, one-year or two-years' course, in library training. She is, too often alas! expected to assume the duties of her new position with no preparation. A month's experience is enough to open her eyes to the nature of the task before her, and it is after trying to work out alone the problems that every day present themselves to her that she comes to the library school more than eager for the help that enables her with increased confidence and efficiency to re-enter upon the duties she once undertook timidly and with uncertain steps.

Now, equipped with this little knowledge which tides her over her first difficulty, let her beware lest it become to her a dangerous possession. If she is the right sort of person, she will soon discover that it will be worth while to continue to keep her eyes open. She will be on the lookout for help from every quarter. She will read the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*; she will try to attend the meetings of the A. L. A. and her own state association meetings. Her horizon will begin to widen and she

will recognize the needs of her particular library, and try methods that come to her notice. The home education plan may be carried on as a continuation, but I believe in most cases the earnest student finishes the short course with a determination to avail herself of more advanced instruction as soon as time and means shall make it possible for her to do so.

An encouraging phase of the library movement in Indiana is the awakening of boards of trustees to the value of trained help, at least in the very beginning. Too few are yet persuaded of the advantage it would be to the library to provide such help at the start, and since the librarian and her assistants are almost always appointed from among resident candidates—persons who have had no previous knowledge of work in a library—the need is plain, in Indiana certainly, for just such courses as the one given here in January and the six-weeks' course offered again this summer at Winona Lake.

The Winona Lake summer school has been planned to enable those who took the two-weeks' course recently in Indianapolis to continue the work, taking up elementary cataloging and reference, work with children, etc., and it will give also to a small class of last year's students more advanced work in choice of subject headings and analytics and in advanced reference.

With the encouragement given by the commission to all would-be librarians, who can do so, to take the fuller courses at Albany, the University of Illinois, Pratt and Drexel, and with the opportunities that have been afforded within the state to get as good training as may be had in any short course, the standard of librarianship bids fair to be rapidly advanced in Indiana.

ANNA R. PHELPS,

Instructor for Public Library Commission of Indiana.

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

PUBLISHING BOARD.

The Publishing Board has issued a handsome poster, for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. It is 4x2 feet, printed at the University Press. A copy was sent on request to the Newark Free Public Library, where it is to be displayed for a time in the various departments, and the circulars accompanying it distributed to people who seem interested. It might be useful if other libraries should follow this example and aid in bringing the work of the board to public attention.

State Library Commissions.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION:
Henry C. Buchanan secretary, State Library,
Trenton.

The commission issues its fourth annual report, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1903. It is a comprehensive and interesting review of library affairs in the state, indicating on the whole an excellent condition of progress and vitality. Grants of \$100 each for purchase of books were made to the free public libraries of Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Matawan and Paulsboro, and advice and information were freely given to other localities by representatives of the commission. It is hoped during the present year to employ a secretary or agent to visit the smaller towns and aid in the organization and development of libraries. Appended to the report is the usual careful tabulation of the libraries of the state, giving details of equipment and administration.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION:
Thomas L. Montgomery, secretary, State
Library, Harrisburg.

The commission has issued "Bulletin no. 1," devoted to "Aids in book selection," by Sarah W. Cattell and Alice B. Kroeger, which gives simple, practical summaries and suggestions regarding the various classes of reference books (20 p. O.)

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress.

Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: William S. Burns, Public Documents Library.

The February meeting, held on the 10th instant, took the form of an illustrated lecture by Mr. Theodore W. Koch, on "Dante, the man and his works." The meeting-place was crowded with an audience of some 450 people, some of whom were unable to find seats. For the first half hour Mr. Koch spoke from his notes, devoting the bulk of his time to the display of his original lantern pictures illustrative of his subject.

At the March meeting, held at the Public Library, on the evening of the 9th, the principal paper was presented by Mr. Henry R. Evans, of the Bureau of Education. His subject was "Magic and its professors, with some account of the literature of the subject," and was based on his monograph entitled "Cagliostro, a study in charlatanism."

The speaker devoted the first part of his time to the life and adventures of the famous "Count Cagliostro," pointing out in the beginning the interesting fact that the notable charlatan was practicing his impositions most

successfully at a time when rationalism and materialism were all dominant in Europe and belief in magic and the supernatural was rapidly declining. On literature the "count" has made a distinct impression, as the Empress Catharine, Goethe, Dumas and Funck-Brentano have successively introduced him to their readers.

In closing, Mr. Evans referred to two famous collections of occult literature. The first is owned by Dr. S. M. Ellison of New York, and comprises some 1400 volumes on natural magic. The relative size of this library may be inferred from the fact that the late Prof. Herrmann, who owned 35 books on his art, deemed himself in possession of a good collection. Mr. R. M. Taylor, of Washington, is the owner of 6000 volumes on occultism, destined later for the Scottish Rite library.

In opening the discussion on the technical question, "Shall a numbered series of separate monographs, on different subjects, be classified individually or shelved as a set?" Dr. R. P. Falkner maintained that economy in binding and the necessity for careful preservation of material of this character make it usually advisable to keep sets together. It is impossible to put everything on the geology of Idaho in one place on the shelves, and the subject catalog must do the analyzing.

The president followed by reading a letter from Prof. Edward Farquhar, who stated that at the Patent Office library they become more and more inclined, as time goes on, to break up their sets and scatter them among specific subjects.

Mr. Charles Martel admitted that the expediency of a library might require sets to be held together temporarily, but that most of this class of publications are designed as separate works and should be treated as such. Moreover, if you bind ten monographs in one volume you may debar nine readers from access to a work in order to satisfy one. Mr. A. B. Slauson, on the other hand, argued that many pamphlets of this kind are so thin that they would be difficult to bind alone. Mr. J. C. M. Hanson suggested that the question was closely related to that of the general classification in any given library.

Remarks were added by Mr. Parsons on the side of unity of sets and by Dr. Thompson, Mr. Burchard and Mr. Sonneck in favor of the analytical method. The discussion was prolonged until a late hour, when it was voted to postpone certain specific phases of the question till a later meeting.

President Solberg, in summarizing the arguments, felt that from the standpoint of both writers and users of monographs there is a growing tendency to regard and to preserve them as separate works.

The meeting was attended by 57 members and their friends, and the combination of general and technical subjects offered in the program proved most interesting.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: Edwin White Gaillard, New York Public Library.

The New York Library Association has fixed the date for the annual "library week" at Lake Placid Club for Sept. 24-Oct. 3. The general subject of the conference to which all sessions will relate in one way or another will be "The function of the public library in a democratic society." This year arrangements will be made to go directly from Placid to the A. L. A. meeting at St. Louis. Some will stay in the mountains till time for the A. L. A. meeting, while others will go on to St. Louis and give intervening days to the exposition. Obviously attractions and distractions of the world's fair will be such that librarians will this year rely on library week to see their colleagues, while St. Louis will give little opportunity except for the regular business and sightseeing which each one will find imperative. So many visitors are coming from other states and Canada that library week has unusual promise for 1904. Those interested and not on the regular mailing list can have circulars sent when printed by addressing the secretary Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown, N. Y.

Through its committee on institutes the association is preparing for the third series of library institutes; there are eight in the series to be held during May, as follows: Elmira, May 3, 4; Jamestown, May 5, 6; Geneva, May 10, 11; Syracuse, May 12, 13; Albany, May 17, 18; Middletown, May 19, 20; Utica, May 24, 25; Ogdensburg, May 26, 27. The general theme of the institute is "A working library," and among the subjects to be considered are reference books, catalogs and indexes, material for literary papers, work with children, etc. Selection and buying of books will be especially considered.

The committee in charge is Dr. James H. Canfield, W. R. Eastman, A. L. Peck.

Library Clubs.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: E. P. Van Duzee, Grosvenor Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Katharine L. Cuthbert, Law Library.

The Library Club of Buffalo met on March 23, at 8.15 p.m. in the Buffalo Public Library. An interesting paper on the *Nibelungenlied*, by Mr. Walter Brown, was read by Miss Rose. Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for the library institute which is to be held in Buffalo in May, with power to appoint her associates.

KATHARINE L. CUTHBERT, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Renée B. Stern, 5515 Woodlawn avenue.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Chicago Public Library.

The February meeting of the club was held on Thursday evening, the 18th, in the Albion Café, Pullman Building. Over 50 members and their guests dined together and had a pleasant social gathering before the meeting was called to order. After dinner, Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, the guest of the evening, addressed the club on the subject of "The library, the museum and the school." He said in substance:

"There are at work in the educational field three agencies of great potency to which I seek to direct your attention for the purpose of defining their present relationships, and if possible forecasting those which are to exist between them in the not far distant future. These three agents are the school, the library and the museum. Of the three, one, the school, is busied with a particular period of about ten years in the life of the individual. The direct influence of the other two upon the individual is almost co-terminous with his life.

"Both within and without the schools, that doctrine which is named the new education, requires that the student shall be enabled to study not books alone but also the objects themselves about which the books are written. It is the business of the library to collect, preserve and utilize books for the good of all. It is the business of the museum to collect, preserve and utilize for the good of all those objects which typify the world and the activities of her peoples. It is found that the difference between library and museum is merely a difference in the form of vessel in which their essence is contained; and that methods in use in one are equally valuable applied in the other; and that each can certainly lend the other great aid without loss of its own efficiency. These things seem to point to the desirability of a closer union. The library is the more highly developed at present and can therefore more easily than the museum take the first steps toward a union. The school is developed to that point where it may be described as organic. Neither the library nor the museum has yet reached that point, but both are tending that way, and both are so highly useful to the school during the few years in the life of the individual over which the school exerts influence that a further influence is readily suggested. We are led to wonder if it may not be that—when the library and museum have obtained organic life equally with the school—if it may not be that they may become one with the school, and it become a fact that education is not a preparation for life, but that education is life."

Mr. Richard Waterman, of the Robert Emmet School, told of the work of the Chicago Bureau of Geography, an association formed by forty representatives of public schools, for the purpose of providing illustrative material for use in the classroom. Funds were provided by the teachers themselves, and specimens, pictures and illustrative texts were gathered and installed in a series of small travelling museums, each of which illustrated one topic in the course of study. The work was done by the teachers, the board of education providing transportation. In May, 1903, two years after the bureau was organized, sixty schools were receiving a regular weekly service, and using the material furnished. Each school sent in at the beginning of the year a requisition for collections it desired to use, and these were booked in advance as nearly as possible in the order indicated on the requisition. One hundred and ten collections have been prepared, each containing specimens, pictures and explanatory text, carefully cataloged and packed in boxes that could be easily transported. It was estimated that 20,000 pupils were using the material every week. The amount of money actually spent during the two years was less than \$1500. At the beginning of the present school year the work was formally turned over to the board of education, which board voted a small sum for its maintenance.

The work of the association practically proved that it is possible to prepare small travelling museums and library collections which will be of service in the class room work of the public schools; that one of these collections can be used in twenty different schools in the course of a year; that the teachers are very eager to obtain extra books and illustrative material; that it is feasible to provide for a system of free delivery that will succeed in circulating the material among the schools; and that the board of education is ready to do its part in carrying out some plan for sending the museum and the library into the public schools.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Waterman. A short business meeting was held before the program was given. The resignations of Mrs. Crouse and Miss Louise Dickinson were accepted; Miss Florence Freeman and Miss Rose Sears were elected to membership. The constitutional amendment proposed at the December meeting, relative to honorary members, was adopted.

A regular meeting of the club was held on Thursday evening, March 10, 1904, in the Chicago Public Library, the president, Miss Warren, in the chair.

Mr. A. G. S. Josephson read the first of a series of short papers which composed the evening's program, dealing with "Work with scholars and learned societies." Special separate study rooms were advocated, as well as a provision for lecture rooms. The collection of special articles culled from general papers

was advocated, as was also a collection of indexes, even though many of the magazines listed therein could not be taken by the library. Catalogs of other libraries and careful analytical work were advised.

Mr. J. J. McCarthy spoke on "Books in foreign languages," especially in relation to the Chicago Public Library. Our 400,000 foreigners draw 120,000 v. per year in their native languages, beside patronizing the 80 foreign newspapers published in the city. A much larger circulation could be established by a little judicious advertising, and by placing foreign books in stations near the centre of their constituency.

The discussion ended by a restatement of Miss Jane Addams' plea of last season: What we need is American citizens. Let us strive for that without regard as to whether the vehicle used to obtain our ends be in English or in any other language. It is the idea and ideal we must achieve; the language is, after all, the lesser consideration.

Miss Bessie Goldberg told of the "Books for the blind," both of the technical history of the books and of the efforts made to get the blind people of Chicago to use them. Despite extensive advertising of the collection it remains little used, and Miss Goldberg's conclusion showed that outside aid must be given in helping people to reach the library and in taking care of them while there, if we wish our library to be used as is the Congressional or the Philadelphia Free Library.

"Libraries in factories and business houses" was the topic discussed by Miss Ellen G. Smith. The connection with public libraries was first spoken about, Fort Wayne and Michigan City being given as examples of those putting application blanks from their libraries, together with explanatory cards, into the various factories of their respective cities. Boston Public Library gets applications for loans of special collections which are sent to business houses and factories. The Boston and Albany R. R. founded its library in 1869. The B. and O. started its loan library some twenty years ago, while the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. has numerous libraries with large circulations—5715 v. having been given out on the N. Y. Central alone last year. Wells, Fargo & Co. have large loan libraries; the McCormick works have a technical library of 100 v. and 25 magazines, which latter go in turn to those on their list, for two days each. In their reading and rest rooms are general periodicals, and reference lists are made and those of other institutions utilized. Public library books are circulated—one to three trunkfuls each day, while the company is under general bond as guarantor for its employees. The Western Electric Co. has libraries in each department. The women have 400 v. in their club library, which circulate but little however, only 15 or 20 books being out usually. As the library of the South Works of the Illinois Steel Works is open only during working hours, only the higher class employees

can get a chance to take books. Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Marshall Field & Co. act as guarantors to their employees who desire to use public library books. The large American Express Co. library, and that of the Dayton Public Library in the National Cash Register Co.'s "model cottage" were also mentioned.

Miss Parsons, librarian of the Steel Works Club of Joliet, told of their library, which circulates 9000 v. a year to 500 of their 15,000 members. She told of the difficulties of interesting the foreign element in the books and also the necessity for the large proportion of fiction they use, as the men are too tired at night to do much beside rest and enjoy themselves without effort of brain. Miss Mabel McIlvaine discussed the work done by libraries with women's clubs, and also spoke of the work done by the clubs themselves, notably in sending out the travelling libraries into the rural districts.

RENÉE B. STERN, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Edwin White Gaillard, New York Public Library, 538 East 76th street.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Miller, Equitable Insurance Library, 120 Broadway.

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin, Teachers College Library, 120th street.

A regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th street, on March 10, 1904.

Mrs. Watson, of the library committee, welcomed the librarians most cordially, invited them to inspect the library and to remain for a cup of tea after the meeting was over.

The library of the Young Women's Christian Association is over 30 years old, and is the oldest open-shelf library in New York City. It contains fine collections of music and of art prints, both for free circulation.

The minutes of the last meeting, as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, were approved. It was voted to extend the thanks of the club to Miss Steinberger and the staff of the Chatham Square Library for their hospitality on January 14. The report of the treasurer was read and accepted. Mr. Welsh, chairman of the dinner committee, presented the report of that committee, which was accepted.

The first address of the afternoon was made by Monsignor George Hobart Doane. His remarks were largely historical and reminiscent.

Mr. Charles Sprague Smith, director of the People's Institute, defined the meaning of that organization and outlined the principles upon which it is based, the foundations upon which it is laid.

Dr. Charlton T. Lewis spoke on "The library as a civilizing force." His address was most eloquent and inspiring. At the close of the meeting the club adjourned to the parlor, where tea and chocolate were served.

MARY E. MILLER, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Amherst summer school of library economy, conducted by W. I. Fletcher, college librarian, will hold its 14th annual session during the six weeks July 5 to Aug. 12, 1904. There are no special requirements for admission to this course, but applicants will be expected to have had a reasonably thorough education (nothing short of a complete high school course or its equivalent), and to show some special aptitude for work among books. It is especially adapted to provide persons already engaged in library work, but who have had no special training, with the means of improving their work and bringing it into accord with the well recognized standards, qualifying them at the same time for promotion to better positions.

The class is conducted as one of beginners, no previous knowledge of library work being expected. Full information may be had on application to W. I. Fletcher, Amherst, Mass.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL.

By a typographical error it was stated in March L. J. that the Indiana Summer School would be conducted at Winona Lake, Minn., instead of Winona Lake, Indiana. Correction of this misstatement is hardly necessary, as the Indiana school has been from the first so closely associated with this well-known Indiana resort, but it is made in the interests of accuracy.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school reports itself on April 6 as a travelling library school *en route* for Boston. We have just spent a pleasant evening at the Hartford Theological Seminary, inspecting the Case Memorial Library and meeting the librarians of the city at an informal reception given by Mr. C. S. Thayer. The afternoon was spent in the Springfield City Library. It was our good fortune there to witness a remarkable example of energy and cool-headedness on the part of a library staff. About three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the roof of the library building, kindled by a plumber's torch. According to the Springfield *Republican*, the loss was estimated at from \$3000 to \$10,000. The next morning the library opened at quarter of 10, only three-quarters of an hour late, and in the afternoon, outside the gallery where the fire raged most fiercely, only an odor of smoke gave evidence that anything had happened. As soon as the alarm was given the staff set to work in removing the card catalog and charging trays to a place of safety.

We are looking forward to the usual round of library visits, including Boston, Cambridge, Worcester, Providence, Salem, Brookline and Medford libraries. We are fortunate in being

able to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at Pawtucket.

On March 25 we had the unusual pleasure of welcoming to Albany as our guests the students of the Pratt Institute Library School.

Another enjoyable event of the past month was a visit to the Albany Historical Society on invitation of Dr. John Boyd Thacher, who exhibited there a remarkably fine collection of autographs and prints illustrating the French Revolution. Mr. Thacher spoke for an hour in explanation of the exhibit. The address was a revelation of the value of autographs, when intelligently collected and arranged, not only in writing, but also in teaching and studying history.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The lecture-term (for visiting lecturers) usually finishes before the Easter vacation, but this year a number of lectures will be given in April.

The entering class has listened to the following lectures, all of which were open to the advanced class when they were free to attend:

Mr. J. C. Dana. The periodical room.

Miss C. M. Hewins. Some earlier writers for children.

Miss F. B. Hawley (class '97). Non-technical qualifications of a librarian or library assistant.

Dr. E. C. Richardson. Monastic libraries.

Mr. George Iles. Evaluation of books.

Mr. Herbert Putnam. The Library of Congress.

Miss M. E. Robbins. The work of the organizer.

Mrs. S. C. Fairchild. Tests for book-selection.

Miss I. E. Lord. The college library.

Miss Julia Pettee (class '95). Treatment of dissertations.

Lectures still to come are by Miss M. L. Shedlock on "The art of story-telling," and by Miss Mary Sargent on "The work of the town library." The class has had the privilege also of listening to two impromptu talks by Miss K. L. Sharp on the Illinois University Library School, and by Mr. J. I. Wyer on "Bibliography."

The advanced class has had a series of bibliographical lectures, as follows:

By the Director. The bibliography of bibliography.

Miss I. E. Lord. The bibliography of travel.

Miss E. B. Woodruff (class '92). The bibliography of biography.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings. The bibliography of sociology.

Mr. Frank B. Gay. The bibliography of literature.

Others will follow in April, by Mr. H. H. B. Meyer (class of 1902), on the bibliography of the useful arts; Miss S. A. Hutchinson (class '98), on the bibliography of natural

science, and Mr. W. W. Bishop, on the bibliography of the classics.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

The usual spring journey of the school was made this year chiefly in New England. A part of the party, numbering some 14 persons, left New York March 24, in charge of Miss Rathbone, head instructor of the school. They were met at Albany by representatives of the faculty and students of the New York State Library School, and arrangements were made for a tour of library inspection the following day, including the Pruyn, Y. M. C. A. and state libraries, and an hour in the library school during a seminar on Book-selection.

The party were delightfully entertained at dinner at the house of the state librarian, Mr. Melvil Dewey, meeting there several of the faculty, and soon after departed for Springfield, Mass., without their guide, but expecting to meet Miss Collar, another of the instructors, at Springfield with the remainder of the party. Here they visited the public library and the Art and Science Museums, where Mr. Wellman and the curators kindly showed their treasures, explained their methods, etc. At 1.50 the party left Springfield for Worcester, where Mr. Barton, librarian of the Antiquarian Society, met them at the station and conducted them to his own library and the Worcester County Law Library and later to the rooms of the Worcester Club. Through the hospitality of the president of the Antiquarian Society, Mr. Salisbury, and the public librarian, Mr. S. S. Green, the party were here entertained at dinner, meeting several members of the boards and staffs of the various libraries.

An hour and a half were spent after dinner in visiting the Public Library, Saturday evening proving a very good time for seeing the use of the library. Ten o'clock saw the travellers in Boston, where the headquarters were the Nottingham Hotel and where the director met them. Sunday being a free day was spent diversely, and as the stay in Boston was unusually short, and the days full of library-visiting, it cannot be denied that there was some mild Sunday sight-seeing.

On Monday a strenuous week began with a morning at the Boston Public Library, where the party were received by Mr. Wadlin and most efficiently shown through the great library by his assistants. The afternoon was devoted to Harvard University and the Cambridge Library, Mr. Lane and Mr. Tillinghast making full and careful explanations at the first and Miss Russell, acting-librarian, at the second. As the party had been invited to a tea at the house of Mrs. Asa Gray, there was no lingering at Harvard, except in spirit, when the libraries had been duly visited. The sunset visit at the house of the late Prof. Gray, set in the university's botanical gardens and containing his famous botanical library and herbarium, and the courteous hospitality of Mrs. Gray, made a memorable feature in a

busy day, which was not yet ended, for the party were the guests at dinner, at the Westminster Hotel, of the Library Bureau.

On Tuesday morning the party was obliged to divide, half going to Medford and half to Somerville, spending the morning in these two active and home-like libraries, where librarian and staff gave almost their entire time to the inquiring visitors, making the morning a most profitable one to them. A noon train was taken for Salem, where Mr. and Mrs. Jones met the party at the station and took luncheon with them at the Essex House. Under their expert guidance the public library was visited, then the Athenæum, Essex Institute and Peabody Academy, where fortunately Prof. Morse himself was found and acted as commentator on the treasures of the museum. Wednesday morning was one of the sunniest of a fairly sunny week, and Mr. Faxon appeared at nine at the hotel with two capacious "barges" to drive the visitors out Commonwealth avenue, through the Fenway to the new home of the Boston Book Co., and back through Brookline and Beacon street. The new rooms were inspected and the explanations of the company's work listened to with great interest. The party were driven back to the Boston Athenæum, where Mr. Bolton received them and showed them the principal features of the library, and they then ran over to the state library for a hasty look about, all they had time for. The afternoon found the party obliged to divide again, owing to an embarrassment of libraries, so that half went to Brookline, where Miss Hooper and her assistants made the visit profitable, and half to Plymouth and North Plymouth. At the latter place, where a Pratt graduate of 1901, Miss Van de Carr, is librarian, the students were shown through the cordage works as well as through the library, and had a dainty and substantial tea as a wind up to the day.

Thursday morning, after a couple of hours spent in going through the Library Bureau's establishment, the travellers departed for Providence, leaving Boston behind them with regret and the determination to come back and finish their sight-seeing some other time.

The Providence visits were hurried and made in the rain, but were none the less enjoyable. Mr. Harrison met the party at the station and saw them settled, and later received them at his cosy library and made them welcome. Brown University Library was visited, and the party almost yielded to Mr. Koopman's invitation to see a number of the university buildings, but the rain and the necessity of being prompt at their evening appointment prevented. The evening was spent at the public library, where some of the assistants not on duty that evening had kindly volunteered to be present in order to help Mr. Foster in his duties as guides. An early train took the party to Hartford next day, bringing them in in time for dinner. A rainy fast-

day is perhaps not the best time for visiting libraries, but the students found it rather agreeable than otherwise to be able to mouse around and ask questions without feeling that they were in the way or interrupting any one's work. At the refreshing tea offered them by Miss Hewins several former graduates were present, so that it was a sort of school reunion. After the tea the Watkinson Library and Art Gallery held the visitors until supper time, when they were joined by Miss Hewins and a friend.

The last day of the trip was beautiful, and Miss Hewins came down bright and early to see the party off for New Haven. At Yale University the assistant librarian assigned the students as guides Mr. Keogh and Mr. Stevens (Pratt, 1903), who conducted them not only through the library, but to the art gallery and other university buildings. The afternoon was spent at the public library and the Young Men's Institute Library, where Mr. Stetson and Mr. Borden and their staffs did their best to stem the tide of questions.

A charming finish to the trip was supplied by the visit to the little new library at Derby, Ct., where Miss Child (Pratt, '97) acted as hostess, supplemented by her courteous assistants. It was a delightful ending to a very satisfactory ten days, and when the Brooklyn Bridge, that divider of friends, was reached, everybody was sorry that it was all over, though most of the group were rather tired, and glad of Easter Sunday and Monday. M.

WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

The tenth annual session of the summer school for library training conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission will be held in the State Historical Library at Madison, June 13 to Aug. 5, 1904. Two courses are offered. The elementary course, of eight weeks, is open to students who have had a high-school education, or its equivalent, are employed in libraries, or are under appointment to positions. An apprenticeship of six months in an accredited library is considered essential to good work in the school. This course includes from three to 24 lectures apiece on such subjects as cataloging, classification, administration, buying, children's work, etc., with carefully arranged practice work. The supplementary course, of four weeks, is open only to those who have completed an elementary course in a school of recognized standing. Its special feature this year will be the study of books—comparative values of books, rank of authors, and history of the development of the literature of special subjects. Miss Mary W. Plummer, of Pratt Institute Library School, will lecture on the history of libraries; W. Irving Way, of Chicago, on the history of printing; and members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin on literature and bibliography. Full information may be had on application to Miss Cornelia Marvin, Free Lib. Commission, Madison, Wis.

Reviews.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney. Subject-index of the books in the author catalogs for the years 1869-1895. 1903.

The subject catalog of the Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney, which has just appeared, should prove of particular interest to all university and reference libraries.

The catalogs previously printed consist of four volumes: 1, Main author catalog (1869-1887), 833 p., containing 51,129 vols.; 2, Supplementary author catalog (1888-1892), 250 p., containing 19,099 vols.; 3, Supplementary author catalog (1893-1895), 311 p., containing 9843 vols.; 4, Supplementary catalog with subject-index (1896-1900), 1124 p., containing 20,755 vols.

The present volume supplies the subject index for the 80,071 vols. of general literature contained in the three above-mentioned author catalogs, and is therefore a companion volume to them, supplementing the subject-index to be found in the volume of accessions for 1896 to 1900. Mr. Anderson in his introduction states that no attempt has been made to analyze volumes of newspapers, parliamentary reports, or general serial literature, except in so far as noting any article of special Australasian interest. Magazines which have been effectively treated in Poole and Fletcher's "Index to periodical literature" are not analyzed, but the chief articles and papers in the Australasian scientific periodicals belonging to the period 1869-95 have been noted. It will readily be seen that this index is of prime importance not only to libraries in Australia but to all libraries and students who have occasion to inquire into matters which relate to Australasia.

An examination of the following headings will give a general idea of the vast amount of bibliographical information which has here been brought together:

A. Aborigines of Australia, about 378 titles arranged under the divisions: 1, General; 2, Bibliography; 3, Languages; 4, By states.

B. Conchology — Australasia, 151 titles.

C. Entomology — Australasia, 300 titles.

Under such headings as New South Wales, Sydney, etc., will be found even a larger number of titles arranged under broad but convenient subdivisions. The transactions of British and Australasian learned societies, parliamentary documents and scientific journals have furnished the largest number of references.

The attempt to cover thus fully the literature relating to Australia should meet with general appreciation. It is eminently proper that the largest libraries of each country should work towards a full representation of the literature of and about that country in the catalogs and bibliographies which emanate from them, at

least, this would seem to be the only way in which the much discussed universal catalog could ever hope to approach realization.

From the standpoint of the technical cataloger the volume is especially interesting. It gives a far better idea than the subject-index covering the 20,755 vols. added in 1896-1900 of the methods of applying the Sydney scheme of subject-headings which is now almost as well known to catalogers as the Harvard index and the A. L. A. list. The grouping of titles under scientific and technical subjects with local subdivisions, rather than the dissemination of these titles throughout the catalog under names of countries and cities has been carried out quite consistently and with good results. The headings would occasionally prove rather long and cumbersome for a card catalog, but this disadvantage should be more than offset by their greater comprehensiveness and clearness of wording.

While it might be a simple matter to discover apparent or real inconsistencies and errors in a catalog as extensive as the present one, it is not the purpose of this notice to enter into criticisms. The late Otto Hartwig was wont to say: "Das bessere ist der feind des guten." The truth of this maxim must be apparent to all who have occasion to enter into the minute details of any extensive bibliographical enterprise. The conditions and circumstances under which such work must be carried on are usually far from ideal. The force is either insufficient in number, or what is worse, lacking in experience and education, the time set for the completion of the work is as a rule too limited to permit of the most thorough and careful investigation, and finally, the board or committee which controls the appropriations for carrying on the work is usually composed of men who can have little conception of its details and who therefore fail to appreciate the fact that the compilation of an extensive catalog cannot be estimated in advance with the same accuracy as the moving of a given amount of earth in excavating or in building embankments. Unless, therefore, the library is limited in scope and size, has unlimited time and means to expend on its catalogs, with a highly expert force working in harmony, the results must always fall somewhat short of the original concept. While it is safe to assume that Mr. Anderson could point out features in the present catalog which he would have altered if the time and means at his disposal had permitted it, the catalog as it stands nevertheless forms a most valuable complement to the four which have previously appeared, and the Public Library of New South Wales may be congratulated on having installed within a comparatively brief period of time a system of printed catalogs with accompanying guides which must be of the greatest assistance not only to the immediate constituency of the library and to other Australian libraries, but which will be certain to prove of great service to bibliographers and librarians in all parts of the world.

J. C. M. H.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

AUSTEN, Willard. Some requirements of university libraries. (*In Educational Review*, March, 1904, 27:252-8.)

The *Library Association Record* for March has as its leading articles "Delivery stations and town travelling libraries," by Ernest A. Savage; and "Library economy (chiefly continental) at the end of the 17th century," by W. R. B. Prideaux.

The *Library World* for March contains the seventh of Archibald Clarke's "Essays in indexing," and a series of syllabuses for the subjects of bibliography, classification, and cataloging, in the Library Association examinations.

SEARS, Lorenzo. Colonial libraries. (*In Book-lover*, March, p. 304-318.)

A dissertation mainly on the character of the books read in Colonial days in New England, with mention of the libraries of Yale College, the Philadelphia Library Company, Redwood Library, College of William and Mary, and other colonial collections of books.

LOCAL.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. (18th rpt., 1903.) Added 5974; total 221,509. Issued, home use 629,400; lib. use 135,097, the circulation being divided among the central library, seven branches and three stations. New cards issued 9604; cards in force 41,315. "The expenses for the year have been as follows: books, \$7594.42; periodicals, \$1850.67; binding, \$2977.59; miscellaneous expenses, \$13,328.88; salaries, \$27,580.34; totals, \$53,326.90."

This interesting report is largely devoted to a review of the activities of the various branches and stations. Strong plea is made for a larger income: "We should be able at once to open at least half a dozen new branches or stations, to double the size of our central building, to enter upon new fields of usefulness in that building, and to increase largely our annual expenditure for books. At the present moment, we are caring for a collection of nearly 225,000 volumes, providing for the salaries of nearly 80 persons, and for the maintenance of eight buildings and three stations, with an annual income which has not increased in the last 10 years, while during that period the number of books has increased nearly 100,000, the number of employees has increased by one-third, and two new buildings and three stations have been added." The branches and stations reach a constantly increasing number of young people and readers in the poorer districts of the city, and in several of them reading clubs are carried on with much success under the direction of the custodian. Boxes of books are sent to schools and to fire and police sta-

tions and city institutions. The present points of distribution for the library system are: "1 central library, 7 branches, 3 library stations, 60 public schools, 6 private schools, 3 parochial schools, 3 reformatory institutions, 1 nurses' home, 1 department store, 1 postoffice station, 1 Y. M. C. A. building, 1 woman's club, 4 church guilds, 9 police stations, 37 engine houses, 11 playgrounds. While all of these places do not receive books continuously, to each one books are sent from time to time during the year." Careful supervision of these agencies is secured by visits from the librarian, assistant librarian, or assistant superintendent of circulation. The daily delivery of books to branches and stations from the central library has been most useful. "As has been our rule since the opening of the library, the custodians of branches and stations come to the central building on Monday morning of each week to report conditions and to confer with the librarian."

In connection with the exhibition of new and selected books in a show case in the delivery room, an experiment has been tried "of filling a shelf in this case for a month with books from some one of the main classes of the library, so as to compare the circulation of books for that class during the month with the circulation during the corresponding month of the previous year. In October works in the class Religion were placed on the shelf and no change was seen in the circulation, 429 being given out as against 425 in 1902. In November the books from the class Education were put on the shelf, and there was a diminished number of books circulated, 346 as against 396 in 1902. In December European history was the subject selected and there was a great increase, 526 volumes as against 316 in 1902. We . . . are watching with interest how far the public can be induced to read the books in the various classes of literature through this method." It is noted that the percentage of fiction (adult and juvenile) circulated has dropped from 63 in 1902 to 61 in 1903.

Regarding the administrative force, Dr. Steiner says: "This library is, I believe, unique among the large libraries of the world, in that practically all of the library training of every employee in the institution from the librarian down has been received within its walls. We have also been fortunate in the fact that we have been able to train up persons from the lower grades of service to take positions in the higher grades. From our force of substitutes, appointments are made to the position of assistants in the branches. Assistants who have shown themselves most capable are promoted to the delivery department of the central library. The most skillful delivery clerks are promoted to the higher grades of the library's service, being detailed for service as clerks in the cataloging or reference departments, in the librarian's office or as custodians of branches. We have con-

tinued during the past year, with great success, the policy of calling into the central, alternately, the custodians of the various branches and giving them a three months' detail of service in the central building, while one of the catalog clerks is tested in the management of a branch library. We now have a number of women who, at a moment's notice, can manage a branch, attend to the wants of the public in the delivery and reading rooms, or catalog books, according to whichever of these duties they may be assigned. This promotes the *esprit de corps* of the force, prevents narrowness and secures us a very efficient service."

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (Rpt., 1903.) As this is the first printed report of the library to be issued in pamphlet form since its founding in 1889, the librarian, Mr. Lamb, introduces it with an account of the "organization and early history of the library and club, followed by the librarian's reports from 1892 to 1902, originally submitted in type-written form or summarized by the local press. For 1903 a total of 38,209 v. is recorded, with accessions of 6138. The circulation of 251,238 v. (fict. 31.43 per cent.; juv. fict. 24.48 per cent.) was among "practically 14,000 registered readers," not including "from 3000 to 4000 children who draw books through the schools." "The library, together with its branches, stations and schools, reaches municipalities and communities having an aggregate population of a little less than 70,000."

Books are sent to the schools in two ways. To the upper grammar grades are sent books in sets of 30 which are kept until a class as a whole has read the entire set, "usually in the presence and under the guidance of the teacher;" to the second, third and fourth grades, sets of 50 books are sent and issued by the teachers to the children for home reading, about 70 school rooms being supplied in this manner with a total of practically 3500 books.

There are three branches and three delivery stations; and it is pointed out that this branch circulation, while one of the largest factors in the library's activity, is "the cheapest circulation the library has, barring the school circulation." The report as a whole is interesting and encouraging evidence of the development and improvement of facilities during the 14 years of the library's existence.

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 3896; total 44,737. Issued, home and school use 157,081 (fict. 43.72 %; juv. fict. 22.49 %). New cards issued 1720; total cardholders 4502. Receipts \$12,288.82; expenses \$12,288.50, of which \$4538.71 were for books, \$3447.95 salaries, \$567.27 binding.

The circulation shows an increase of 11,379 over the preceding year, in which the school-delivery system has been the largest factor. "The most important event of the year was

the establishment of a separate room for children and children's books," which was opened on Oct. 31.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. On March 16 contracts were awarded for two more Carnegie branches, Carroll Park and South. These buildings will take the places of branches already established. The contract price of the Carroll Park branch, for which W. B. Tully & Bro. are the architects, is \$71,800; and for the South branch, which was designed by Lord & Hewlett, \$75,787. Seven of the 20 branches allotted to the Borough of Brooklyn are now in course of erection, five of which will be ready for occupancy early in the fall.

During the month 1194 books were ordered from the publishers, calling for 2628 copies. In addition, about 2500 volumes of miscellaneous books and popular novels were purchased second-hand, and several hundred books in stock were assigned to branches. The library has added to its many printed forms one for requisitions, to be used by the branch librarians in ordering their supplies the first of each month. By reference to these forms may be seen, at any time, the amount of goods of every kind shipped to each branch during the current year, and the total cost of all goods shipped, as well as the amount the branches have on hand.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. The fourth annual "library day" was observed on Friday, March 25, with interesting exercises. Many librarians from other towns in the state were in attendance. In the afternoon Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the state library commission, conducted a question box for librarians and trustees, after which a talk on the history of printing and bookbinding was given by Mr. Luther A. Brewer, illustrated by many fine examples of books and tools. At the evening session two addresses were delivered, by Calvin G. Greene on "Local history and the public library," and by Professor W. C. Wilcox on "American history and the public library."

Chicago, Newberry L. (12th rpt., 1903.) Added 5834; total 196,484 v., 70,123 pm. There were 124,950 v. consulted by 80,994 visitors, of whom 54,891 were men. Although the number of visitors shows a gain of 2525 over the previous year, there was a decrease of 4443 in the number of books consulted.

"The most important accession to be reported is the manuscript material prepared by the late Paul Carles, of Paris, for a 'History of the military marine.' The collection is made up of 22 portfolios of drawings, maps and plans, and 14 portfolios of text; a total of 4100 pieces."

Cleveland, O. Case L. The Koch collection of books, given to Case Library by the late Mrs. Laura Koch, as a memorial to her husband, was opened to the public on Friday,

March 25. It contains about 1500 volumes, in fine bindings and rare or *de luxe* editions, and is especially rich in Napoleonic literature. Among the other works included are the Thistle edition of Stevenson, complete works of many American authors, fine editions of Pepys, Chesterfield, Rabelais, Boccaccio, Shakespeare, Swift, Balzac, Montaigne, and Burton's "Arabian nights."

Columbia University L. The *Columbia University Quarterly* for March, 1904, contains an interesting article on "The Avery library" of architectural works, by Edward R. Smith, the custodian, emphasizing particularly its value in preserving the records of historic monuments that must disappear in time. In brief editorial comment on Mr. Smith's article, it is pointed out that the Avery library has been broadened, by its founder's generosity, far beyond its original scope; "within the past few months Mr. Avery has presented his comprehensive collection of books dealing with the history and the practice of one of the most interesting of the lesser arts—the art of bookbinding."

Columbus (O.) P. School L. (27th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1903.) Added 4916; total 57,057. Issued, home use 216,680; lib. and school use 304,616. Fiction percentage is "a trifle over 50, including German and French books. The library could easily increase its circulation 20 or 25 per cent. if it added more fiction to its stock; but it must not be forgotten that the purpose of the library is largely educational, and that the fiction purchased shall be the best." To the 26 branches in operation in the schools from October to June there were sent in all 3711 v. "The work in these branches is done without any extra expense to the board or to the people, teachers and janitors alike assisting in their operation. They have been successful from the start, working smoothly right along, but it has thrown additional work upon all concerned in their operation."

Mr. Hensel refers to the possible criticism that the work done with the schools "is not regular library work" and remarks that in this special field there is yet no uniformity of system, but that methods must fit local conditions. "The co-operation with the elementary schools is carried on by means of reference libraries that remain permanently in the buildings; through the department of supplementary reading, which as implied by its name, supplements the entire course of study; and finally by means of sub-branches, in which books for home use are supplied, which can also be made to assist the course of study. In the high schools the library has also good reference libraries. These reference libraries are supplemented with books selected by the teachers and the heads of the departments, from the supplementary, circulating and reference departments of the central library, sent to the buildings to remain there

as long as they are needed; about 1000 volumes were thus sent out during the year, and were used by the pupils as reference books in the class room and sometimes at home. In addition to these come the educational branches, in which from 20 to 30 copies of a book were sent out, to be distributed and used in connection with the text book studied by the pupils. Periodicals are subscribed for and one copy of each kind goes directly to the building, to be used as the teacher thinks proper."

Davenport (Ia.) P. L. The report of the librarian, Miss Freeman, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903, while it records a full fiscal year, covers only seven months of actual circulation, and these in temporary quarters.

"The first four months of the year and part of the fifth were spent at the city hall in work upon the 5500 volumes purchased up to and during that time. This included the technical processes used in preparing the books for circulation: collating, stamping, leaf-cutting, pocketing, plating, labelling, accessioning, classifying and cataloging. During the year 6160 new volumes have been prepared for circulation in this manner, in addition to much work of the same sort upon the books purchased from the Davenport Library Association."

In May the library was removed to more suitable temporary quarters in the Cook memorial building and on June 3 it opened for public use. There are 3260 borrowers' cards in force. The circulation of books for home use amounted to 44,598 v., fiction being 77 per cent. No account of reference and reading room use is kept, but the work in this direction increases constantly, the time of one member of the staff being fully occupied "in giving assistance to pupils of the schools, club members and individuals in looking up subjects on which inquiries are made, and in preparing reference lists on various subjects."

It is hoped that the Carnegie building may be ready for occupancy early this summer.

Dover (N. H.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 1038; total 30,690. Issued, home use 57,739 (fict. 47%; juv. 20%; periodicals 12%). Receipts \$4023.82; expenses \$4022.68, of which \$2212.64 were for salaries, \$719.65 for books, \$286.05 for magazines, \$331.38 for binding.

The report includes a brief summary and chronological record of the history of the library during the past 20 years.

Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout F. P. L. (2d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) This report opens with a brief historical sketch of the library, which as the Young Men's Library Association carried on its work from 1856 to 1902, when the gift of a Carnegie library building brought about reorganization under its present name. There are several good illustrations of exterior and interior of

the building, which was described in these columns at the time of its opening (L. J., Jan., 1903, p. 20-21). The report of the librarian, Miss Bessie Sergeant Smith, being the first report for a full fiscal year, gives the following statistics: Added 1300; total 21,715. Issued, home use 105,593. New registration 2206; total membership 5847.

"In looking over the efforts of the first year we feel that our chief cause for gratification is in the work done in our children's department." This now contains 1959 v.; a simple catalog is readily used by the children; and a "library day" entertainment was given in the spring under the auspices of the local woman's club.

The financial limitations have hampered the full development of the library in its handsome building, particularly in keeping the supply of books much below the demand. Much time and labor have been spent on repairing and rebinding, 12,665 v. having been mended during the year. In book purchases the effort has been to add works on subjects of current interest, to fill gaps in the collection of standards, and to meet only the demand for better books in current fiction, buying several copies of a single book when necessary. An analytical card catalog of the works of collected biography has begun in July. Reference work has been slowly gaining ground and there has been an increasing use of the reading room. University extension and other lectures have been held in the library lecture hall. Development of delivery stations and closer relations with the schools are needed to strengthen and extend the library's influence. But "our present greatest need is for more definite and determined effort toward giving personal help to each one who comes into the library. There should be sufficient force on the staff so that, during 'busy' hours, some one, without neglecting another side of the work, might be assigned the special duty of answering questions, getting books, magazines, whatever is desired."

Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L. (31st rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 1776; total 42,687. Issued, home use 77,867 (fict. 67½ %); visitors to ref. room 6276. Receipts \$9153.44; expenses \$9153.44, of which \$3034.07 were for salaries, \$2223.55 for books, \$339.59 for periodicals, \$570.25 for binding.

"Early in the year the musical department was largely increased and a 'Music bulletin' printed." The Library of Congress printed cards are received regularly for most of the new books at an expense of about \$30 per year.

Greenfield (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—11 months ending Jan. 31, 1904.) Added 808; total 14,750. Issued, home use 44,292 (fict. incl. juv. fict. 63 %). New cards issued 600; total registration 3148. Receipts \$2401.76; expenses \$2258.58 (books and periodicals \$1053.64; salaries \$843.75; binding \$227.95).

Of the total circulation, 33 % is of books issued to children. A compact report, giving evidence of good work. Appended is a list of the year's accessions.

Hackensack, N. J. Johnson P. L. (3d rpt., 1903.) Added 1249; total not given. Issued, home use 60,906. No. cardholders 3318. Receipts \$2872.31; expenses \$2870.09.

The book fund of \$5000, given by Mr. Johnson, the founder of the library, having been exhausted last summer, a fund of \$1518 was raised by public subscription.

Hartford, Ct. Watkinson L. (40th rpt., year ending Dec. 1, 1903.) Added 1979; total 59,603, of which 6578 were purchased by the Athenæum appropriations and are on deposit in the Watkinson Library. Receipts \$7884.63; expenses \$6104.94. "The addition relating to the United States' colonial dependencies, especially the Philippines, is somewhat remarkable. About 100 titles were received and others are on the way from Europe. By the sale of duplicates from the New York Public Library many scarce volumes relating to American history were bought for the Stanley alcove. Most of them proved to be from the library of the late George Bancroft, and have his autograph and notes."

Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Memorial L. (18th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 495; total 9966. Issued 19,933, of which 705 were drawn from the South Hopedale branch, (fict. 71 %). Visitors to reading room 8481. No. cardholders 1042. Receipts and expenses \$2714.15, of which \$556.86 were spent for books, \$126.07 for periodicals, \$97.20 for binding, \$977.75 for salaries.

Nine exhibits were received during the year from the Library Art Club.

Houston (Tex.) Lyceum and Carnegie L. Assoc. (1st rpt.) This report gives an historical review of the library, organized March 20, 1848, as the Houston Lyceum, which maintained its existence as a subscription library until 1900, when as a result of the gift of \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie the library was made free. The Carnegie building was completed in 1903, and the work of the last year was largely that of organization. As a result of the Carnegie gift the library also received, from Mr. N. S. Meldrum, of Houston, the sum of \$6000, in memory of his daughter, to be known as the Norma Meldrum Children's Library Fund, for the purchase of books and periodicals suitable for children from eight to fifteen years of age. "According to the conditions of the gift, \$1000 have been used to purchase books and furniture for the children's room in the new building, and \$5000 have been put aside as a perpetual trust fund." The library has also received from a friend, whose identity is not disclosed, a gift of nearly 4000 volumes and pamphlets on varied subjects, known as the "Circle 'M' Collection." It includes "books

relating to China and Japan; a number of books upon the Philippine Islands; a large collection upon the subject of slavery and the Civil War; several hundred volumes upon the subject of missions; valuable works on Texas history; an interesting collection of Bibles, many of which are in foreign languages, and a copy of the famous 'Breeches Bible,' published in 1580. Then there are books in Chinese, Japanese, and the Hawaiian language, several of the Indian dialects, and many European languages." The report is followed by a description of the handsome Carnegie building, and illustrated by a good view of the exterior and a floor plan. The building was formally opened on the evening of March 2, when a large public reception was held, and the library was turned over to the city by H. H. Dickson, president of the board of trustees.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. (13th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 3679; total 86,704. Issued, home use 451,761, of which 57.1 % were drawn from the 15 delivery stations (fict. 42.36 %; juv. fict. 27.73 %); ref. use 64,286. New registration 4065; total registration 26,725.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the use of class-room libraries. Miss Burdick says, "I cannot urge too strongly on the teachers the desirability of encouraging the class-room library. Of course, more or less work is involved for them in the distribution of the books, but there is nothing either in their work or our own that can yield greater or more lasting results than the proper guidance of children's reading."

Lansing (Mich.) P. School L. (2d rpt.—1902-1903.) Added 672; total 12,573. Issued, home use 40,819 (fict. 30,024); lib. use 47,17. New registration 994; total borrowers 29,811. Receipts \$8198.86; expenses \$2629.60, of which \$1171.60 were for salaries, \$663.52 for books, \$152.35 for periodicals, \$317.45 for binding and rebinding.

For over a year the library has been a subscriber to the Tabard Inn, now the Bodley Club, by which means it has secured "free use of 299 books for from one to 10 months per volume. We feel that the experiment has been satisfactory. By this aid, and by patronizing clearance sales we have met the ever-increasing demand for fiction and new books somewhat satisfactorily. The German, juvenile and reference books bought have not met our needs."

There is cordial co-operation between the other two libraries of the city—the state library and the library of Michigan Agricultural College. "At present a regular borrower at one library may be allowed, upon request, any legitimate privilege at another library. Furthermore, a cardholder at the Public Library may be furnished with a duplicate card for deposit at the state library. This enables him to borrow from that reference collection

so long as he has privileges at the city library."

It is hoped that the \$35,000 Carnegie Library building may be completed by autumn.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. A report on a new library building was recently presented to the library board by the advisory committee of architects to which the question had been referred. The report recommends that the Central park be used as a site for the library, and that the proposed building "should be so planned as to include an art gallery and museum in the upper story, the building to be so designed as to encroach as little as possible on the space reserved for park purposes, we having in our mind fully the importance of reserving this spot as a central breathing place for the city."

Madison (N. J.) P. L. (4th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 494; total 6640. Issued, home use 27,325, of which 7724 were juv. (fict. 69 per cent.).

Several exhibitions and talks about books were held during the year. Six travelling libraries have been in constant use among adjoining villages and outlying districts. Work with the children increases all the time, and the two clubs for boys and girls are very successful. An apprentice class of three members has been conducted, the course being designed to cover 10 months of training.

New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. A marble bust of the late librarian, Robert C. Ingraham, the gift of his friends and admirers, executed by Walton Ricketson, has been placed in the library.

New York Mercantile L. (83d rpt., 1903.) Added 6447; total 231,547. Issued 115,138 (Eng. fict. 63.24 %). Membership 4333. Receipts \$27,786.17; expenses \$27,543.39.

In the reference department there are available 13,219 v. The delivery service to members was used by 987 persons, to whom 35,827 v. were sent during the year. "The cost of maintaining this department for the year was \$2946.90 and the amount received from it was \$1171.39, showing an expenditure over receipts of \$1775.51."

New York City. Pennsylvania Society L. The library of the Pennsylvania Society has been opened in room 401, 7 Warren street, and is accessible to all members who may wish to consult it. The collection has been formed partly by gift, partly by a small annual appropriation by the council, and contains about 3000 books and pamphlets relating to Pennsylvania. Gifts of literature on the subject are earnestly desired. An outline of the classification in use is given in the *Bulletin* of the society for March (v. 1, no. 10).

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. An art loan exhibition was opened in the library art gallery on March 5 and closed on the 21st. During the two weeks it was open there were 27,515 visitors, a daily average of 1834, which is a

considerable proportionate increase over the attendance at the similar exhibition held last year.

North Adams, Mass. Houghton Memorial L. (20th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 2348; total 23,898. Issued, home use 107,317 (fict., incl. juv. fict., 75 %). New registration 1109; cards in use 8424. Receipts \$7082.13; expenses \$7076.45, of which \$2226.05 were for books, \$318.04 for binding, \$317.71 for periodicals, \$2520.98 for salaries.

There is a great increase in the use of the library by children, of whom a very large proportion are foreigners "who read fully as high a class of books as the native children." Comparisons of the work of the library with those of others in the state show how effectively it has reached its own community. The circulation is unusual, in proportion to the small appropriation. A larger book fund is greatly needed.

Reading (Pa.) P. L. (5th rpt., 1903.) Added 1461; total 18,243. Issued, home use 85,288 (fict. 74,970). New registration 1595; total cards issued 9992.

Improvements in the library rooms authorized by the city council at an estimated cost of \$3500, reached a total cost of \$4500, which with a deficit to be met from the expenses of the previous year has resulted in a deficit of \$4156.63, and an urgent appeal is made to the city authorities to relieve the situation. The alterations have nearly doubled available floor space, provided shelf room for 7000 volumes, and given every facility for routine work and the convenience of borrowers.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. Assoc. (58th rpt., 1903.) Added 5515; total 130,969. Issued, home use 118,248 (fict. 69 %); attendance of members and visitors 178,048. New members 391; total membership 3508. "Our membership now is some 800 more than it was 20 years ago; a record unique among American subscription libraries, many of which have succumbed within this period, whereas most of the survivors have lost heavily in membership." Expenditures for books, etc., amounted to \$13,778.60, of which \$8997.71 were for books, \$2318.44 for binding, \$1686.91 for periodicals and \$508.87 for newspapers. "In the collection of duplicate novels there are now 1562 volumes. The receipts in 1903 exceeded expenses by \$232.94." The report was prepared by Horace Kephart, who has now been succeeded as librarian by William L. R. Gifford.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. (15th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 2012; total 44,863. Issued, home use 102,805 (fict. 76.69 %). New registration 814; total registration 7198.

"The high cost of new books has led to more conservatism in buying. During the past year we have imported from England certain of the older fiction for which there is

a permanent demand. For libraries these books are bound directly from the sheets in a strong half leather binding. Special attention is given to the sewing, and while the first cost is somewhat more than for copies bought in this country in cloth binding, yet the greater strength of the binding gives the book so much longer a life that it is a real economy in the end."

The printed cards of the Library of Congress are used, of titles ordered about 90 per cent. being supplied.

Terrell, Tex. Carnegie P. L. The library was formally opened to the public on March 15.

University of Michigan L., Ann Arbor. (26th rpt.—1902-1903.) Added 8053 v., 1800 pm.; total 174,740 v., 339 pm., of which 139,002 v. and 3000 pm. are in the general library. Of the 6660 v. added to the general library 4196 v. were purchased. The Shakespeare collection, established through the generosity of the late Senator James Macmillan, now contains 5263 v., the year's additions having been 181 v. The Goethe collection contains 1037 v. The librarian calls attention to "the great desirability of more room for the storage of books, and for connecting more intimately the library and the work of instruction. In visiting one large, new public library (Providence, R. I.) this summer and in reading of others just completed, or in process of erection, I have been impressed by the revolution that has taken place in libraries of this character. They have connected the library and the elementary schools in such a manner that the children in the lower grades have greater facilities for the seminary methods of instruction than do our graduate students."

FOREIGN.

Foreign collections purchased by American libraries. Dr. George Witkowski, of the Leipzig University, contributes to the *Berlin Nationalzeitung* for January 24, a communication protesting against the sale of important libraries to foreigners. The text of his remarks is the acquisition by American institutions of the Egyptological library of August Eisenlohr (by Cornell University); of the theological apparatus of Ernst Luthardt (by the Theological Seminary of Hartford); and of the Germanic collection of Georg Ludwig and Konrad von Maurer (by Harvard University). He fears that for the greater part these books will repose on the shelves for show, and that only occasionally one of them will be taken down for reference.

Hobart, Tasmania. On Feb. 23 last at the centenary celebration of the city, the governor laid the foundation stone of the new public library building, for which Mr. Carnegie has provided £7500.

Iceland, Libraries in. Icelandic libraries receive some attention in "Mimir: Icelandic

institutions and addresses, 1903," the first of a proposed series of yearly handbooks, printed by Martius Truelsen at Copenhagen, but issued evidently through the efforts of Professor Willard Fiske (80 p. D.), as it is requested that material for succeeding numbers should be sent to "*Mimir*, Lungo il Muguone 11, Florence, Italy." In the short prefatory note the purposes of the publication are given, as 1, to facilitate research by making workers in the same field known to one another; 2, to inform the people of Iceland of the interest in their literature and history felt by scholars of other nations; 3, to bring foreign students more closely in touch with Icelandic literature; and 4, to promote the development of Iceland. The little volume contains a careful descriptive list of Icelandic institutions, including national and other libraries, a list, with addresses, of Icelandic scholars and writers; similar lists of Danish institutions and writers; lists of Icelandic writers in America, of foreign Icelandic scholars, and of current Icelandic serials (including titles of ten Icelandic publications issued in America); and most interesting "Notes on Icelandic matters." *Mimir* is a useful and welcome addition to reference literature.

Lindsay (Ont., Can.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 240; total 4025. Issued, home use 18,994 (fict. 9406). Membership 1547. Receipts \$1383.03; expenses \$1383.03.

"The total circulation is not as large as it might be, owing largely to the inconvenient conditions of our present quarters." The Carnegie building is nearing completion.

London. House of Lords L. Mr. Edmund Gosse has been appointed to the post of librarian to the House of Lords, vacated recently by the death of Mr. S. Arthur Strong, at a salary of £1000 a year.

Notes from New Zealand. The Dunedin (New Zealand) city council has purchased a site on which to erect its Carnegie Library.

Thames (N. Z.) has been given £2000 for a library building by Mr. Carnegie on the usual conditions.

The city of Westport has been instructed to draw on Mr. Carnegie's agents for payments on account of the £2000 given for a library building. H. B.

South Australia P. L., Museum, and Art Gallery. (Rpt.—1902-3.) Added 958; total 49,022. The total attendance is given as 81,479, an increase of 2832 over the previous year, despite a large decrease in the number of new books purchased. "Visitors have free access to the shelves; consequently no particulars can be given of the classes of books read." Owing to retrenchment of expenses some changes and reductions in the staff have been necessary. Special attention has been given to re-cataloging, owing to the few new books

added. "The changes in the staff have, however, interfered with the work, and only one officer has been able to devote the whole of his time to cataloging. The re-classification and re-cataloging of geographical and descriptive books have been completed; and a portion of the works on useful arts and technology, the fine arts, geology, and zoology have been similarly dealt with.

"Entries for the 'International catalogue of scientific literature' have been supplied, for the meteorological observations of South Australia made during the year 1899, and for the papers published in volume 26 of the 'Transactions and proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia.'"

Victoria P. L., Melbourne. (Rpt.—1902.) Added, ref. lib. 5844; lending lib. 1957. Total, ref. lib. 143,548; lending lib. 19,483.

For the reference library it is reported that "thefts during the year have been more frequent than usual. This is chiefly due to the fact that a great number of modern law books were stolen within the space of a few weeks, and sold locally, after the stamps had been erased."

In the lending library 167,847 v. were issued to 8051 borrowers. "After an experience of three years and a half the open access system is working satisfactorily." Through travelling libraries 5746 v. were lent to 51 public and institution libraries, a large increase over the previous year owing to the fact that "many modern works were added to the cases and special selections made to suit the requirements of particular libraries"; although many requests are made for fiction, "the policy of sending only a very limited number of the works of the classic novelists has been adhered to, and special attention has been given to the supply of technical works."

Gifts and Bequests.

Mattituck, L. I. F. M. Lupton, of New York, has purchased a site upon which he will erect a building as a gift to the Mattituck Public Library.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. From Mr. Carnegie \$50,000 has been offered, with the condition that \$50,000 additional be raised. \$10,000 of the second \$50,000 has been pledged already. A new library building costing \$100,000 is the most urgent need of the college, and it is hoped that the money will be pledged before June 1, and the building begun at once.

By the will of the late Mr. Lucius Page Lane, of the Boston Public Library, the library receives \$1700 for a fund to be known as the "Sarah Chapin Memorial," the income to be used for the purchase of books on natural religion, moral philosophy, and sociology.

Winsted, Ct. Beardsley L. By the will of the late Amanda E. Church, of Winsted, the Beardsley Library receives the entire estate of the testatrix, estimated at about \$10,000.

Carnegie library gifts.

Bellevue, O. March 15. \$3600 for equipment of library, for which original gift was \$10,000.

Normal, Ala. Agricultural and Mechanical College. March 12. \$10,000. The college is devoted to the education of the negro.

Odebolt, Ia. March 19. \$4000.

Rock Hill, S. C. Winthrop College. March 15. \$20,000.

Spartansburg, S. C. Converse College. March 20. \$10,000.

Ticonderoga, N. Y. March 28. \$5000.

Topeka, Kan. Washburn College. March 10. \$40,000.

Practical Notes.

BOOK-CARRIAGE. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, March 1, 1904. 109:108.) il.

BOOK-HANDLE. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, March 1, 1904. 109:155-156.) il.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO BOOKS. *Public Opinion* for Feb. 18 (36:213) summarizes the recent article of Sig. Carlo Biagi in the *Revista della Biblioteche e degli Archivi*, on "the hygiene of books." Sig. Biagi's article is based on the prize essays instituted at the International Congress of Librarians at Paris in 1900. The first prize was won by Jean Bolle, of Gorizia, and the second by Constantine Houlbert, of Rennes. "Of half a dozen methods of destroying the book-worm, the best one is described as follows: Enclose books infested with injurious insects in a wooden box, hermetically sealed, containing a small quantity of sulphide of carbon, placed in the top of the box. The books should be so kept for thirty-six hours, a time sufficient to destroy all insects. This substance, unlike chlorine, does not decompose organic substances and is absolutely harmless to paper and bindings, only the poisonous and inflammable vapors must be handled with care. Among the irritating and poisonous substances the most active are benzine and naphtha, but the effect of these is of short duration because they so quickly evaporate if pure."

MACHINE for rounding, backing, and lining books. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, March 1, 1904. 109:79-80.) il.

Twenty-seven claims are made for this patent.

Librarians.

ADAMS, Benjamin, superintendent of the travelling libraries department of the Brooklyn Public Library, has joined the staff of the New York Public Library, as assistant to Mr. A. E. Bostwick, superintendent of circulation.

HARDIN, Miss Pauline Helm, was on March 1 re-elected state librarian of Kentucky for a term of four years.

LAW, Thomas Graves, librarian of the Signet Library of Edinburgh, and one of the most distinguished members of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, of which he had served as vice-president, died on March 12. Mr. Law was born on Dec. 4, 1836, and after graduation from Winchester and Stonyhurst entered the Roman Catholic priesthood. In 1878 he left the church of Rome and in the following year was appointed librarian of the Signet Library, in which post he became identified with Scottish historical studies and won a wide reputation as a historian and scholar. In 1898, he received from Edinburgh University the degree of LL.D., in recognition of his "learned labors and indefatigable industry," and on Nov. 28, 1903, at the annual meeting of the Scottish History Society, the president, Lord Rosebery, presented him with a silver bowl and two hundred guineas from members of the Society in recognition of the work he had done as its honorary secretary.

LORD, Miss Isabel Ely, formerly librarian of Bryn Mawr College Library, and since August, 1903, assistant librarian of Pratt Institute, has been appointed librarian of Pratt Institute Free Library, her appointment taking effect July 1, 1904.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary Wright, for 14 years librarian and for eight years director of libraries at Pratt Institute, has requested the trustees of the institute to divide the department on the line of library and library school, appointing Miss Isabel Ely Lord librarian, and continuing her own title of director of the library school. This they have consented to do, and the new arrangement will go into effect July 1, 1904. Miss Plummer will give all her time and thought hereafter to the advancement of the school, which will continue to use the library as its laboratory.

STEVENSON, William Marshall, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Allegheny, Pa., since it was opened 14 years ago, has been removed from that position under circumstances that have roused local controversy. On March 14 Mr. Stevenson's resignation was formally requested by Mr. E. J. McIlvain, director of public works, who under the city charter recently in force claimed the power to appoint a public librarian on the expiration of that official's regular term. In an open letter Mr. Stevenson refused to recognize the authority of the request, "unless the courts so decide," stating that the appointment of the librarian

was under the control of the library committee. The transfer of library authority to the department of public works, he stated, would be fatal to the successful management of the library, and urged that the question should be promptly brought to an issue, as the proposed transfer would mean making the library simply a field for the political "spoils system." Mr. Stevenson's position had the support of a large body, including clergymen, the women's clubs, and professional and business men, and a petition protesting against his removal was presented to the mayor. On March 16, disregarding the letter of protest, the director of public works appointed as librarian Mr. Edward E. Eggers, to take office on April 1. The new appointee was for several years engaged in the drug business, and at the time of his appointment was a bookkeeper in the German-American Savings and Trust Company of Allegheny. A special meeting of the library committee was called by Director McIlvain on March 18, to ratify his action, but it was decided that the meeting had been illegally called and no action was taken. A large delegation of Mr. Stevenson's supporters was present to support his case, and a meeting of representatives of the local women's clubs was held at the library on the same day to protest against his removal. A meeting of the city council committee on the public library was held on March 21, when the appointment of Mr. Eggers was confirmed by a close vote. The resolution adopted did not however confirm the removal of Mr. Stevenson; but the latter decided to abide by the action then taken, and to give up the thought of legal measures. Mr. Eggers assumed charge of the library on April 1, on which date he appointed Miss Eliza Porter, niece of the city solicitor of Allegheny, as assistant librarian in charge of the reference department, succeeding Miss Alice Johnston, a member of the staff for 11 years, whose resignation was submitted as a result of the change in administration.

Cataloging and Classification.

ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE cumulated, 1900-1903; containing a record, under author, title, subject and series, of books published in the United States, recorded from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1903, together with a directory of publishers. New York, Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1904. 56+930 p. 1. O. \$4.

THE CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains a 6½ page "Selected list of books and recent periodical literature relating to Japan."

CONNECTICUT P. L. DOCUMENT, no. 1, 1904 (whole no. 43): Books of 1903. [Hartford,

Connecticut Public Library Committee,] 1904.

A classed list, including also "a few titles of previous years."

THE DENVER (Colo.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains a short "Selected list of books upon Russia, Japan, Korea, and Manchuria."

DINSE, Paul. Zur systematik der erdkundlichen literatur: anordnungsplan der bibliothek der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin, 1904. 20 p. 8°.

The scheme that is outlined in this little pamphlet was devised by the author in 1902, when he was charged with the reclassification and recataloging of the library of the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde. It is based chiefly on that used in the Bibliotheca geographica, and is divided into the following main sections, all very closely subdivided: *General geographical literature*: 1, Bibliography. 2, History of geography and discoveries. 3, History of cartography. 4, Methodology and study. 5, Encyclopedic literature of geography. 6, Collections, Miscellaneous geographic writings. 7, General physical geography. 8, General bio-geography. 9, General anthropogeography. 10, Geography of political and economic history. 11, Onomatology and transcriptions. *The literature of special parts of the earth and the seas. Periodicals. Supplement*: 1, Linguistics. 2, Special works from auxiliary and related sciences. 3, Photogeography and projection. 4, Miscellanea.

DOVER (N. H.) P. L. Some books for children. Dover Public Library, 1904. 8 p. sq. S.

A good short list, classed in groups of ten titles.

THE FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February-March has a short reference list on Gardening.

GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ERDKUNDE ZU BERLIN. Katalog der Bibliothek. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & Sohn, [1904.] 27+925 p. 8°, pap., 12m.

The contents of the library are grouped according to the classification noted above. Titles are given in full, and in their totality present a comprehensive survey of geographic literature.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) P. L. List of books and magazine articles on international extradition, examined and referred to in the proceedings to extradite James Lynchelau, pending before Charles W. Moores, U. S. Commissioner at Indianapolis, Aug. 24 to Oct. 31, 1903. Issued by Indianapolis Public Library, [1904.] 8 p. O.

As the case in question was one arising

from the Irish "landlordism" agitation, and hinged upon the definition of a political crime, the list is fairly representative of literature on these subjects.

LIBRARY COMPANY OF THE BALTIMORE BAR, Baltimore, Md. A complete subject index of the text books and books of leading cases of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar; by Andrew Hartman Mettee, librarian. Baltimore, 1904. 180 p. 8°.

The back of each page is blank, but only the printed pages are numbered. This index will doubtless serve a useful purpose, but it is to be regretted that the work should have been so poorly done. The subject headings are in alphabetical order, but the authors under the subject are not even an attempt at such order, though there may be four or more pages of titles under a single heading. Place and date of publication are given, but titles frequently are not given, simply the author's surname.

MEDFORD (Mass.) P. L. Finding list of biography, history, geography and travels. October, 1903. 80 p. O.

A simple compact class list. In individual biography both subject and author entries are given in one alphabet.

MERCANTILE L. OF NEW YORK. Bulletin of new books, no. 24: accessions for the year 1903. New York, 1904. 24 p. O.

MONTHLY CUMULATIVE BOOK INDEX, February, 1904: Author, title, and subject index of books published from January 1, 1902, to January 1, 1904. 32+827+10 p. O. \$2; cl., \$2.75; hf. mor., \$3.

NEBRASKA P. L. COMMISSION. List of books for school libraries recommended by the Nebraska Public Library Commission. New enl. ed., December, 1903. Lincoln, Neb. 20 p. O.

The **NEBRASKA P. L. COMMISSION** issues a leaflet giving short selected lists of "Books suitable for presents for children."

The **NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin** for March contains two short reading lists on Russia and Japan.

The **NEW YORK P. L. Bulletin** for March contains the third part of Miss Hasse's "List of books and some articles in periodicals relating to political rights, constitutions, and constitutional law," covering pages 103-138, and devoted entirely to literature dealing with the Federal constitution.

The **OSTERHOUT F. L. (Wilkes-Barré, Pa.) Bulletin** for March contains a "Special list on book illustration."

The **OTIS L. (Norwich, Ct.) Bulletin** for March contains a short "Selected list of books on China, Japan and Russia."

PRINTED CARDS FOR GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. In March the Office of the Superintendent of Documents began the issue of printed cards for the January shipment of documents to depository libraries, the issue of cards for documents to be continued twice a month. In each case the government author card has been furnished, with the personal author, subject or subjects, and series indicated where necessary. Duplicates are furnished for the personal author and subject cards, but not for the series; a number at the bottom of the card shows the number of cards furnished for each document. The abbreviations used are those used in the documents catalogs and indexes printed in this office. The government author headings used are those printed in the pamphlet, "Author headings for United States public documents," in which every department, bureau, division, office, etc., of the government is entered under the exact name of the department or bureau, etc., inverted, if necessary, to bring the most important word first. The only exception to this rule is that department libraries are entered under the name of the department to which they belong, with the word "library" as another subhead. No cards will be furnished for series entries, annual reports or publications, reports on private bills, references, or analyticals, except numbered documents or reports in the Congressional reserve of 15 pages or over. The cards have been compiled under the direction of the chief cataloger of the Documents Office, Miss Alice C. Fichtenkam.

The **SAN FRANCISCO P. L. Bulletin** for March contains a three-page reading list on "Rural California industries."

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON. Public school libraries for all the grades, including a special library for high schools and a reference library for teachers of English; comp. by Luella Clay Carson, professor of rhetoric and English literature, and Ida Bel Roe, instructor in English. Published by the University of Oregon, [1904.] 88 p. O.

Includes about 3000 titles in 17 graded lists, with indication of publisher and prices. The arrangement is by title, but not in alphabetic order; author's surname only is given. A title index is appended, with a key to publishers' abbreviations.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

N. Y. State L., bulletin 86, Legislation 21: Comparative summary and index of legislation, 1903, Oct. 1, 1902 to Oct. 1, 1903; ed. by Robert H. Whitten. Albany, 1903. p. 269-771 O. 50 c.

The usual careful and valuable summary,

that has become one of the most important annual publications of the state library. It records 14,394 laws passed during the year covered, of which 5406 are briefly summarized.

CHANGED TITLES.

"A Quaker maiden," by Evelyn Raymond, Penn. Pub. Co., 1903, is the same as "Story of Delight," A. L. Bradley, 1900.

L. A. WILLIAMS.

Bibliography.

BATH, *Eng.* Barbeau, A. Une ville d'eaux anglaise au xviiième siècle: la société élégante et littéraire à Bath sous la reine Anne et sous les Georges. Paris, Alphonse Picard et fils, 1904.

Includes "a bibliography of some 500 volumes, dealing more or less directly with Bath and its history. Not content with quoting from Goldsmith, Fielding, Smollett, Lady Jackson, Sidney Colvin, Allan Cunningham, Thomas Moore, Pepys, Peter Pindar, and a score of others, M. Barbeau has been successful in finding references to Bath, in its heyday, in dozens of obscure writers, whose contemporary descriptions, all duly acknowledged in full, in most carefully printed footnotes, enable him to present a very faithful series of views of the place and its people. The book is an epitome of information, scholarly, dispassionate, faithful, and studiously unexaggerated, the result most evidently of many years of the closest study."—*Academy*.

BYRON. The seventh and final volume of the new (John Murray) edition of the works of Lord Byron, edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge (Scribner. 20+458 p. 12"), contains an elaborate bibliography of the successive editions and translations of Byron's poetry, covering pages 89-348. It gives details of 113 editions of the "poetical works," of seven French translations, 13 German, one modern Greek, four Italian, two Polish, two Russian, one Spanish, and one Swedish. Then come 26 selections from the poems, and record of one Armenian, six French, three German, and three Italian versions. The "Miscellaneous" collections, and translations are then recorded; and, finally, comes the bibliography (with translations) of all the separately published poems and collections, arranged alphabetically according to their titles.

CANADA. Wrong, George M., and Langton, H. H., eds. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. v. 8: Publications for the year 1903. University of Toronto, Published by the librarian, 1904. 12+225 p. O.

As usual a useful and interesting descriptive and critical review of the literature of

the past year relating to Canadian subjects. Classified in six main divisions, with author index.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY have just published a work of interest to the bibliographer, as well as the student of the beginnings of printing in this country, in the volume entitled "John Peter Zenger, his press, his trial, and a bibliography of Zenger imprints," by Livingston Rutherford. Appended to the biographical sketch of New York's second printer, and an account of his famous trial for printing in his *New York Weekly Journal* libels on the administration, Mr. Rutherford presents a bibliography of the issues of the Zenger press from 1725 to 1751. One hundred titles are given with the imprint of John Peter Zenger, and ten with the imprint of Catherine Zenger and John Zenger, Jr., his wife and son. The titles are given in full, with collations and extensive bibliographic data. Besides this, there is a bibliography of the trial of Zenger, and a list of the issues of the *New York Weekly Journal*, with reference to the libraries possessing copies of the journal. The volume contains also a reprint of the first edition of the trial, and portraits and facsimiles. (10+276 p. 8°.)

JAMES, M. R. The ancient libraries of Canterbury and Dover: the catalogues of the libraries of Christ Church Priory and St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury and of St. Martin's Priory at Dover; now first collected and published, with an introd. and identifications of the extant remains. New York, Macmillan, 1904. 95+552 p. 8°, \$6 net.

KANT, Immanuel. Buchner, E. T. The educational theory of Immanuel Kant. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1904. 309 p. 8°.

Contains a partial list of English translations of Kant's writings; a list of separate editions of "Ueber Pedagogik," and a selected list of critical and expository books are given on pages 95-98.

LAW. Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 6 novembre, 1903, classée dans l'ordre des codes avec table alphabétique des matières et des noms des auteurs. Paris, Marechal & Billard, 1904. 32+180 p. 1.50 fr.

MAINE. Smith, Edgar C. Maps of the state of Maine: a bibliography of the maps of the state of Maine. [Dover, Me., Edgar Crosby Smith.] Privately printed, 1903. 29 p. D. 75 c.

MEZZOTINTS. Davenport, Cyril. Mezzotints.

(Connoisseurs' library, v. 15.) New York, Putnam, 1903. 45+208 p. il. Q. \$6.75 net. Contains a four-page bibliography.

RUSSIA. Skrine, F. H. The expansion of Russia, 1815-1900. (Cambridge hist. ser.) New York, Macmillan, 1903. 6+386 p. 8°. Contains a bibliography, p. 347-358.

THE "Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher arbeiten," published under the editorship of Karl Dziatzko, and of which Dr. Dziatzko was the principal contributor, has not appeared since the publication of part 16 in September, 1902, and after Dr. Dziatzko's death it was feared that this valuable publication, which has contained important contributions to bibliography and bibliography, would be discontinued, the more so in view of the death of the publisher of the series, Dr. Max Spirgatis, also one of its leading contributors. It is therefore the more gratifying to note the recent announcement that the series will be resumed. The publication is transferred to Mr. Rudolf Haupt, in Halle, who has purchased the publications as well as the second-hand book business of Dr. Spirgatis, which in the line of linguistics was one of the most important in Germany. The editorship will be in charge of Dr. Konrad Haebler, librarian of the Royal Library at Dresden, one of the most learned librarians and the greatest authority on Spanish incunabula and Spanish bibliography and bibliography. The new part (no. 17), shortly to be published, may be called a "Dziatzko number." It will contain a bibliography of Dziatzko's writings, by Dr. Schneider, and also two posthumous writings of Karl Dziatzko, entitled "The printer with the odd R" and "The Library of the University of Goettingen in Westphalian Time."

F. N.

SCHOOL GARDENS. Carter, Alb. F. Bibliography of school gardens. (State Normal School bulletin, ser. 3, no. 4.) Published by the trustees of the State Normal School of Colorado, Greeley, Colo., [1904.] 20 p. D.

An author list classed under Books; bulletins, pamphlets, etc.; magazine articles; reports.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. Haslett, S. B. The pedagogical Bible-school. New York, Revell, 1903. 383 p. 8°, \$1.25 net.

Contains the best bibliography in print on this subject, p. 349-363.

TRADES UNIONS. Yale Debating Association. The tendency of trade unionism. New Haven, 1904. 43 p. 8°.

Contains a bibliography, p. 40-43.

INDEXES.

ANNUAL LITERARY INDEX, 1903; including periodicals, American and English; essays,

book-chapters, etc.; with author-index, bibliographies, necrology, and index to dates of principal events; edited, with the co-operation of members of the American Library Association and of the LIBRARY JOURNAL staff, by W. I. Fletcher and R. R. Bowker. New York, Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1904. 12+279 p. O. \$3.50 net.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Bond Mann, pseud. of Carey, George. (Mother Goose in Wall Street.)

Carleton-Milecete, pseud. of Susan Carleton Jones and Helen Milecete, "The career of Mrs. Osborne."

Hawser, Cap'n, is pseud. of Muller, Julius. Washington, 1868. (Fish yarns.)

Leigh, Lennard, pseud. of Lindsay, Charles Harcourt Ainslie Forbes, 1860. (Bridge whist: how to play it.)

Mason, Virginia, 1833, is the compiler of "The public life and diplomatic correspondence of James M. Mason."

Stone, Melville E., jr., 1875, is the compiler of "A book of American humor."

"Thomas" is pseud. of Upham, Francis Bourne, 1862. (Simon Peter, fisherman.)

Von Scyler, Catherine, pseud. of Smith, Annie Laura. (Rosine.)

Warner, Anne, is pseud. of French, Mrs. Anne (Warner), 1869. (A woman's will.)

Wright, John, is pseud. of Bourne, Robert William, 1847. (The home mechanic.)

Notes and Queries.

TYPEWRITERS IN LIBRARIES.—What typewriter is the best for writing catalog cards and what is its price? [A careful report upon the use of typewriters for catalog cards was made by Miss Caroline Wandell, in L. J., May, 1902, p. 268-269. Of the 41 libraries whose experience was cited, 19 used the Smith-Premier, 10 the Hammond, and 9 the Remington.]

MARKING REFERENCE BIOGRAPHY.—In a reference collection designated by R before the class number how would you advise marking individual biography, the only number used in that class being the Cutter book number? Would not prefixing an R confuse the continuity of the alphabet? [Put the R in the place of a class number above the book number.]

WHAT IS A "PLATE"?—I should like very much to know what the general accepted meaning of a "plate" is. The Boston Public Library seems to stand alone in calling any full-page illustration a plate, even if it is pagged and has text on the back. I was brought

up to consider a plate an illustration which is not included in the pagination and on which there is no text. It might be helpful to have all these collation terms defined. N. E. B.

FIFTH EDITION OF GOLDSMITH'S "VICAR OF WAKEFIELD" WANTED.—The library of Mount Holyoke College is anxious to borrow for two weeks a copy of the 5th edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," London, 1773, and is willing to pay for the loan. If any library possessing this will make such a loan, or if information can be given of any library where this edition may be consulted, we shall be grateful.

BERTHA E. BLAKELY,
Librarian Mount Holyoke College, South
Hadley, Mass.

PRINTS AT THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The *Bulletin de l'Art* for Feb. 13, 1904, refers to the work of Leopold Flameng, described by Henry Havard in the *Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne* of Dec. 10 last, and notes that the Lucas collection of Flameng's work now forms part of the Avery collection of prints in the New York Public Library. "In the New York print room," it is added, "Flameng's work has now reached 782 numbers, including states. Our Paris print department itself cannot pride itself on such a figure."

A REFERENCE QUESTION.—The following is a bona-fide reference question, brought to me one warm July afternoon in a library of upwards of 300,000 volumes, which binds the advertising pages with all its periodicals:

"I want to find an advertisement of a firm which offers to erase printed matter from unused postal cards. We had some of this work done two years ago, having been directed to the particular firm by an advertisement, torn, as I remember it, from a periodical, and on rather poor paper, suggesting either the *Outlook* or the *Publishers' Weekly*. We are very anxious to get at the correspondence we had with this firm, but the advertisement is, unfortunately, filed with it, under the firm name. Will you please find the periodical containing it? I think it was sometime in February or March, two years ago."

I was not aware of the existence of such a practice, but found the ad. in half an hour, by simple reasoning, in the *Inland Printer*; and the copy filed with the correspondence was printed in colors on a heavy card.

I submit this to the JOURNAL as a curious question; as evidence of the futility of following suggestions; and as an incentive to junior librarians: if it is in a book it can be found. J. G.

BINDING ADVERTISEMENTS IN SERIALS.—I know no better way of securing co-operative interest than by calling attention in your columns to matters susceptible of an easy remedy, which unremedied give considerable trouble.

It is self evident that all books, not except-

ing bound periodicals, should have the pages numbered consecutively. It follows from this that periodicals which are worthy of binding and preservation should be issued in such a shape that when bound they will have consecutive and uninterrupted paging.

I have before me a copy of the *Nation* in which there are four pages nos. 1-4, all of an advertising character, and consequently unnecessary to be bound. The corresponding pages at the end are 383-4, wholly literary and necessary, 385 only a third of which is necessary, the rest of the page and 386 being advertisements.

It is usual to give a general order to binders to remove the advertisements; in consequence we find that while the first two leaves are properly removed without injury to the bound copy, the last leaf is frequently removed also, so making a break of two pages.

I can see no necessity of retaining in a literary review advertisements of investment securities, table linen or handkerchiefs. I think that an enlightened publisher of a literary paper might be induced to so make up his paper that it can be bound including advertisements, or he might page consecutively the first pages which have matter germane to the subject of the periodical, and separately page that material which is entirely foreign to it.

It is fair to say that the number of the *Nation* for March 17 has only one-third of the last page devoted to advertisements, and those of a literary character.

Evidently these remarks apply to the following publications:

AMERICAN.	ENGLISH.
<i>Harper's Weekly.</i>	<i>Graphic.</i>
<i>Literary World.</i>	<i>Illustrated London News.</i>
<i>Dial.</i>	<i>Athenaeum.</i>
	<i>Saturday Review.</i>
	WILLIAM BEER.

Humors and Blunders.

PROPHETS IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.—The following is a list of names, presumably of American authors and librarians, recently used by a French architectural student on the outside of a large library building which he designed:

Homes	Emerson	Harvard
Boston	Rosenbug	Dewey
Smyth	Cooper	Parker
Morgan	Franklin	Irving
Whitt'r	Molière	Dickens
Brown	Roosevelt	Norlin

It gives rise to interesting reflections. Who, one wonders, is Rosenbug? And Norlin? And why is Molière in this galley? Brown and Morgan are perhaps lesser mysteries; but Smyth and Parker and Boston are new additions to the ranks of American authors.

THE "LIBRARY SPIRIT."

"To be sure," said the genial librarian, As he threw out a drunken barbarian,

"Deaf old ladies are sad,

And most little boys bad,

But you see—we have instincts gregarian!"

THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 5

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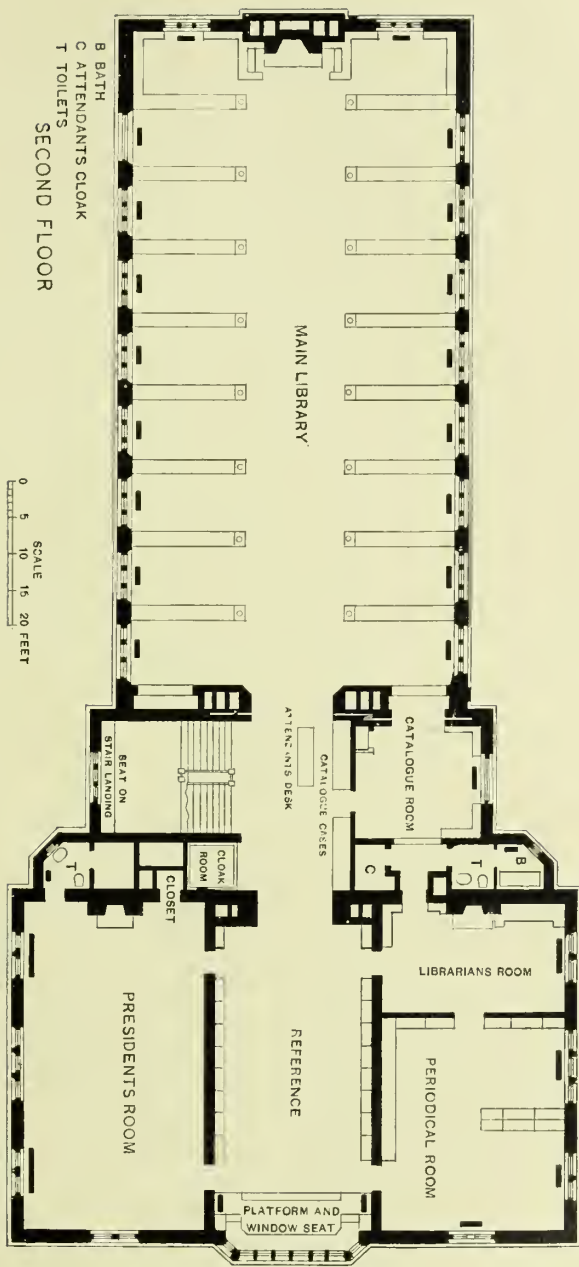
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The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

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1856—1904.





CLARK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, WORCESTER, MASS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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AUTOBIOGRAPHY is not always in order, but the history of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is perhaps the best comment on the imputation, noted in our last issue, that the JOURNAL is "tinged with commercialism." The JOURNAL was founded in the year marking the American library renaissance, 1876, by Frederick Leyboldt, partly as a development of the "Library corner" in the *Publishers' Weekly*, and partly on lines suggested by Mr. Dewey, then a newcomer in the library field. Out of the JOURNAL consultations, in which the present writer participated, came the first call for the American Library Association. The JOURNAL, first priced at \$5, but in 1881-83 at \$3, lost its founder several thousand dollars and added to the burdens which made him a martyr to his bibliographical enthusiasm in 1884. The JOURNAL then became and has remained the property of his family, and has been conducted by the present writer in their behalf. From 1884 to 1900 it failed in nine of these years to cover its moderate share of office expenses, the deficit becoming a charge on the general earnings, and in eight years contributed somewhat to office profit, with the net result that in the seventeen years several hundred dollars net deficit was added to the previous loss. Since 1900 it has shown substantial improvement, although in each year its margin would have been cancelled by a reduction of price even to \$4, unless an increase in subscriptions scarcely to be expected had resulted. The total result of its twenty-eight volumes has been a considerable net deficit. Through these years the JOURNAL has profited in sentiment rather than in a pecuniary way from its relations as the official organ of the Association it had helped to call into being, and the Association has been free from any drain upon its resources to make up losses on its representative periodical. It has been, is, and will be the purpose and the desire of the conductors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL to be of service through its office facilities and in every way to the Association, as for instance in the editing and publishing of the Association proceedings, with a promptness unusual in like

reports, through its office, without charge to the Association beyond manufacturing cost, the JOURNAL paying for the additional cost of the copies composing its "conference number."

THE extent of the library field is often overestimated, and it is difficult to find basis for statements that there are 10,000 or more libraries or library workers in this country. The last Bureau of Education list scheduled 5383 libraries, now perhaps increased to 6000, but of these the greater number are mere collections of books instead of working libraries. The census of 1900 reports 4184 librarians and assistants—1059 men and 3125 women. The LIBRARY JOURNAL reaches by direct paid subscriptions over 800 libraries—instead of "probably from 300 to 400"—and these cover probably more than 90 per cent. of the library efficiency of the country, reckoned either by volumes, readers, circulation, or other activity. It reaches also by paid subscriptions several hundred library workers—assistants and pupils in library schools being given the benefit of a half-rate. Its total paid subscription list exceeds the membership of the A. L. A. As the subscription rate is rightly considered high, it may be noted that the full subscription price includes the *Literary News* as a book supplement, and that this fact and the half-rate to assistants bring the average actual subscription price of the JOURNAL itself to less than \$4 per year. Each year a reduction in price, preferably to \$3, has been considered, but the experience of twenty years ago and recent experiments failed to justify the desired change.

THE present limits of the library field are otherwise strikingly shown. Library "helps" and bibliographies, whether "commercially" published or officially issued by the Publishing Board as A. L. A. publications, reach a sale usually of 500 or 600, and rarely up to 1000 copies. The admirable "Guide to the literature of American history," made possible by Mr. Iles's generosity and Mr. Larned's gra-

tuitous service, for which the facilities of a great publishing house were added to those of the Publishing Board, has sold but a thousand copies in this country, and returned but \$5000 of the \$15,000 investment. Nothing identified with the library interest has reaped pecuniary advantage except the Library Bureau, which failed when confined to the library field, but which under its later administration has developed a strong outside business which enables it to continue its library service. One part of this service is the publication, as a help to its library business, of *Public Libraries*, giving a remarkable dollar's worth, especially intended to reach new and small libraries, which has met similar limitations. Still more striking is the fact that although the Library of Congress, at the cost of many thousand dollars, has furnished the long-desired catalog cards in the best possible way and at a nominal cost, these have reached less than 400 libraries.

THIS, of course, emphasizes the argument that the A. L. A. should extend its field and wake up sleeping libraries, but this does not necessarily imply the publication of an elementary periodical, free or at nominal price. Somebody must pay for this—either the Association itself, which means an increase of the dues, or some library which is willing to contribute the editorial services of the library staff—as the Cleveland Public Library did in large measure at the start of Mr. Brett's index to periodicals—or some special interest, or some generous donor. It is notorious also, and there is direct experience in the library field in this country, that free periodicals are not valued or even read. Moreover, to extend the field and influence of the Association among small or inert libraries requiring elementary instruction is scarcely the function of a library periodical. The elementary questions were "thrashed out" years ago by the Association and in the JOURNAL, and what is now needed is statements of elementary facts and principles ready for each new or newly-awakened library. These are furnished by Mr. Dana's admirable "Library primer," issued by the Library Bureau, and by the scheme of "library tracts" of the Association itself; and the careful and discriminating circulation of such missionary publications, after making

sure that a library is willing to utilize them, should be the effective means of missionary work.

A CRITICISM more worthy of respect, if it were true, is the claim that the LIBRARY JOURNAL has not properly supported the efforts of the committee on book prices and is prevented therefrom by the relations of its publication office with the booktrade. The first committee on this subject, conservative and cautious, obtained no concessions from the publishers, and was supplanted by the present committee, more radical and aggressive, which also has failed to obtain any concession. The last committee has, nevertheless, done good service in pointing out economical lines of expenditure, and showing up cases where American editions are higher-priced than corresponding English ones. The JOURNAL, and its editor otherwise, have fully supported the contention for a larger concession to libraries, and fully co-operated in urging that the net-price system should have its logical result in reduced publishers' prices. The new committee has gone to the extreme of advising libraries to refrain from buying new books, as a boycott on publishers, and it has launched a boomerang in proposing that libraries should make it a practice to buy English editions of American copyright books. The committee now appeals to libraries to protest against a bill, resulting more or less from its own action, requiring for such importation the assent of the copyright owner, as is required in other copyright countries. On these propositions there is at least division of opinion within the Association, and the JOURNAL is entitled to take what seems to it the fair and common-sense view. So long as the JOURNAL remains the official organ of the Association it is certainly not entitled to express views contrary to those of the Association which it represents—and this principle is fully recognized. An editor has no right, as a writer, to write what he does not believe; but he has no more right to put forward, as representative, personal views which are not those of his constituency. This dilemma is properly and easily met by assigning such a topic to a writer whose views are more representative. Happily, this dilemma has never yet, it is believed, been met in the conduct of the JOURNAL.

R. R. B.

WHERE OUGHT THE EMPHASIS TO BE PLACED IN LIBRARY PURCHASES?*

BY WILLIAM E. FOSTER, *Librarian Providence (R. I.) Public Library.*

THE subject for the present discussion is stated thus: "Ought librarians to work for an increased circulation?" This, as I understand it, is the general subject under which the whole discussion groups itself. My own contribution to it will be better expressed in the phraseology which I have just used, namely, "Where ought the emphasis to be placed in library purchases" (on fiction or on non-fiction)?

An American college president whose mental processes are especially vigorous has recently maintained that the ideal point of view in matters of public discussion is when we can "differ radically and resolutely with a friend," and still retain the friendly feeling. On the present subject I do not hesitate to say that I am prepared to differ both radically and resolutely with some of those who have contributed to this discussion during the past twelve months and more. But I am not prepared to abandon the groundwork of friendly and hearty feeling which must ever underlie as well as inspire all our consultations on library matters. This, I take it, is the attitude of all of us here to-day.

The method of question and answer is an excellent one for reaching the heart of the subject, but I would not stop with the two questions already cited above. I would ask a considerably longer list of them, as follows:

1. In library purchases, what weight shall we give to the question of newness?
2. What weight shall we give to the question of fiction or non-fiction?
3. What weight shall we give to the question of quality?
4. What weight shall we give to the question of a "recreational" purpose?
5. What weight shall we give to the question of the reader's financial ability?
6. What weight shall we give to the question of the library's financial ability?
7. What other motives should be allowed to govern?
8. Ought the public library to abdicate its position of intellectual influence in the community?

Let us now examine these questions, in their order.

1. *In library purchases, what weight shall we give to the question of newness?*

Newness is a good thing, but is it the only thing? To listen to some of the counsels given us, we might almost think that it was the chief consideration. One of the most admirably lucid pleas made in favor of this quality of newness is that of Mr. Bostwick, at the Niagara Falls conference, in speaking of current fiction. He maintains that "a first-class public library of the largest size should purchase for circulation at least one volume of every work of current fiction that would interest or entertain the average man or woman of good education and good taste";¹ and smaller libraries in proportion. One hesitates at adopting this view, for the following reason: It would seem that a just judgment of the quality of these publications would be difficult, if not impossible, until after some time has elapsed. This, however, is plainly regarded as a consideration of secondary importance, since he goes on to say that "current fiction must be read while people are talking about it"; and he frankly meets the question of its ephemeral value by remarking: "Naturally, a large proportion of current additions in fiction will be only temporary. When they have worn out, they will not be replaced."

This pronounced emphasis on newness — a wholly abnormal emphasis as it seems to me, is not unnaturally shared by the publishers of the new books. A trade journal in the West which is a spokesman of the booksellers and publishers thus expresses their view: "Can it be that librarians in general are afraid to add books that have not been indorsed by the verdict of general readers?" "Recent utterances of librarians," he disapprovingly adds, "might warrant the assumption that such is the case."² In other words, we are asked to reverse the application of

¹ Conference "Proceedings," p. 32.

² Quoted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, March, 1903, v. 28, p. 117.

* Read, in part, before the Massachusetts Library Club, April 12, 1904.

the well known injunction: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

In answer to the inquiry, where to place the emphasis, the authorities whom I have quoted would name as of pre-eminent importance, the new fiction; and from this position I beg leave to differ, radically.

2. *What weight shall we give to the question of fiction or non-fiction?*

As a matter of fact, the discussion of this question of "new books" seems inevitably to drift towards the discussion of new fiction. New fiction, we need to remember, is not the only fiction; and in my own library, if I were to name the order in which the needs seem most urgent in the various subdivisions of fiction, I should place them thus: First of all, the stories for the Children's Library, a supply appropriate to the immature age of these young readers, and in sufficient quantities—in quantities, indeed, which we are at all times obliged to be far behindhand with. Second, the standard fiction of all ages, the books with which Mr. Dana has shown that very few of our libraries are adequately supplied, on a sufficiently generous scale of duplicating. Lastly, the current fiction.

No one will undertake to question the extraordinary mass and volume of the current fiction of to-day. This point has been touched upon by several of those who have already discussed the subject; and it is only in the inferences which we draw from it that we are likely to differ from each other in any respect. Mr. Foss emphasized this point in his remarks at our last meeting—one of the most forcibly and eloquently presented of any of the various discussions. So also did Dr. Hosmer, in his masterly "President's address" at Niagara Falls last June. No one will hesitate to admit that to the future student of nineteenth and twentieth century literature—the student, for instance, who has to present a thesis on some literary subject, in the twenty-fifth century—the preservation somewhere of every one of these volumes, good, bad and indifferent, will be a much-appreciated boon. Present-day students of course find this the case with such of the "chap-books" of a former century as have come down to us. But certainly this is not recreational; and it is the recreational side of the subject which most of those considering it wish to emphasize.

We can perhaps best appreciate this point by observing the use which a very noteworthy collection of books, in a field somewhat analogous to this, receives—namely, the "Harris collection of American poetry," in the Brown University Library. To read this through, book after book, would be a most distasteful task to any real lover of poetry, yet the presence of these books, on so comprehensive a scale, "freak" poems and all, is most heartily appreciated by the special students who, in a cold-blooded, critical way, and by the use of something analogous to the "laboratory method," take them up for examination. But this is a very different thing from the enjoyment of the books, plainly intended in Mr. Foss's recent remarks on the subject.³

We may go a step further, and compare the purchase of books in any such field as that of fiction, or poetry, or essays, on the one hand, with that in such a field as natural science or industrial science. If a professor occupying a chair of electrical engineering should buy books on electricity for a series of years, his purchases would be in a constant state of flux. So rapidly does the science advance, and so rapidly does a treatise go out of date, that a volume can hardly stand on his shelves three years before it has to be sifted out, and replaced by a later one. In this respect, while we may not speak of electrical treatises as "ephemeral reading," we may say that certain electrical treatises have an ephemeral value. It is because the subject matter of these treatises deals with plain questions of fact, and becomes discredited when new facts are brought forward to take the place of the earlier statements.

It is needless to remark that, in the field of the literature of power, no such literary law is operating, and that the number of generations—and centuries—since the time of Shakespeare, does not lead us to shoulder him aside in favor of some playwright of to-day, as, for instance, Mr. Clyde Fitch. It is a disregard of this fundamental distinction which has led to such an argument as this, on the subject under discussion, that "the plea that current fiction is ephemeral cannot fairly operate against its purchase, unless you refuse for the same reasons to buy a book on

³ L. J., February, 1904, p. 72.

the Doukhobors or any other passing madness or fanaticism."⁴

3. *What weight shall we give to the question of quality?*

I have just spoken above as if we were justified in raising this question, but, strange as it may seem, one's right to do this has been sharply denied. Mr. Foss, in the paper from which I have already quoted, remarks: "It isn't at all a question whether this or that novel is trash, this or that novel is mushy or worthless."⁵ In this view of the case, then, we consent to ascribe to the novel a pre-eminence and an exemption from the operation of ordinary rules, which we ascribe, so far as I know, to no other form of literature in the world. This is another instance where I shall have to differ radically and resolutely with Mr. Foss.

If now we inquire the reason for this sacrosanct character attaching to the current novel, it is apparently to be found in the claim that is made for it, that it, more than any other one thing, typifies "the spirit of the age." This is a position which is not likely to pass unchallenged. Quite as much might be said in favor of sociological discussions, as occupying that position of eminence. Perhaps indeed, almost as much might be said of "the spirit of commercialism" as best typifying "the spirit of the age." It is true that the question might arise as to whether this is an occasion for satisfaction, only to be ruled out however, as irrelevant, since, on the principle that "whatever is is right," we are virtually told that the people "are going to read novels any way," and we must accept this as a finality. Much that is best in library work comes from not too hastily surrendering to an apparent finality. Mr. Foss's injunction in this connection is this: "Do not restrict at all your purchases of current fiction."⁶

4. *What weight shall we give to the question of a "recreational" purpose?*

In other words, may we not relax sometimes? This last is a question to which we can all very heartily say "Yes." The truth is that there are several different kinds of "best," to be included in making up an ideal public library; and one of them is as well entitled as the others, to be admitted to the

shelves. One can hardly imagine a greater difference, so far as conception, treatment, and point of view are concerned, than between Dr. Holmes's "Autocrat of the breakfast table" and Milton's "Lycidas"; between "Robinson Crusoe" and George Eliot's "The mill on the Floss"; between Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo" and Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"; between Dante's "Divine comedy" and Eugene Field's "Trumpet and drum"; between Lowell's "Commemoration ode" and Stevenson's "A child's garden of verses." Each is in its way almost the best of its kind, and the "kinds," though varied, are all good. Moreover, not everything that is vital and excellent is of the intense or strenuous order. How delightful an experience it is to surrender one's self to an essayist with a light and delicate touch like Agnes Repplier; or to the charming papers by the author of "The gentle reader;" or to that still earlier master in this field of "light literature," *par eminence*, the author of "The essays of Elia." To "relax" under the influence of authors like these is, in itself, "a liberal education."

We find, however, that the plea for "relaxing" is sometimes not so much an argument for the less formal varieties of literature as it is for some form of reading matter which requires no thought whatever. It is true that a book may sometimes serve a useful purpose in providing a medium with which "fagged brains" may occupy themselves, without the effort of thinking. So indeed may a sermon, and the cases are perhaps not infrequent in which the mental health of a listener in church has been improved by the unconscious dulness of the clergyman. The argument is perhaps as cogent in the one case as in the other. But a not unnatural reaction against this view of the usefulness of a public library would appear to have made itself manifest. I have recently seen a somewhat pathetic protest from one reader, who has turned from the depressingly low level of much of the contemporary fiction, asking: "For Heaven's sake, are there not some souls that are not 'jaded'; and some brains that are not 'fagged'?" Judging from the mental capacity of the rank and file of those who use our libraries, I think that we can assure her that there are. Not only do readers occasionally resent the low estimate of their intellectual capacity which the flood of contemporary

⁴ LIBRARY JOURNAL, Feb., 1904, p. 73.

⁵ Ibid., p. 72.

⁶ Ibid., p. 73.

fiction sometimes seems to imply, but the booksellers themselves. Not long ago, a bookseller of my acquaintance, in active business, plaintively demanded of me, after looking over row on row of depressingly vapid new novels—"How long am I going to be obliged to handle this rot"? Is it any more in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that a librarian should handle it, than a bookseller?

Mr. Bostwick is inclined to believe that, as between the two views of the library's functions, the educational and the recreational, the latter is unduly neglected. If the plea were made that this had been the case at some time in the past, I think that we could readily agree with him, but it is more difficult to take the view that this is still the case. On the contrary, the tendency to emphasize the recreational, rather than the educational feature, not merely of the library but of various other institutions, seems to be having its innings just now, to an exceptional degree.

5. *What weight shall we give to the question of the reader's financial ability?*

In other words, are the librarians who do not approve of the fiction-purchasing policy above referred to, committing the error of adopting the undemocratic course of discriminating in favor of the "classes" against the "masses"? It would appear that this charge is sometimes made, and there is an amusing instance to be found—of all places in the world—in Mr. Oscar Fay Adams's volume, "Some famous American schools" (p. 340-41):

"There is a story told," says Mr. Adams, "of a lad of the people, who one day applied at the public library in a certain town for 'The adventures of Mike Mulligan, the masher,' but was informed by the somewhat supercilious attendant that there was no such work in the library.

"Well, then," returned the unabashed applicant, 'gimme "Roaring Ralph of the Rialto," or "The Gory Galoot of the Gaul-tees."

"We don't have such books here," said the librarian frostily.

"Wot's this here lib'ry fur?" began the indignant fiction seeker, and then, answering his own query, added with withering sarcasm, 'I know wot it's fur, I do; it's fur the rich, and the poor workin' boy don't git no chance at all.'"

Mr. Adams's story is a clever one, but it is not quite convincing. The experience and

observation of not a few librarians lead them to a different view of the matter. In my own library, for instance, it is my fortune to hear, from time to time, a question beginning with the familiar words, "Why have you not bought" this or bought that? The line of cleavage suggested by Mr. Adams's interesting little anecdote is by no means that represented in these inquiries. That is to say, the pathetic requests for an up-to-date volume on "Machine design," or "Hot-house management," or "Electrical engineering," or many another subject of serious and permanent concern, are quite as likely to come from the readers of little financial ability. I might say also that the requests for such current fiction as we are unable to afford are quite as likely to come from readers who are abundantly able to buy these books, and throw them away. If there be anything therefore in the argument in favor of "the democratization of reading"—and I believe that there is—it does not count, so far as our own library's experience goes, and that of others also, in favor of the fiction-purchasing policy above referred to. I know of few duties laid upon a public library more binding, than in regard to these readers who, "in straitened circumstances, but with honorable aims, are struggling up to honorable distinctions," to quote from the impressive language of the late George Ticknor, in his "Preliminary report" on the Boston Public Library, and who, in the language of the same report, "should be encouraged and helped to do it."

6. *What weight shall we give to the question of the library's financial ability?*

If there is any one present who has all the money to spend for books which he feels that he needs, I hope that he will make his presence known to us. It is certainly not a common condition. One of the results of the condition which is common is that each year we leave a greater or less number of books unbought that we would have wished—more or less strongly—to place on our shelves. In the ceaseless and scrupulously conscientious "winnowing" to which we are obliged to resort, ought any other result to be aimed at or approved, than "the survival of the fittest"? One would think not, and yet we are gravely warned, whatever we do, not to restrict our "purchases of current fiction."

It may help to clarify our ideas on this

subject if we ask this question: "What is a true conception of a public library?" One definition is as follows: "A public library is the public serving itself by means of a collection of books, brought together and administered with a view to meeting the various needs of the community." Like the public art museum, it receives funds for which a strict account must be rendered. Like the administrator of trust funds, it is turning its expenditures in directions which will yield solid and permanent results. Like the directors of a financial corporation, it is creating assets which are, or should be, of unquestioned value. The managers of a public art museum would not escape censure if they gradually filled up the museum with freak paintings and chromos, on the plea that the public wanted these, and these they must have. Yet we hear an argument similar to this in the case of the libraries. The administrator of trust funds would not escape censure if he placed his investments in the most flighty and questionable stocks in the stock market. And yet we are told that "the ephemeral," in current fiction, is not to be counted as an objection against the fiction-purchasing policy above referred to, because of the opportunity which it gives to "the exploratory function of the reader,"⁷ in running through the good, bad and indifferent; and we are also politely requested not to raise the question of "literary quality in a matter of popular literary recreation."⁸ The directors of a financial corporation would not escape censure if it were found that, after a series of years, they had perpetrated an ominously large amount of stock-watering. And it is to be borne in mind that this censure might not be immediate in every instance. In later years, indeed, our communities may reproach us for too weakly yielding to clamor. And yet we are told that, so far as libraries are concerned, "this question must be looked at in a broad view";⁹ and this innocent remark is immediately interpreted to mean that "it isn't a question at all whether this or that novel is trash," or "whether this or that novel is mushy or worthless." Of course the question under consideration does not at all cover the case of treatises in fields where the opin-

ion of the community is divided (as theology, politics, etc.), where of course all sides must be represented.

Perhaps the place where a library's financial inability is likely to pinch most sharply is where it feels the need of duplicating. The ideal condition would be found if in every instance where an exceptional demand develops, in the case of a deserving book, it were possible to order copy after copy, until the demand is satisfied. How often, in previous years, have we discussed this question, only to leave it unsolved; and, behold, in these later years, the Booklovers Library has arisen, not only to attack the problem, but to solve it successfully. As a financial proposition, it represents a scheme of expenditure which would be impossible to a public library, although the "duplicate pay collections" which have been successfully operated in various American libraries, represent a somewhat analogous principle. The public library, while not setting itself up as a rival of the Booklovers Library, and, indeed, cordially welcoming it as supplementing, in a certain sense, its own work, is still not relieved from the necessity of duplicating its books to a considerable extent. It does not, however, guarantee every reader a given book, as this other commercially organized institution can do. It is probable that we have much yet to learn in the question of laying the emphasis, in this matter of duplicating. The statistics collected by Mr. Dana, and presented in his Niagara Falls paper, showed that "librarians spend on Rosa Carey five times as much money both for books and distribution as on Hawthorne."¹⁰ I recall some of the hard experiences of our own library during the last few months, when we sadly needed to duplicate still further certain books on Russia and Japan—books which would have done much good if we could have supplied them then. I recall another instance, that of Gardner's "Ancient Athens," a book wanted urgently by a reader about to sail for Athens, but on account of our inability to duplicate, not supplied. Chidings we have received, and doubtless shall receive in future, from our importunate yet courteous and considerate readers who have hoped to get some volume of current fiction; but can these for a moment compare with the "reproaches"—justly

⁷ Niagara Falls Conference "Proceedings," p. 32.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, Feb., 1904, p. 72.

¹⁰ Niagara Falls Conference "Proceedings," p. 37.

made, as I must believe — of those who have looked to us in vain for the supplying of these other needs? Not while quality is counted above quantity, nor while the educational function of a public library is counted above its recreational function. If only one of them can be supplied, we cannot hesitate in deciding which one. And this is the answer, let me here say, which I should have made if I had been present at the last meeting of this club, to the question of how we meet the consideration that the Booklovers Library is not for all readers of the public library, since its charging a fee will bar out some. In other words, the supplying of books on so lavish a scale is not a necessity but a luxury; and, in the process of elimination, due to financial limitations, it simply yields to the necessities.

7. What other motives should be allowed to govern?

I should have willingly left out this division of the matter, except that it seems to be called for by the phraseology of the subject, as printed on the program, namely: "Ought librarians to work for an increased circulation"? The motive of an increased circulation plainly is one which will naturally suggest a large use of fiction and a large use of new books. While an increased circulation is not a bad thing, I do not feel like regarding it as an end in itself; and I prefer to substitute the following, as a statement of the ideal aim to be kept in view, namely: "the placing of the right book in the hands of the right reader." In fact, I would go further, and substitute for this word, "motive," this other word, "duty"; and I would ask what are the duties which the librarian is bound to recognize in the administration of his library. So far as the expenditure of money is concerned, he owes a duty to the city government, which grants the annual appropriation, to the taxpayers of the city, or town, on whom the tax-levy is made, and also to the readers who are to use the books.

Has he any duty to the publishers of the books? One would think so to judge from the direct language used in some cases, and from the implication in the case of other utterances. I recall a particularly choice specimen of ill-considered argument — one might almost say brow-beating — published in a trade journal west of the Alleghenies,

and copied into the LIBRARY JOURNAL, no doubt as an "awful example."

"In some cases," in the purchases made by public libraries, the writer observes, apparently with much pain, "the percentage of recent books is remarkably small." He adds that in the case of one public library, the inability to replace certain out-of-print books was greatly bemoaned, and yet meanwhile, "reviewers' desks were piled high with" new books. His patience well nigh exhausted, apparently, he exclaims: "Is it possible that these people are hypercritical, or are they not posted?"¹¹ The other instances — those which convey the idea by implication — are chiefly connected with the all-pervasive modern phenomenon of "commercialism," which is almost as prevalent to-day in the realm of books as of any other merchandise. Twenty years ago, it would have jarred on one — and not merely on the few but on the many — to see almost precisely the same point of view represented, almost precisely the same methods employed, and almost precisely the same low level of intelligence assumed on the part of the innocent customer, in pushing the sale, let us say, of somebody's liver pills, and of pushing the sale of "the last new novel." Who does not recall the successive circulars with which the publishers of this or that "most popular book of the day" made a dead set at the public libraries, to which, it would appear, they were simply determined to sell these copies? One librarian, finding it a little difficult to retain his self-respect in being thus made the mark of these flamboyant circulars, interviewed several booksellers, to inquire how this book was selling — at the height of its fame. In each instance the reply was that the public could hardly be induced to touch it. But with the book-publisher's conception of the place and duty of the public libraries to which I have just referred, how convenient a scapegoat they would have proved, to carry off the unsold copies.

"The voice of the people is the voice of God," we are told; and we are told also that "in the libraries which the people pay for they should have what they want." Still, it is well to be cautious in deciding whether the voice is really that of the people, or of some commercial interest. Surely nothing

¹¹ Quoted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 28, p. 117.

would be easier, and nothing would be less demanding in its draughts upon the librarian's mental powers, than to purchase exactly what the publishers tell him to purchase, and forbear to discriminate. Even our janitors and cleaners could do that. In such a case as the one just cited, there is little doubt that the continued iteration of the merits of a worthless book, in the advertisements spread before the public everywhere, convinced a large number of people that this was indeed the one book which no family should be without. This is a peculiar trait in human nature, on which for years the promoters of patent medicines have, with entire security and confidence, based their campaigns against the public—and now, alas, the promoters of books.

When a librarian is able to take counsel of his judgment, and of the needs of his institution, and is influenced neither by the vociferations of publishers nor by the attractiveness of circulation totals, he can undoubtedly turn his attention to various internal questions of administration to much better advantage; he can make the work of his library to a large extent intensive as well as extensive; and he can in general do something towards making real the admirable ideal embodied in that early motto, familiar to most of the members of the American Library Association—"The best reading, for the greatest number, at the lowest cost."

There is a temptation, possibly, to remind you that just at present, under the net price system, we are by no means getting "at the lowest cost" some of these "best sellers of the year" of which we have been speaking. However, I decline to enter on the discussion of more than one "burning question" at a time, and I therefore pass it by.

8. *Ought the public library to abdicate its position of intellectual influence in the community?*

One can but feel surprise at the appearance of this thoroughly new doctrine—for new it surely is—that it is an impertinence for the librarian to take counsel of his judgment, his experience, or his knowledge of the subject, in choosing the purchases for the library, or, indeed, of any other considerations than the fact in regard to a given policy of purchasing, that "the people want it," and therefore the people must have it. In other words, "to

have one's ear to the ground" is the ideally wise course. What the source of this suggestion is, it would be difficult to say, but it is not at all improbable that its origin may be traced to the publishers. Here, for instance, is a characteristic utterance, in one of the publishers' official journals: "In some cases," it remarks (speaking of the purchases of public libraries), "the percentage of recent books is remarkably small." "This shows," remarks the critic, with becoming severity, "a peculiar conservatism that appears almost like a censorship."¹²

Whatever the source, this doctrine of a "majority vote" to settle literary values would seem to have a good foothold, at present. It does not seem, however, to have gained very much of a foothold at present at the Boston Public Library. If it had, we might be prepared to find a progressive policy, from year to year, somewhat like the following: First year: Decided, from representations made to the trustees, that the library is buying too much standard literature, and that for the coming year purchases will be confined to new books. Second year: Decided, by canvass in the newspapers, that there is more of a demand for periodicals than for books, and that for the coming year only periodicals shall be bought and no books. Third year: Decided, by a "voting contest" in the newspapers, that newspapers be substituted for both magazines and books, for the coming year. This indeed only fell short of full execution, from a serious disagreement among the newspapers, as to which one should have the cream of the contract.

Seriously, however, in a period when expert knowledge is meeting with more and more complete recognition, in other fields than library work, it is a little melancholy to see a disposition on the part of some librarians to abdicate the position of experts, as applied to their own profession.

Years ago, the barber-surgeon was not only a humble, but an illiterate and an unskilful member of society. Generation by generation, the surgeon has advanced in knowledge of his art, in skill as a practitioner, and in tireless exploration of all phases of his subject, until now he commands not only the confidence but the respectful admiration of the community, from his expert knowledge.

Years ago, the predecessor of the present-day engineer filled a comparatively unimportant position in the community. In a bungling way he put together a few bridges, and he occasionally constructed what he called "a machine"—a machine, however, which was seldom able to work. Generation by generation, this obscure member of society has risen to his opportunities, with the gradually expanding field for skilful work, until now the engineer occupies an exceptionally commanding position, as a director of much of the most difficult work in the life of modern society, in short, as an expert.

Years ago the librarian was a man who counted for very little in the life of the community. He was frequently, if not usually, janitor and man-of-all-work, as well as librarian. Usually, indeed, his qualifications for taking care of the building were quite as complete as for taking care of the reading. Step by step, through a period of years which is almost within the memory of some who are present to-day, the keeper of books has risen to the occasion when it has presented itself; he has advanced in knowledge of his subject, in grasp upon the details of a gradually expanding mass of detailed work, and in ability to meet new developments effectively; he has allied the work of his own institution to that of the schools, the great industries, and even the arts of the community; and, in the process of time—entirely outside of his own agency—the outside world has come to characterize his work as "educational," and his occupation as one of the professions. In short, the librarian, like the surgeon and the engineer, has been recognized as an expert.

In this situation, is it the part of wisdom weakly to shrink back, and, when the community turns to us for guidance or assistance, to reply: "Please don't ask us. Take a majority vote"?

Mr. President, I protest. I ask for a sober and comprehensive review of the situation, in order to consider whither certain tendencies are leading us.

Let me not be misunderstood on one point. Let it be granted, for the sake of argument, that this is a question on which the present audience is divided. It is not for a moment to be supposed that in the public libraries represented by those who hold one of these

views, the extreme application of these principles is to be found in operation at present, and that the opposite is the case in the libraries represented by the other side. Not at all. We shall find as complete, hearty, and helpful systems of reference work in the library of our esteemed secretary, Mr. Foss, or in the library of which Dr. Hosmer was lately in charge, as in any one of the libraries of those who do not hold with them on these points. The question is, how long we shall find them there. The truth is that usage and practice are the last to yield to modification—in any field. It is first our ideals that change. Later, tendencies are seen to be changing. Later still, and after all these others, the actual usage changes.

It is at present only the first stage that we have to deal with, the change of ideals, but here the change is sufficiently marked, if we make comparison with ten years ago. Already it is proposed that in an important branch of purchases, choice, discrimination, judgment, and expert knowledge should be eliminated, or at least effaced. The librarian should become a mechanical medium for the transferring of books to readers, or rather, a tube through which the books can be shoved, to quote from an amusing essayist; and, in the choice of purchases as well as in the actual "shoving," "there need be no discrimination" (to quote from Dr. Hosmer's paraphrase of Mr. Lee)—"a novel of Bertha Clay and a dialogue of Plato are landed with entire impartiality."¹³

I have spoken of the fact that we still have admirable libraries conducted by these eminent librarians whom I have mentioned, but if these tendencies continue, how long shall we be sure of having them? Few things are more certain than the doctrine of the deterioration of unused functions, whether in the physical world, or in the mental or social world. If the modern library no longer represents a need for a man who shall develop in readers the conscious selection of the best (an anti-Philistine doctrine which seems to be frowned upon), or who shall help the reader to advance from one stage of literature to another, then the race of librarians of which Dr. Winsor, Mr. Cutter, Dr. Poole and Dr. Hosmer himself were typical representatives (to include none who are still in

¹³ Niagara Falls Conference "Proceedings," p. 7.

active library work), will gradually die out. If the modern library is to be nothing but an agency for registering readers' preferences in current fiction and similar fields, there is no reason why it need exist as a separate institution. Just as in some of the smaller towns, the library is installed in a corner of the country grocery, so even in the larger cities, it might be installed in a corner of a large department store, and placed in charge not indeed of the janitor, but of some fairly capable department employee, brisk and bustling, and, above all, not burdened with too much knowledge of the insides of books. In fact, he may have to help in the "neck-wear" department.

Let me not be misunderstood on one other point, however. Whatever value there has been in the work of the librarian in making his library an uplifting force in the community has been due to the avoidance of an officious or supercilious spirit. Do these conditions still continue, in general, throughout the libraries of the country? One might suppose, from some of the language of Dr. Hosmer's address, from some of the language of Mr. Lee's volume, from some of the language of Mr. Adams's clever story, and from some of the language of other writers, that there had been a change in this respect. If so, it is a tendency to be most gravely deplored. I do not hesitate to say that if I were a member of the great reading public, I would rather not be benefited by any such agency as a library, than to be benefited by it in this way, by a smug, tactless, bumptious librarian proffering his assistance in an arrogant manner. And we need to give tireless attention to this phase of the subject, if we have at heart the maintenance of the conditions existing at present.

At the same time, let me point out the fact that there is not the slightest necessary connection between the two things—the assistance to readers, and the over-officious attitude. I am inclined to think that in the libraries with which the most of us are connected, we are too busy in answering the

questions brought to us by our constituents, unsought by us, to cultivate an attitude of officiousness. It is the atmosphere of our libraries, helpful and sympathetic, which has drawn these readers, and not any effort on our part.

Some time ago, Mr. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, in a very admirable address, expressed the wish that the libraries of the country might develop some one predominant trait. Let me suggest for our consideration this one, of helpfulness, and let us all do whatever lies in our power to make this ideal a reality.

Let me say then, in conclusion, that, in deciding where to place the emphasis, in library purchases, newness can hardly be considered to have an exclusive claim, nor can we concentrate it upon the even more limited field of "new fiction." As between the "educational" and "recreational" functions of a public library, we shall still feel like emphasizing the former (while giving the latter its just due); and we are not ready yet, to sink the question of quality out of sight. We shall do well to study unceasingly the interests, tastes, and needs of all portions of our constituency, including those of little financial ability; and, in attempting to respond to those needs, and at the same time, to recognize the financial limitations of our own libraries, we shall need to take counsel of our experience, judgment, and special knowledge, as well as of the vociferous claims made in favor of some "book of a day." We are to remember that while a high circulation is a good thing, it is not an end in itself, and that the only ideal motives are those concerned with helpfulness. By seeing that the right reader secures the right book, through the agency of our library, we shall attain a sufficient success. Above all, we shall do well to avoid the point of view of officious, unsympathetic, unintelligent, smug, and self-satisfied management, and, by emphasizing the quality of helpfulness, not only in the purchases but throughout all departments of the library's work, see that we make that the one predominant feature of the library.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES: THE GARRETT COLLECTIONS OF ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

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WITHIN recent years three extensive collections of Arabic manuscripts have been brought to this country: one was given to Yale University Library, the other two are at present deposited in Princeton University Library. These two collections* were secured from the well-known Oriental publishing house of E. J. Brill at Leiden, Holland. A number of the present manuscripts were collected by the agents of this firm, but the vast majority of them formed originally the library of a Mohammedan scholar at Medinah and were gained for Europe through the famous Arabic scholar Count Landberg. In 1900 Messrs. J. W. and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, purchased the first collection (I), consisting of 1171 Arabic and 23 Turkish manuscripts, and deposited it in the library of their alma mater. Another collection (II), acquired by Mr. Robert Garrett, arrived in Princeton only a few weeks ago. The languages and scripts represented in the second collection are more numerous than those of the first, but here again the Arabic manuscripts outnumber the others considerably. In detail, there are 384 Arabic, eight Syriac and Karshuni, 13 Turkish, 64 Persian, two Armenian, nine Malay, nine Javanese, one in an Indian dialect, and finally a Latin translation of the Koran written as it seems in the beginning of the 17th century.

It is hoped that the arrival of all this new material in America will mark the beginning of a more extensive study of the civilization, the literature and the language of the Mohammedan peoples. This study is necessary for two reasons, a practical and a theoretical one. The first concerns the relation of Christianity and Christian nations to Islam and Mohammedan peoples. In order to maintain Christian authority over Islam it is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the Mohammedans themselves, their history, their religion and their literature. The other rea-

son is given by general scientific considerations. Professor Ahlwardt, of Greifswald, who has studied Arabic literature with indefatigable zeal for more than fifty years, says in the preface to the tenth volume of his life work, the "Catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Royal Library at Berlin:" "The Arabs have by unequalled deeds stirred and astounded the world for centuries, they have founded a religion for which even nowadays millions of people would sacrifice their lives with enthusiasm, a religion which undoubtedly has its blessings for the countries of the East, and they have produced higher works of religious, ethical and scientific character than any other mediæval people. They were for almost half a millennium the carriers of civilization, the cultivators of science. . . . He who knows Arabic literature in its manifold variety . . . will admit that the Arabs have been of the highest importance for the development and the progress of mankind." Professor Ahlwardt concludes this preface with the words: "If my book should contribute to foster this knowledge and to encourage a profound study of Arabic literature, particularly of Arabic poetry, I should regard such a result as the most valuable gain of my work, for which even the sacrifice of a whole life would not have been too high."

All the different branches of Arabic literature are well illustrated by the two Garrett collections. It is of course impossible in a paper of this character to give an adequate idea of the contents of such extensive collections. Moreover I have only just begun to make a list of the second collection,† whereas of the first collection a list was published by the Dutch scholar M. Th. Houtsma about fourteen years ago. A descriptive catalog of both will be published in time, but it will take a number of years before it can be completed. Here, therefore, I can only call at-

* In the following pages the collections will be designated respectively as I. and II.

† It is hoped to publish this list in the course of the present year.

tention to some of the more important manuscripts of the Garrett collections.

A few words may first be said about the age and the script of these manuscripts. Examples of all the various kinds of Arabic script of many different centuries are to be found here. Among the earliest there is a fragment of the Koran written in Kufic on parchment (I, 592). This fragment probably dates from the tenth century A.D. From the eleventh century onward there are dated manuscripts of almost every century, although those ranging from 1100 to 1500 are naturally not quite so numerous as those written from 1500 to 1870. Among the former we may mention especially two books which once belonged to famous Oriental rulers. One, a treatise on astrology (I, 501), belonged to the library of the Arab Saladdin; the other, luxuriously written partly in gold, was a present to the Turkish Sultan Bayezid II, who reigned from 1481-1502; he was the son of Mohammed II, the Great, and his reign is remarkable for several reasons; not only did he extend the boundaries of his empire and oblige the Venetians to ask for peace, but also he was actively interested in the promotion of science.

The variety of countries, from which the different manuscripts came, and consequently the number of the various types of script is very considerable. The Arabic script in Spain and Morocco, the so-called *maghrebi* or "western" writing, had an independent development, and is more closely related to the old Kufic writing than the Arabic used in Egypt, Arabia and Syria; from the latter it differs not only in its general make-up, preferring, as a rule, angular forms, but also by the peculiar forms of certain letters. Several ancient manuscripts—one of them on parchment—and a few modern ones are contained in the Garrett collections. They are all very well written, one of them is even a gem of calligraphy. Among them is a copy of Avicenna's treatise on medicine with the commentary of Averroes (I, 562), a copy which has had a curious history. It was written in the year 1480 A.D. Not very long afterwards it must have passed into the hands of the Christian Spaniards, who perhaps took it with other spoil from the Mohammedans when the latter were finally driven out from this part of Europe. There are two inter-

esting notes in Spanish at the end of this book. One says: "We Don Martin de Ayala by the grace of God Archbishop of Valencia give permission for the present that Miguel the physician of . . . may take and read and use this present book, inasmuch as we are certain that it is a medical book." The other note reads: "I, Hieronymus de Mur, Priest of the Company of Jesus, have seen the present book of Avicenna by order of the *Soc. licenciado* Gregorio Miranda, the apostolical inquisitor, and Ynez the commissary of the new converts in the kingdom of Valencia, and it is [a] good [book.]" In the text there are a number of glosses in Spanish and in Latin, perhaps made by Doctor Miguel. Most of the Arabic manuscripts, however, were written in Egypt, Syria, and Arabia, in Mekka and Medina as well as in Southern Arabia. But besides these there are Arabic manuscripts which were written by Turks in Asia Minor and in European Turkey, among the latter an absolutely unique dictionary of the Arabic language, of which I shall speak later (II, 14); furthermore we meet with many examples of *ta'liq* script, i.e., the Arabic writing as used especially by the Persians. Finally there are even manuscripts written in India and in the Malay archipelago. We find, for instance, a complete Koran (II, 2) probably written in Sumatra or Java, on a very curious paper, the character of which I have not been able to determine; this manuscript was taken by a Dutch expedition in 1846. At the end of this Koran there is a prayer in Malay; Malay glosses and notes are also to be found in a copy of the famous "Legend of the Prophets," by al-Kisâ'i (II, 4).

Illuminated and illustrated manuscripts are quite rare among those in Arabic script. Nevertheless there are some very fine specimens of them in Princeton. Among others there is a beautifully written and illuminated copy of the renowned poem called *al-Burda*, "The Mantle," by al-Bûsiri (I, 43). There are two equally famous Arabic poems that go by this name, one composed at the time of Mohammed, the other in the middle of the thirteenth century. The name originated in the following way: Ka'b ibn Zuhair was a Beduin poet at the time when Islam spread throughout Arabia; his tribe and even his own brother became Mohammedans, and he

derided them in his verses. When the prophet heard this, he condemned Ka'b to death. Then the latter went to Mohammed, recited a poem in his praise, and the prophet was so much pleased with it that he took off his mantle and gave it to the poet. In the thirteenth century al-Būsiri, famous as a panegyrist of Mohammed, composed a poem in imitation of the first *burda*; his poem became even better known and more read than its prototype.

Among the illustrated manuscripts we must notice a treatise on botany and a copy of the Arabic Euclid. The former (I, 583) contains a great number of carefully drawn and painted pictures of plants; the manuscript is apparently old, but its title and author have not been determined as yet, since the beginning and the end are missing. The copy of the Arabic Euclid (II, 6), which contains a great many geometrical figures, is one of the oldest copies known. The Elements of Euclid were edited by the Arabic scholar at-Tūsī in 1248 A.D., and the present copy is dated 1303 A.D., i.e., only 55 years after the completion of the book.

In connection with these books I should also mention three magnificently illuminated copies of the Koran, recently acquired by Mr. Garrett, and at present in Princeton University Library; these three manuscripts, however, do not form part of the two collections mentioned above. The first of them is a Koran in Kufic script of the ninth or tenth century A.D.; it is written on vellum, and every letter of the whole manuscript is in gold, while the vowel-points are in red and blue, and the illuminations in gold, green and red. The manuscript measures $14 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches and is almost entirely complete, only two or three leaves being lost. This is one of the rarest and most perfect manuscripts known in any library. The other two Korans are mediæval, and are done by the best Persian artists. One measures 19×12 inches, the other $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is difficult to decide which contains the more exquisite and elaborate work in its illuminations. The first four pages of both are covered with the most artistic designs, and only a very small space in the center of the pages contains writing; these pages are of the same general character as the page of a Berlin manuscript reproduced in A. Müller's "Geschichte des

Islams," vol. I, between pp. 402 and 403. Again at the ends of both books there are a number of very profusely illuminated pages; the greater number of pages are written very carefully, evenly and beautifully, with elaborate headlines in gold and other colors at the beginning of each sura, and with artistic borders. Manuscripts like these are extremely rare and very seldom to be found even in the large European libraries.

Returning to the two collections under discussion, it is of course natural that most of the manuscripts are later copies of the original works. But at the same time there are quite a number of autographs among them. Often these autographs are not so well written as the later copies, and it seems that some of the Arabic scholars and poets indulged in bad handwriting. There is, however, one notable exception, viz., the autograph of an Arabic lady (I, 64): her poems are very neatly and correctly written. This poetess, whose name was 'A'isha bint Yūsuf, lived in the first half of the sixteenth century in Egypt and composed poems in praise of the prophet. Her manuscript, which was written in 921 A.H. (1515 A.D.) contains six quite extensive poems. To the first of these the author herself added a commentary.

Some of the copied manuscripts were written not very long after the completion of the works which they represent. Thus, for instance, a copy of the popular poems of an Egyptian writer of the fifteenth century, 'Alī ibn Sūdān (II, 9), was written only nine years after the author's death. And again a manuscript (I, 16) dated 514 A.H. or 1120 A.D. gives the works of the Arabic poet Ibn Kushājim who died about 970 A.D. This poet was the grandson of a man from India; only a few copies of his "diwān" are known.

As has been noted, every one of the many branches of Arabic literature are represented in the Garrett collections, some very fully, others not quite so well. For instance, among the poetical books we do not find such treasures as there are in the Landberg collection at Yale. Nevertheless in this department also we have a few rare manuscripts, and this loss is made up for by the manuscripts representing the specifically Mohammedan sciences, among which there are a number of very rare and valuable books.

Arabic literature, like almost all great literatures of the world, is a combination of native and foreign elements. Arabic poetry is a native growth of the Arabian soil and has, with a few notable exceptions, always kept its national garment; it was not capable of going beyond its narrow national boundaries and, therefore, never influenced other literatures to any considerable extent. Arabic prose tales and romances, however, are more cosmopolitan in their origin as well as in the influence which they exercised on other nations; here the brilliant natural ability of the Arabs for prose fiction took its material from all over the East. Besides the belles-lettres we have a vast scientific literature. Here again we distinguish between native and foreign elements, although even the truly Mohammedan science, Arabic in its origin, was soon taken up and developed by foreigners who had accepted the faith of Islam. It is natural that Mohammedan theology and jurisprudence — which are inseparable, as Mohammedan law is religious law — did not influence the rest of the world very much. But, on the other hand, Arabic philosophy, astronomy, mathematics and other exact sciences, medicine and perhaps even philology have been the connecting link between classical and modern times for all Europe. Here the foreign influence was the strongest; in fact, it is very doubtful whether the Arabs could ever have produced a scientific literature of a similar character spontaneously and by themselves. But the services which the Arabs have rendered to the European nations by their faithful study, transmission and development of the science of antiquity, can scarcely be overestimated. We are only too apt to disparage a civilization which has been superseded by a higher and more vigorous one, especially if we see the decay of the former, as in the case of the Mohammedans. But it would be ungrateful, indeed, if we did not acknowledge the debt we owe to them. Finally, there is a third branch of literature in which the Arabs have been both receivers and givers, but which has not contributed much toward the advancement of science, except perhaps by causing the desire to get rid of it — I mean the occult sciences. Magical literature of antiquity, i.e., Babylonia, Egypt, Greece and Rome, and of mediæval Europe has been carefully studied, but that of the

Arabs and Abyssinians is almost entirely untouched, in spite of its rich store of material. Of course, these weird aberrations of the human mind are in themselves not attractive, but we must not neglect them if we intend to reach a thorough understanding of the growth of the civilization of mankind.

1. *Poetry.* The Arabs of the desert, poor and uneducated as they are, have produced a very extensive poetic literature. They are born poets, more so in ancient times, however, than nowadays. Their poems, often in very complicated metres and rhymes, were much recited or perhaps sung, and were received with enthusiasm by large audiences; many of them have been handed down for several centuries by oral tradition. Arabic poetry is almost altogether lyric, the Arabs have no national epic. The beginnings of epic poetry may be found in the dirges, in which the deeds of the deceased heroes are lauded, or in the poems recited before a battle, in which their own tribe is praised and the enemy cursed, or finally in the panegyrics addressed to princes and rulers. But these beginnings have never been developed. In all Arabic poetry the personal, subjective element, the characteristic of lyric poetry, prevails very strongly. If the poet sings of the beauty of women, he speaks of the woman whom he loves; if he describes nature, it is the nature that surrounded him when he set forth to perform his exploits; if he describes horses or camels, they are his property, or if it is game, it is the game that he has hunted. The realistic description of nature, of the life of the desert, its fauna and flora, is perhaps the strongest point in Arabic poetry. Yet, these descriptions are often so detailed that to us they become trivial and tedious. It is difficult to put oneself into the attitude that an Arab takes toward the endless descriptions of horses, camels, etc., but it seems to me that if we suppose that the place of painting and sculpture is here taken by poetry we may more readily understand the psychology of this desert poetry.

Of these ancient poems of the desert there is a very rare collection among the Garrett manuscripts, the *diwân mukhtârât shu'arâ' al-'arab* "collection of selected pieces from the Arabic poets" (I, 9). Only a few copies of this *diwân* are known; the present is an extremely careful transcript of a very ancient

original in the Khedivial library at Cairo. We may include here also the poems of the ancient Beduin poetess al-Khansâ (I, 7); copies of her *diwân* are very scarce, and the present is one of the few known to be extant. Another rare manuscript is the *diwân* of *Ibn Joraij ar-Rûmî* (I, 14), an Arabic poet of Greek origin* who lived in the ninth century A.D. His poems are mostly panegyrics and satires, and he met his death on account of the latter. The *diwâns* of *Ibn Kushâjim* and of *‘Alî ibn Sûdûn* have been mentioned already. Of unusual importance is a copy of the *diwân* of *Alî ibn al-Muqarrab* (I, 28) who lived near the Persian gulf about 1200 A.D. His ancestors had fought in the war against the Carmathians, an important and powerful sect who for some time menaced the caliphate. The deeds of his ancestors are praised by this poet, and the present copy, presenting a very correct text of these poems and containing a reliable commentary, furnishes new and valuable historical information. There are finally a number of poems dating from the last four centuries. A very curious specimen of them is a poem celebrating the victory of the English at Abukir in 1801 (I, 97).

2. *Belles-lettres*. A special class among the Arabic belles-lettres is the so-called *adab* literature or "literature of fine education." This consists often of anthologies of prose and poetry, usually grouped around a special topic, but without following one system consistently. Some rare and valuable manuscripts of this kind are found in the Garrett collections also. But of higher importance, as it seems to me, are two complete Arabic romances, which are very little known. One of them is the so-called *sîrat ‘Antar* (II, 72), contained in six voluminous manuscripts, the largest of which contains over 1400 pages; the other is the *sîrat al-Malik az-Zâhir* (II, 73) complete in 25 volumes. Both of them might be called Arabic national epics in prose. With the Arabs the place of the epic is taken by what we may call "national romances"; this is not without parallel in the history of literature, for also with the ancient Persians and Celts the original epic may be said to be in prose. The first of the two romances here extant deals with the ancient

Arabs. ‘Antar is represented as a strong hero, who leads tribe after tribe into battle, delivers kings from their enemies and performs the most remarkable deeds. The life of the Arabic tribes and heroes about the time of Mohammed is here well described, historical and legendary traditions are intertwined, but the whole is composed on a broad and artistic plan. The hero himself is known to us in history, he was one of the old Arabian poets and knights of the sixth century A.D., and his poetry even has come down to us. The other romance takes us into much later times. Al-Malik az-Zâhir Baibars was a Mamluk Sultan of Egypt who reigned from 1260 to 1277; his reign was a very active one, it was distinguished by warfare, but also by an extensive building activity. About his person legends grew up, and finally he became the hero of a long romance. History is treated in these romances in a similar way in the Nibelungenlied. Literary criticism has scarcely concerned itself with these romances as yet, and we do not know when they received their final form or exactly what historical facts lie back of all these narratives. It seems as if the romance of ‘Antar received the form in which we know it about the time of the Crusades, but that of Zâhir can of course scarcely be earlier than the fifteenth or sixteenth century, for some time must have elapsed between its composition and the life of its hero.

3. *Theology*. Most of the famous commentaries on the Koran are represented in one or more copies; for instance, that of *al-Baidâwî* is extant in three complete copies and one fragment (I, 651-654). But there are many others, some of which do not exist in any other collection; the largest of all is that by *al-Khatîb ash-Sharbînî* (II, 71), which consists of five volumes averaging 1000 pages each. We should take special note of two ancient Shiite commentaries (I, 642, 647) which are extremely rare. Books of the ancient Shiites are very scarce, and their exegesis of the Koran, although of high importance for the history of Islam, is very little known. There are a large number of collections of traditions, books on the science of tradition, many of which are autographs; furthermore some very rare books on Mohammedan religious law, on the sects, polemical works, etc.

* Joraij = Γεωργιος.

4. *History and biography.* Among the historical works there are three unique volumes; by themselves they are only fragments of larger works, but their importance lies in the fact that they fill lacunae in manuscripts of other libraries. Two of them (I, 175) are the sixth and the seventh volumes of a famous history of the world by *Ibn Kathir*, a Mohammedan scholar at Damascus in the fourteenth century. No complete copy of his work is known; the most nearly complete is a manuscript at Vienna, of which volumes III, VI and VIII are missing. A part of these lacunae is covered by the present manuscript. The other fragment (I, 177) is the sixth volume of a voluminous history of Egypt by *Ibn Taghribardi*. Strangely enough the third and fourth volumes of the very same copy are to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. These facts are interesting as illustrative of the fates of books.

5. *Philology.* Most of the famous grammars and their commentaries are extant; besides these there are many small lexicographical works, Arabic-Persian and Arabic-Turkish glossaries, etc. Of high value, however, are two dictionaries of the Arabic language, of which there are the only copies in Princeton. The first (I, 283) was compiled by the Arabic scholar *al-Qurtubi*, who lived in the thirteenth century A.D., the other called *Rāmûz at-lugha* (II, 14), i.e., "Ocean of the language" was composed by *Muhammad ibn Hasan Husâm ad-Din*, who lived in European Turkey in the second half of the fifteenth century. The present copy was made 75 years after the death of the author.

6. *Other sciences.* It may briefly be stated that there are books on cosmography and travels, metrics, rhetoric, dialectic, philosophy, encyclopedia of sciences, astronomy, mathematics, medicine and natural history.

7. *Occult literature.* The collection contains a number of books on divination and magics; some of these treat of the sand-magics, which are very popular among Eastern peoples. One very curious manuscript (I, 550) pretends to teach by means of circles and tables how to guess the thoughts of other people. There are, of course, also several works on astrology, the mother of astronomy; among them the work above mentioned, which belonged to Saladdin.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND THE SALE OF BOOKS.

At a meeting of the Booksellers' League, of New York City, on March 9, 1904, the question "Do public libraries help or hinder the sale of books?" was considered. Among the speakers, Mr. George Watson Cole and Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, brought out the point of view of librarians and presented the argument for the public library as an aid in the sale of books.

Mr. Cole presented two main points, first that libraries are of themselves not only great but enormously great buyers of books; and, second, that libraries by cultivating and fostering the reading habit encourage the sale of books. "It is upon this point that I fear there is much misunderstanding. It requires little argument to prove that no one, who has become a habitual reader, is content to read only such books as can be procured at the public library, provided he has the means to buy them. It is not now a question of costly works of reference, such as sets of periodicals, cyclopædias, sumptuous works upon art, or other books of reference in long sets of many volumes; these it is generally conceded must be placed in libraries for the use of their patrons; it being one of the duties which the public owes to the citizen to provide him with those means of culture which he is unable to provide for himself. There exists among librarians an impression, shared, I believe, by many booksellers, that many books are purchased by the patrons of libraries from their having first seen and handled them in the library.

"Publishers and booksellers have failed to sufficiently appreciate the great value of the public library as an advertising medium. It is the reading public far more than newspaper criticisms or advertisements that determines the popularity of a book. The question put by enthusiastic readers to their acquaintances does more to advertise and sell a book than any amount of advertising or any number of book notices. Publishers would no doubt find it more to their interest to send free copies to the libraries than, as now, to send out press copies."

Mr. Cole read the following expressions of opinion sent to him by several librarians to whom the question of the evening had been submitted:

Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia: "I doubt if it is possible to dispute the fact that public libraries help the sale of books, and this in two ways --enormous numbers of copies are sold to libraries which otherwise would not be purchased at all, and many persons, getting a book from a library, wish to add it to their own libraries and so become purchasers."

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore: "I

have always believed that public libraries made it possible to publish many books of limited sale, which class includes the most important informational works. I have published a 'History of Guilford' [Conn.], of which about one-fourth of the copies went to libraries. Without that certainty I should not have dared the venture."

Mr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library: "My experience of 20 years leads me to believe that libraries are a help rather than a hindrance to the sale of books, as they draw the attention of the public to new books, and reach people who do not see advertisements in papers. Patrons often buy books from having first seen them in the libraries. These are mostly scientific books and books on literature."

Mr. William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library: "My own observation leads me to the impression that they [public libraries] promote the sale of books; indirectly, by increasing the interest in them, and directly by the fact that, in my observation, books are sometimes purchased from having been seen on the shelves of the library, and these purchases are more likely to be selected from classes other than fiction."

Mr. Henry M. Utley, librarian of the Detroit Public Library: "People often consult me on the question of the best book of a certain character to buy, or come to the library to themselves examine such a book. Therefore it might be said the fact that a certain book is in the library helps the sale of it. I have often heard the late John Macfarlane, our most successful bookseller, say that the public library helped him sell books and that he would rather have a book in the library than not. I should suppose that this applies mainly to books other than fiction."

Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library: "I am quite sure that public libraries greatly help the sale of books. They bring into the class of bookbuyers thousands of people who would otherwise not have thought of buying books and would not appreciate good books. As the library is a great educator of readers, it follows necessarily that it must increase the number of bookbuyers. Bookbuyers come chiefly from those who have learned to enjoy reading, and this number the library is constantly increasing. Yes, I think many persons buy books after having first seen them in the library. I know persons who, hearing of a book, come to the library first and take a look at it or take it home, and then, if they are pleased with it, buy it. This, I think, applies particularly to books of a substantial character."

Mr. Samuel S. Green, librarian of the Worcester Free Public Library: "I am sure that persons often buy solid books in which they have become interested in the use of a public library. They buy them for their own use, and purchase books of all kinds which they

have read and like as presents to friends. . . . So far as public libraries are concerned, I am confident that they lead, on the whole, to a considerable increase in the sales of booksellers."

Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library of Springfield, Mass.: "My confident opinion, although of course an opinion merely, is that libraries very materially increase the sale of books. For fiction of the day, libraries cannot begin to meet the demand, and I have no doubt that many individuals purchase the novels which they see listed in the library bulletins, and hear talked about by library readers, but which they fail to obtain readily at the library itself. But I think a far larger number of works of non-fiction are purchased by persons who have examined the books at the library. This is especially true at Christmas time, when collections of books suitable for Christmas gifts are examined by large numbers of prospective purchasers. But the greatest increase in the sale of books, in my judgment, does not come directly from examination of books at the library, but from the general interest in books which is aroused and maintained by the library throughout the whole community, and which without doubt leads to a general desire not only to read books but to own them as well."

Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh: "I think there is no question that public libraries help the sale of books. The largest local bookseller here testified two or three years ago in an interview in a local newspaper that this library stimulated the purchase of books. I think there can be no question about the facts in Pittsburgh."

Mr. William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library: "A year ago Mr. Dana sent me the same question, asking me to refer it to our local booksellers. I did so, but I received nothing definite as an answer. One of them told me verbally that he thought there was very little hindrance, and that he had sometimes thought that there might be some help."

Mr. Foster has in his library a selection of books called the "Standard Library," to which the public has free access. Of this he says: "One reader bought for his own shelves several hundred dollars' worth of these books."

Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library: "In my opinion public libraries help the sale of books. This opinion is based not on observed facts, but on the theory that any institution which brings books to the attention of the people has a tendency to increase the purchasing habit. A leading bookseller in Springfield, Mass., where I was librarian for four years, told me that during my stay there he was convinced that the bookbuying habit increased and that the increase was due to some (a considerable) extent to the increased interest in

books due to the work of the public library."

Mr. Gardner M. Jones, librarian of the Salem (Mass.) Public Library: "My experience while in the booktrade was that customers often bought books from having taken them from a library. Of late years I have no means of judging, but have no doubt the same is true. I think that the library, as well as everything else that promotes intelligence, helps the sale of books."

Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University Library: "As college libraries are a part of the equipment with which a man is educated and prepared for the world, and help to form the atmosphere in which he is bred, and which is it desirable shall be continued, there is no question whatever that these libraries advance and increase the sale of books. This is simply another way of saying that a well educated and cultured man buys more books than one who has not had these advantages. It is difficult to say whether those who make use of a university library buy certain books because they have first seen them there — though this is undoubtedly true of all standard authors."

Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University Library: "I believe that college libraries help the sale of books. Our patrons do often buy from having first seen them in the library. I myself buy more books in duplication of books in this library and the Theological Seminary, because I have seen them and found their value for myself, than I do books from catalogs, because I cannot get them here, although that sometimes happens."

Mr. Cole considered also the net price system, and said: "Two questions were asked these same librarians regarding the effect upon their purchases of the action of the publishers in establishing net prices, viz.: Has the system of net prices, adopted by the publishers, had a favorable or unfavorable effect upon your purchases? Has it increased or lessened them? Does your library now purchase more books from second-hand dealers and at auction sales than before net prices were adopted?"

"It is unnecessary to quote all that was said in reply upon these points. Libraries are limited in their purchases by the amount of their funds, which are usually a fixed amount. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the net price system has had a very unfavorable effect, at least temporarily, upon the smaller libraries; that with the money at their disposal fewer current publications could be purchased than formerly; and that the average cost has been very largely increased. This has not borne out the publishers' assurances, made when the system was adopted, that the cost to libraries would remain about the same under the new as under the old system. In view of the widespread influence that the library possesses as an advertising medium, it would seem that the publishers, by discriminating against the libraries, have

not displayed that business sagacity which we should expect of them, if, indeed, they have not been hoist by their own petard. On the other hand, librarians have learned something by this experience, and I very much question whether, if the old conditions were restored, they would buy as largely of current books as formerly. They have learned by this experience some things which will be to their permanent advantage. In the first place, that they can wait for many of the new books until the net price has been removed, by which time, in very many, if not in most cases they find they can do quite as well, if not better, without them, and will continue to let them remain as 'plugs' in the publishers' bins. The librarian has also learned that there are such things as second-hand dealers and book-auction, and that books can be bought through these channels at very reasonable prices."

He quoted several of the replies received upon these points, as follows:

Mr. Dewey: "The net system is most just, and I have always favored it strongly. But the unjust discrimination against libraries has been most unfortunate for the publishers. It is getting to be a rule in libraries intelligently administered that more books are got for the money than under the old system, but they come from second-hand catalogs, auctions, importations, and other sources. The 10 per cent. rule has cut off sales of publishers very largely indeed. The result is that of many editions great quantities of books are stacked on the shelves that would have gone to libraries under the old rules. The cost of manufacturing and advertising has been borne by the publishers, who are now carrying *dead stock* where they might have had cash in bank. Furthermore, many of these books did not sell, when finally offered for sale, at the old library discount after the 10 per cent. rule is off, because their freshness is past and libraries find that they can get along without them, and prefer to put their money into auction and clearance sales. The result, in many cases, is a sale of a dead stock through these channels, so that after a few months the library gets the identical copy for which it would have gladly paid trade prices, for one-fifth or one-half the money. The publishers are great losers; the public is the gainer."

"I have advised against contests with the publishers, as librarians have no business to dictate to them the way they should do their business. Any publisher has a perfect right to charge \$5 for the ordinary 12mo, but the public has the right to let the book alone. We can, when the publisher offers the book, take it at a fair price. The present movement was dictated by the retail booktrade with the theory that they would make from the libraries. It has been no gain to them, and has caused great loss to the publishers. When they learn that their books lie dead on their shelves, or go to auction or clearance sales, as a result

of the 10 per cent. system, they will insist upon its abolition. The library has every whit as strong a claim as a bookseller to have trade rates. They publish and exhibit books many customers cannot make profit on. I am sure that publishers will find out, in time, what the real result is and without further discussion, and will find some way of illustrating to the public the privileges of trade rates to which they are justly entitled."

Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library: "With reference to the net system of prices, I suppose there is no question that it has increased the cost of new books, but never to my knowledge has there been on the market such an enormous supply of remainders and books offered at cut prices. We are buying from such surplus stocks at discounts far greater than we had a few years ago."

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner: "The net price system has limited seriously the number of books we can buy, as our income has not increased and the price of books has increased. The publishers have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs by making the net price system most effective on all books but novels, viz., just the classes whose purchase by libraries is most important to them. For example, the purchase of a popular novel by public libraries is proportionately to the size of the edition quite small when compared with the purchase of a miscellaneous work issued in an edition of say a thousand copies."

Mr. Hiller C. Wellman: "The limitation of the discount to libraries, which was imposed by the publishers coincidentally with the adoption of the net price system, has increased the cost to libraries of non-fiction about 27 per cent. The result has been that this library has declined to purchase a great many of the current net-price books. Of those which we do purchase a large proportion are imported, the amount of our imports having increased four or five hundred per cent. We purchase also far more second-hand and auction books."

"To the degree that librarians are led to scrutinize current books more carefully and reject more of the trivial books, the net-price system has had a beneficial effect. But the increased price exacted by the publishers' trust has been a decided hardship. The larger libraries, while seriously affected, have been able to meet the conditions to a certain extent through the methods of purchasing outlined above; but the medium size and smaller libraries, I think, have been plundered unmercifully. The artificial scale of prices imposed by the net-price system in the case of libraries offers great temptation to competing booksellers to evade its provisions, and such evasion, especially in the case of larger libraries, I am told is exceedingly common. This also makes the net-price system bear harder in proportion on the smaller libraries."

"These extracts fairly represent the feelings of librarians in regard to the net-price

system, and show what methods are being employed to overcome the hardship which it imposes. The librarians are learning the market better and are perhaps helping to create the 'enormous supply of remainders' to which Mr. Hodges refers. A committee on book prices has been appointed by the American Library Association, which is endeavoring to convince the publishers that they have committed themselves to a suicidal policy in their course against libraries. The committee is doing a good work in its efforts to enlighten librarians, especially those of the smaller libraries, as to the best and most economical methods of buying. . . .

"To summarize, it seems to be the general opinion of librarians that the sale of books is promoted by their institutions, not only in the sales made directly to themselves, but in those which arise indirectly by the promotion of a general interest in books and reading. The net-price system, coupled with its unjust discrimination against libraries, seems to have worked to the disadvantage of the publishers, driving librarians to a greater use of second-hand dealers and auction sales, importations, etc. Instead of making liberal terms with libraries, as sound business principles demanded, and improving the facilities which they offer as free advertisers, their custom has been driven into other channels of the trade and the publishers find themselves selling less books than before the present system was adopted. As suggested by Mr. Dewey, the time is probably not far off when the publishers will see the injudiciousness of their course and take effective measures to regain the custom they have lost."

Mr. Bostwick's remarks were as follows: "I feel somewhat guilty in addressing so large an assembly of dealers in books, because if it is true, as we are told, that the librarian is taking the bread out of the bookseller's mouth, I must be responsible for a more than usually large abstraction of pabulum, for the library that I represent circulates yearly among New Yorkers alone 3,000,000 volumes—more than any similar institution in the world."

"And yet I would have you dwell not on the greatness of this number, but on the smallness of it. Three million loaves of bread would be a respectable number, yet as a yearly allowance for 3,000,000 people it would mean starvation. And I submit that in distributing an average of one book a year to each man, woman and child in Greater New York, a library does not go far toward satisfying what ought to be the demand for books—it is doing little more than distributing samples."

"Now we have here a commodity that is an intellectual necessity, if there ever was one, something that every man needs and yet that comparatively few use, because the need is not recognized. To the dealers in that commodity come certain persons with the offer that they will distribute samples of it—one

yearly on the average to every man, woman and child in New York. They will not only charge nothing for the work of distribution, but they will purchase the samples, asking only for a fair discount. Should that offer be received appreciatively or refused?

"To go further. Suppose that during a period of years this distribution of samples has gone on and that at the same time there has been an unprecedented increase in the demand for the commodity. Suppose that the dealers and manufacturers then come to the distributors of samples and say to them: 'You are spoiling our trade. Every man who receives one of your free samples would otherwise purchase of us at net price. You are therefore a nuisance, and although we cannot refuse to sell to you, we shall reduce your discount and do our best to put you on the same footing as the general public. As for the great increase in our business since you began your work of distributing samples and thereby rousing general interest in our commodity, we deny that it is in any way due to your efforts and we defy you to prove it.'

"It is the belief of librarians that this is precisely what they have been doing for the booktrade—arousing interest in literature and giving out samples of it which can not and do not try to satisfy the demand. To treat this question by asking whether a specific individual would have bought a specific book if he had not been able to take it out of a free library is a narrow and a misleading method.

"I remember well that not many years ago the editors of periodicals looked askance on the methods of journals like the *Literary Digest*, *Public Opinion*, the *Review of Reviews* and others made up chiefly of extracts. They argued that the man who could read in one of these the cream of the week's periodical literature would not need the original periodicals themselves. They know better now. Most of them welcome full quotation and extract by any of these eclectic journals. They even sometimes complain that such quotation is too infrequent. In short, they recognize the fact that such sampling of their goods does them no harm but, on the contrary, helps them.

"To what is the great recent increase of reading due? To increase of readers or increase of individual reading? So far as I can ascertain from our own statistics it is entirely due to accessions to the ranks of readers, individual reading having even slightly decreased during recent years. In other words, thousands of people are reading who did not or who would not have read 20 years ago. Has the addition of these recruits to the ranks of the reading public hurt the booktrade? And has the work of the public library had anything to do with recruiting them? It may not be possible to settle these questions statistically, but we librarians think we know the answers."

BULLETINS OF A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOK PRICES.

THE A. L. A. committee on book prices has issued Bulletins nos. 4 and 5 on "Book buying," for April and May, respectively, as follows:

Bulletin no. 4.

The money paid for books by 206 libraries in a recent year was about \$700,000. Of these, 123 spent less than \$100 each. Only six college and three state libraries are included. All the libraries in the country spend for books annually over \$2,000,000. Such a group of buyers, if united in purpose, can obtain proper concessions in the market.

For those who wish to file a protest against a certain bill now before Congress, with any member of Congress, the following is suggested:

"In the name of this library, I desire to enter a protest against Senate bill 5314, introduced by Senator Platt of Connecticut, on March 30. It provides that the privileges of the free importation given to libraries shall be restricted to the case of those articles concerning which 'the holders of the American copyrights thereof, in writing consent to such importation.' This law is unwise because there are often occasions in which it is desirable to have both a foreign and an American edition of a book in a public library, and because frequently the foreign edition is more desirable than the American one, on account either of the character of the paper, binding, or price. There is a still more serious objection. It would make it almost impossible for a library to order a book in advance of publication. Frequently a book is announced on one side of the ocean or the other, months and even years before it is published, and before plans have been made to obtain an international copyright for it. It is impossible for libraries to know in advance what books will be copyrighted, and it would happen continually that a book which we had ordered from abroad would be copyrighted in the United States between the date of the order and the time when we receive the book. I trust that you will use your influence against this bill."

Publishers depend on library trade in issuing books not in great popular demand. For example, some of them have said it pays to issue any "nature book," as the libraries will always take enough to cover the cost. If librarians generally refrain from the purchase of new books, within the first year after issue, the value of their trade to publishers will become very evident.

Pilgrim Press, Chicago; Baker & Taylor, S. F. McLean & Co., and John R. Anderson, all of New York City, all issue remainder catalogs, offering recent books at very low prices.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., issue lists of recent books on which the net price

rule of 10 per cent. discount only has expired by lapse of time. On such books the discount which may be given is not limited. Many libraries will find these lists valuable.

Address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the committee. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, N. Y. Public Library, 226 West 42d st.; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

Bulletin no. 5.

Small libraries can buy at auction to great advantage. Of course not recent books, but the older ones of high class. Begin with those in New York and Boston. Write to Anderson Auction Co., no. 5 West 29th street, New York, and C. F. Libbie & Co., 646 Washington street, Boston, Mass., asking them to send you the catalogs issued by them covering the fields in which you are interested, stating that it is your purpose to begin buying books at auction and offering to pay for the catalogs if they cannot send them without charge. When a catalog is received, check at once such titles as you wish to buy. Examine these titles carefully to identify editions, decide what prices the library can afford to pay, and send in your bids. One can offer from one-third to one-half of the published price for ordinary items and get excellent returns.

Write a letter about as follows:

Dear Sir: Please execute for me at your auction sale on ——— (date) Catalog no. ——— the following bids, Lot 235 Shakespeare, 6 volumes at 40 cents, Lot 433 Hawthorne, 12 volumes at 65 cents. (Signature.)

Lot 235 in this case would cost you \$2.40, as bids and sales are always made on single volumes in each lot. The auctioneer executes such orders without charge. The best time in the year for auction bargains is May.

Every library, however small, ought to possess a few of the best book lists to aid in book buying. All the books listed below are indispensable. Every community should have at hand information about all books in print, new and old, on any subject. Oftener it is wiser to buy the old and tried book than the new, unknown one. These book-lists, especially no. 10, tell about the best books. We designate those most needed, if funds for the purchase of all are not available, with a star.

1. **Publishers' Weekly*, \$3 per year. Lists all American books and many English. 2. **Publishers' Trade list annual*, with combined index, 2 v., \$8. All American and many English publishers' catalogs, with alphabetic index. 3. *Annual American catalogue*, triennial cumulation, \$4. American and some English books. 4. *American catalogue*, 5 yearly cumulation of the Annual, \$15. (For all the above address 298 Broadway, New York City.)

5. *English catalogue (annual)*, \$1.50. Eng-

lish books of the year. 6. Same, triennial cumulation, \$7.50. 7. *Publishers' Circular*, weekly, \$2.75. These three by Sampson Low, London. 8. *Reference catalogue (English)*, known as Whitaker's, \$3.50. (Whitaker, London.) Like American Trade list annual above. 9. **U. S. catalog*, \$10. All books in print in English, by author, subject and title; a dictionary of all books. 10. *Monthly cumulative book index*, \$2. (Both by Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn.) 11. **Sonnenschein. Reader's Guide*, 2 v., \$14. (Sonnenschein, London.) Lists the best books, about 80,000 vols. on all subjects by classes, with indexes. Very valuable.

A discount of 10 per cent. is given on most of these.

Address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the committee. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, N. Y. Public Library, 226 West 42d st.; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

QUESTIONS IN BOOK BUYING.

Frank B. Gay in 40th report of Watkinson Library, Hartford, Ct.

WITH small funds, what shall we purchase?

Many popular publications are bought because asked for, but the number of calls is often in inverse proportion to the lasting value of the book, while at the same time other books should be bought now although no living man is likely to use them. These latter are the books for all time, but of which there will be no second edition. How can we reasonably satisfy a somewhat uncritical public; a very critical, scholarly class, and at the same time build a collection for the future which shall not unduly consist of "dead books?"

In a city of this size there will be but few specialists, and not more than one or two in any particular field, at the same time. But curiously enough, the advanced specialist and the ordinary, uncritical user of books, are true yoke-fellows in that they more than all others would fill your shelves with what will soon be unused books. Nothing but the latest statement or experiment satisfies either, whether it concern the vanishing point of heat or cold, the molecular theory, the color of Queen Elizabeth's hair, or the birth of Washington. One asks for the latest report on his subject, and that in a foreign tongue; he uses the page or paragraph containing the statement he wishes, and the expensive book is then practically dead for years; the other calls for the latest cyclopædia or popular handbook to all knowledge in one volume. One knows not and cares not for original authorities, the other for nothing else. Both must be served in addition to the large un-

cultivated class of readers of varied interests, though specialists in none.

This question is to my mind very pertinent now. There are many signs that the somewhat overstimulated American book market of the last few years is to suffer a relapse. While the good books of all time will still bring fair prices, and libraries will still continue to have as competitors the wealthy buyer who is also a booklover with understanding, a considerable bulk of the "amateur" class is almost sure to drop out, owing to present business conditions. The last ten years have shown a rapid rise in values in the American and foreign auction rooms—quite largely due to this latter class of buyers, but agents tell me that to-day it is hard to interest these men in books which, as late as last spring, were easily placed at high figures. The collections of this class of buyers also are likely to come on the market soon, and their fad books, de luxe copies, and "whatnot," in extravagant bindings will fall largely in price, and their intrinsically good books may suffer in company. Here is the opportunity for moderate funds. One of the most famous of these de luxe libraries has just been sold. Gathered within ten years at an estimated cost of toward half a million, the late owner's estate will not realize ten per cent. on the cost.

Fad publications are not necessarily valueless, and fine paper and good bindings joined with good text are much to be preferred to poor paper and no binding. You may hope to see in the next year or so many needed but costly additions at lower prices than lately seemed possible.

BILL TO RESTRICT IMPORTATION OF COPYRIGHT BOOKS.

On March 30, 1904, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, introduced into the U. S. Senate "a bill to amend title 60, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights." The bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents, amends the provision regarding free importation of books by libraries as follows: "*but the privilege accorded to certain institutions under paragraph 515 of section 2 of said Act, to import free of duty not more than two copies of books, maps, lithographic prints, and charts shall apply to the importation of books, maps, lithographic prints, and charts which have been copyrighted in the United States, only when the holders of the American copyrights thereof in writing consent to such importation.*" This amendment is applied also, as indicated by italics, to the importing privilege granted "persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import subject to the duty thereon and with the written consent of the holders of the American copyrights, not more than two copies of such books at any one time."

THE CLARK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING, WORCESTER, MASS.

WHEN Mr. Jonas Gilman Clark, the founder of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., died in May, 1900, he left the sum of \$150,000 to erect, equip and maintain a building for library purposes on a designated corner of the university grounds. In addition to this sum he left about \$500,000 as a permanent endowment "for the support and maintenance" of a library. In founding the university in 1887, he had already given the sum of \$100,000 to the library, so that the present endowment amounts to about \$600,000, the income of which is available for all library purposes. When the terms of Mr. Clark's will were made public, President G. Stanley Hall requested the librarian to prepare rough sketches of the floor plans of such a building as he considered essential to the growing needs of the university. At a meeting of the board of trustees in July following, these sketches were laid before the board and they voted that the librarian proceed to erect and equip such a building as he had outlined, leaving all details in his hands and attaching but one condition, that the total cost for building and equipment should not exceed the sum of \$125,000, as they desired to invest the other \$25,000 as a fund from the income of which the building should be kept in proper repair. In September, 1901, Messrs. Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain, of Worcester, were given the commission to prepare the plans, and the contract for the building was placed with the Norcross Brothers Co. in March, 1902. The aim has been to erect a building suited to the needs of the university. In round figures the items making up the total cost were as follows:

Architects, preliminary plans, surveys, and preparing the site.....	\$6,000
Excavations and foundations.....	4,000
Building contract including many changes during course of construction.....	97,000
Heating apparatus.....	8,000
Electric wiring and fixtures.....	3,000
Book cases and furniture.....	7,000
	<hr/> \$125,000

The building was completed July 1, 1903.

The library stands at the corner of Main and Downing streets, with a front entrance on Main street and two side entrances, one on Downing street and the other on the university campus. It is built of Harvard brick with Indiana limestone trimmings and is three stories high. The dimensions of the Main street front are 78 x 49 feet, and the wing extending along Downing street is 119 x 49 feet. It has a present shelving capacity of 100,000 volumes which can be doubled later without making any changes to the building. The design is a modern adaptation of the Gothic style, suggestive of many of the English university buildings. The treatment is simple, no attempt having been made at elaboration.

The lighting is entirely by electricity, the windows are large, giving abundance of light in every room, the glass used being the best quality American plate. The construction is what is known as mill construction, the floors being made of four-inch plank resting upon iron beams. The walls are lined with hollow brick, there being no wooden furring.

On the first floor is the main corridor, with a cross corridor leading to lavatories on either side. The two front rooms are intended for special collections later on. Opposite the staircase leading to the second floor is the unpacking room, conveniently located near the Downing street entrance and connected with the cataloging rooms above by a booklift. Opposite the unpacking room is the janitor's room, under the stair landing. The stack room in the rear will hold about 75,000 volumes. It is 45 x 95 feet and 12 feet high. The electric fan, for ventilating purposes, is located in one corner of this room.

At the head of the stairs on the second floor is the attendant's desk, so situated that it commands a full view of the main library and the reference room, thus ensuring economy of administration. The cataloging room, immediately back of the attendant's desk, communicates with the main library through an archway provided with sliding doors. On one side of the reference room is the president's room, 25 x 45 feet, which will eventually contain the private collection bequeathed to the university by the founder, containing about 5000 volumes all in very handsome bindings. Opposite the president's room is the librarian's room, 16 x 25 feet, and the periodical room, 25 x 29 feet, where current numbers of periodicals are kept. One side of this room contains a case for the periodicals. It is eight feet high and is partitioned off into box-like compartments, eight inches and ten inches wide respectively, giving accommodation for over 300 journals. The shelves are all movable and, like all the book shelves in the library, they are constructed with a narrow flange so that a shelf label card may be readily inserted and used along any part of the shelf, thus doing away with the ordinary shelf label holder so destructive to the bindings of books. At the end of the reference room, on the Main street front, is a large Gothic window fitted up with a platform and window-seat. The main library room on this floor has a shelving capacity of 30,000 volumes. It is divided into alcoves, 8 x 15 feet each, by means of double book cases running out into the room from the walls. Each alcove is provided with a table 2 x 8 feet. There are three open fireplaces on this floor; in the president's room, the librarian's room, and in the main library.

On the third floor there is another library room 45 x 95 feet, arranged in alcoves like the one below, but, while the room on the second floor is 16 feet high, this one is 19 and is lighted by a skylight in the roof extending nearly the whole length of the room. The

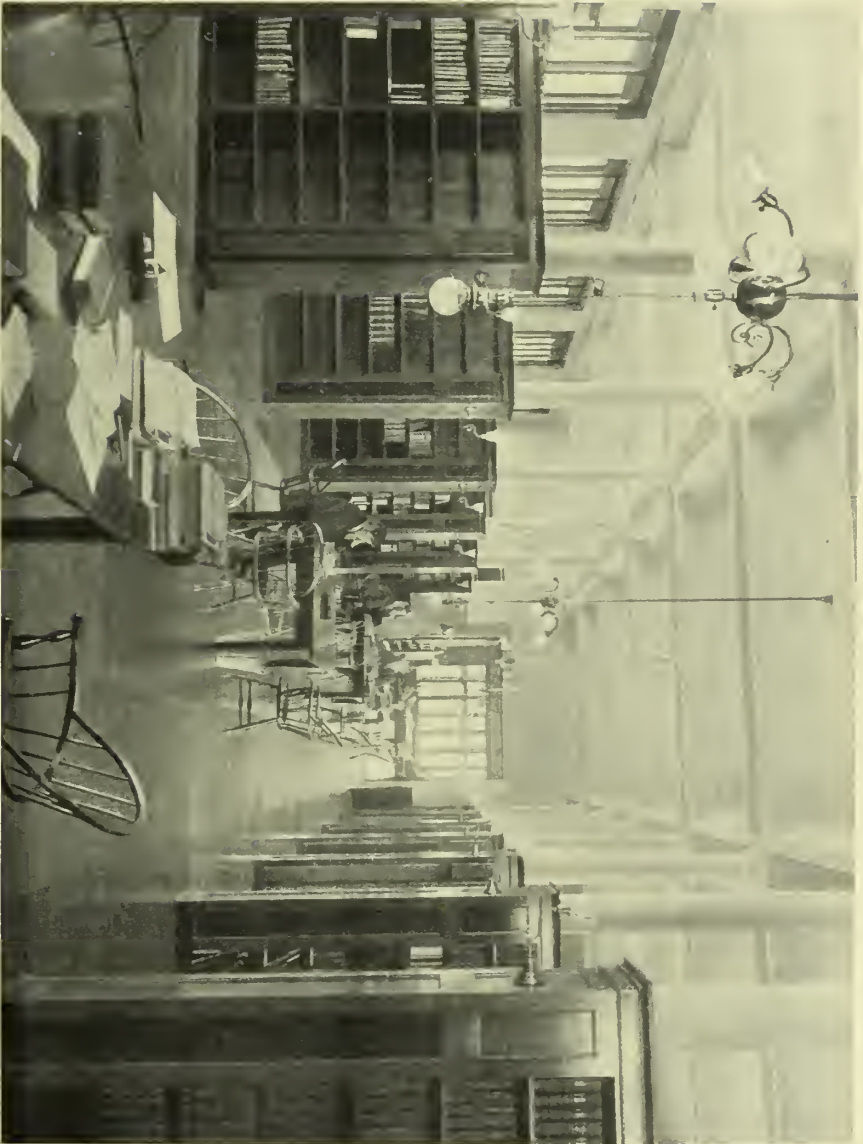
windows here are not so large as those on the lower floor. On the Main street front there is an art gallery, 45 x 75 feet and 23 feet high, which has been provided for the art collections of the founder, which will be deposited here later. A passenger elevator well was provided but, for the present, it has been floored over and answers the purpose of a convenient cloak room on each floor.

The finish throughout the building is of quartered oak stained a little darker than the so-called golden oak. The walls and ceilings are calcimined in plain tints.

In building a library as well as in administering one, it is astonishing to find how difficult it is to make any radical departure from conventional lines. So long as you are content to repeat what has been done before there is no difficulty; but when you undertake anything new, even if it is only in the matter of window or wall space, you find it very hard to enlist any sympathy lest the innovation should prove unsuccessful. So long as one is content to accept the stock on the market all goes well, but your judgment, or your sanity, is immediately questioned if you attempt any radical departure, and you find almost everybody too busy doing the usual thing to have time to undertake the unusual. The pressure brought to bear is so universal that many a good idea is strangled at birth, and I sometimes seriously question whether a season of great prosperity is ever productive of many new departures. We were, therefore, particularly fortunate here in having the cordial support of the board and in having the most eminent builder in the United States as our mentor and guide.

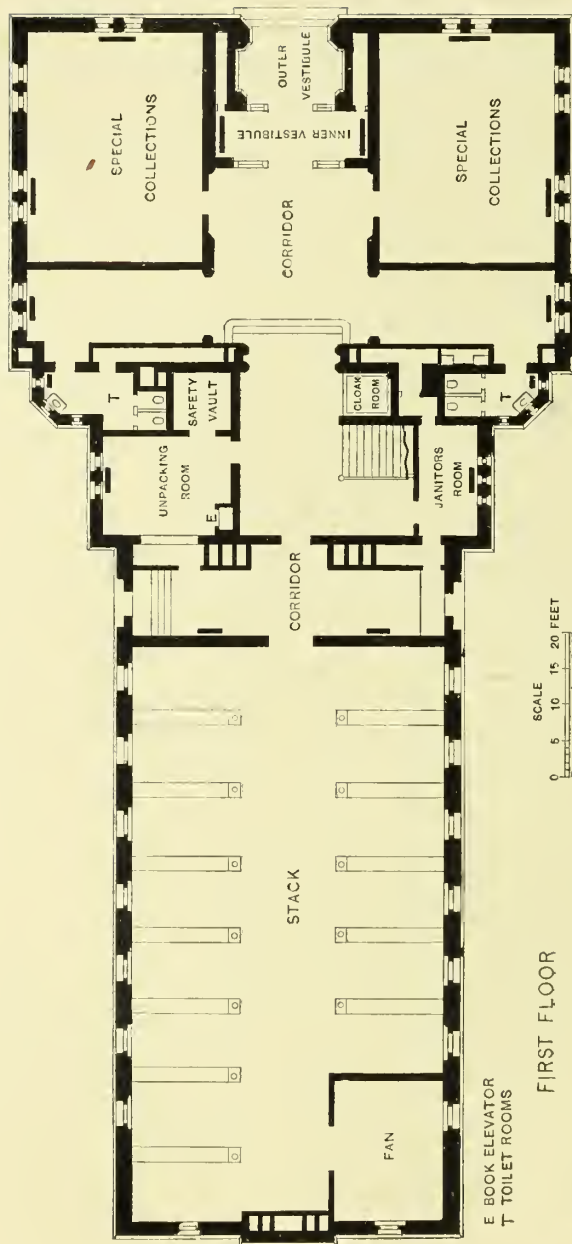
The cost of a building is usually estimated by the cubic feet of contents. Here we have 609,000 cubic feet which, divided into the total cost of \$125,000, makes 20½ cents per cubic foot for building and equipment. As libraries go, and considering the excellent appointments of this building, the cost is exceptionally low.

The greatest enemy of a library is dust, so it is very important that nothing should be introduced into a library building of this character, unless it has a distinct bearing upon the use of books. For this reason no seminary rooms have been provided, because it is better to send the books to the class rooms than to bring the classes to the books. It is the result of experience that you cannot use a very large number of books at one time in class work, and the amount of confusion introduced into a library by bringing classes within its walls is deplored in many of the larger university libraries. The constant coming and going of numbers of men at stated hours has a tendency to disturb those who are studying in the library, and the same results may be equally well obtained by taking a reasonable number of books into the class room, with a decided benefit to the individual workers in the library. It has been thought



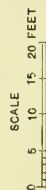
INTERIOR VIEW, CLARK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

CLARK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
1917



E BOOK ELEVATOR
T TOILET ROOMS

FIRST FLOOR



wise, also, to provide a special library and study room for the undergraduates in the main building, drawing upon this library for such books as are needed for class work from term to term, thus ensuring perfect quiet and ideal conditions for research work in this building.

In order further to minimize dust and dirt, the heating apparatus was placed in the main building where we have installed a boiler of large capacity and a hot water heating system. The hot water is sent over here in pipes laid underground. Whether we have gained enough in cleanliness to compensate for the loss of heat in cold weather is something which cannot yet be determined. But the heating and ventilating of such a building is a serious problem and we can only hope that time and a closer acquaintance with the system we have adopted may dispel our present doubts.

Every book in the building is accessible to the readers, and, while the library is spending over \$10,000 a year for books, it is administered by the librarian and two assistants. The question of access to the shelves has never been debated here because, from the foundation of the university, we have assumed that in order to make the books of the greatest service and reduce the cost of administration, every part of the library must be freely accessible.

The proceedings and addresses at the public opening of the library have just been printed in the "Publications of the library, vol. 1, no. 3, April, 1904. (See L. J., March, p. 148.)

LOUIS N. WILSON.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, at Toronto, April 4 and 5, was a decided success. The attendance was large and representative and the delegates were very much in earnest. Thirty library boards, three university libraries and several business houses were represented; the papers and addresses were thoughtful and stimulating, and the discussions were full of life. The association showed itself a lusty four-year-old and gave every promise of increasing vigor and activity.

The president, Mr. H. H. Langton, University of Toronto, called the meeting to order Monday afternoon and asked for the annual reports. That of the secretary, Mr. E. A. Hardy, Lindsay, referred to the past year as the most active in library matters in the history of the Province of Ontario and noted a correspondence of 350 letters and cards sent and received, and 1800 circulars, programs and pamphlets sent out. The treasurer's report was fairly satisfactory, but more funds would make him a gladder man. For the committee on the list of best books for 1903 Dr. Bain reported that the list would be completed and sent out at once, if there

was any real demand for it. On receiving various responses from delegates present certifying the value of the previous lists, Dr. Bain promised the speedy issue of the one now in hand. The committee on travelling libraries reported that the government had sent out 31 libraries of 50 volumes each, and that these had been sent to mining, lumber and construction camps almost exclusively. The visits of those libraries were greatly appreciated by the men in these camps, but the travelling library might be more widely useful, by being supplementary to the secondary schools.

The committee on an Ontario Library Commission reported that they had not as yet been asked to persuade the government to accept the commission idea. The committee were reappointed and again urged by the association to do everything in their power to secure a library commission for the province. Just here rose a discussion of a very practical nature. For years the Ontario Legislature has given to public libraries an annual grant equal to what they spend in books up to \$200 and on reading room up to \$50. Their appropriation, however, was a lump sum. So long as the libraries did not spend more than this sum, the grant was paid in full, dollar for dollar. With the increase of libraries, however, there came a time when the libraries were spending more than the legislature appropriation; then came a pro rata reduction, slight at first, but in 1902 amounting to 20 % and in 1903 30 %, and this year by a change in the interpretation of the regulations for the distribution of the grant, the cut amounts to 50 %. The library boards wanted to know the why and wherefore of this new interpretation and some very vigorous sentiments were expressed. Finally a committee was appointed to wait on the Deputy Minister of Education and subsequently, the executive committee of the association interviewed the Minister of Education, who promised to look into the matter again.

The first paper was by Mr. W. J. Robertson, of St. Catherine's, and his topic "Should the education department issue a librarian's certificate?" Mr. Robertson thought this a self-evident proposition, but brought forward a strong argument to support his case. He claimed, however, that for the present private enterprise could undertake the training of librarians, but the Education Department should conduct an examination and issue a certificate. After an interesting discussion, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That the librarians of public libraries receiving not less than 75 % of the government grant shall hold Junior Leaving (or its equivalent) English standing and in addition be required to pass a professional examination in library work, under the control of the Education Department, this regulation not to apply to present librarians." A committee of Mr. W. J. Robertson, St. Cather-

ine's, Inspector D. D. Moshier, Sarnia, and Rev. W. A. Bradley, Berlin, was appointed to wait on the Minister of Education in connection with this motion.

Mr. Norman Gurd, Sarnia, in his paper "How to deepen public interest in the library," showed very clearly the value of a cultured, enthusiastic library trustee. In the great majority of public libraries, the board must do the chief work, as sufficient funds are not available for expert librarians. He strongly advocated allowing the public free access to the shelves, and urged simplification of rules and the least possible restriction in the uses of the library. The most valuable asset of the library is a reputation for hospitality. New books should be added every month. The importance of advertising the library by frequent notices in the papers was dwelt on. Reviews of books of importance should be given and bulletins of works dealing with the questions of the day. The librarian should take a personal interest in the patrons. He may thus turn the casual visitor into a firm friend of the library. Circulation statistics should be analyzed and weak sections strengthened. The library should be in touch with the public at as many points as possible. There should be a club room for men, and a special room for children. Free lectures should be given. The auditorium should be offered free of charge for meetings of a public nature. Library trustees do not discharge their duty by simply attending meetings of the board. They should visit the library frequently and study to improve on the methods in vogue.

At the evening session Mr. W. A. Fraser, author of "Mooswa," "The thoroughbreds" and other stories, gave an informal chat on nature stories and claimed for Canada a pre-eminence in that particular department of art. Ernest Seton-Thompson, Chas. G. D. Roberts (and he might have mentioned W. A. Fraser) are at the head in this kind of story, their only peer being Kipling. Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley followed with an address on "Boys' books." Mr. Oxley is a capital speaker and pleaded for a higher and purer tone in boys' reading. The books at present in vogue are too bloody and ferocious; Ballantyne and Jules Verne are much preferable to Henty. A social hour completed a very pleasant evening and laid a precedent which will doubtless be observed, with improvements, from year to year.

The papers at the Tuesday morning session were full of information and provoked general discussion. Mr. E. A. Hardy, Lindsay, led an open conference on library buildings in Ontario. From data he had collected, Mr. Hardy noted that in the past 18 months, 22 library buildings had been erected in Ontario, 19 of these being Carnegie buildings and three from other sources. Two cities, St. Thomas and Toronto, have accepted donations from Mr. Carnegie, but have not begun

to build, one town refused to accept and one town has not yet made up its mind. 13 towns and cities bought the site, in two places the library board bought it and in four places the site was given. In almost every case the site was in, or very near, the business center, and nearly all the sites were large and completely, or fairly well, isolated. As to stack room capacity, 14 libraries have now 96,000 volumes and the estimated capacity of their new buildings is 314,000 volumes; in almost every case provision being made for further expansion. If these libraries should add 1000 volumes each per year, 15 years would be necessary to overtake their capacity. Nearly all the buildings are brick, Guelph's being of cement. Almost all are one-story; steam or hot-water is the favorite heating system. Brantford, Guelph, Chatham, Paris and Sarnia have domes, the first two buildings having two stories. Berlin, Brockville, Chatham, Guelph, Lindsay, Ottawa, St. Catherine's, Windsor have card catalogs, and Berlin, Brockville, Chatham, Ottawa, Sarnia and Windsor have metal stacks. Open access is provided in Sarnia and Lindsay, and partial open access in Berlin, Guelph, Ottawa and Stratford. Children's rooms are found in 10 buildings and smoking rooms in five. Some special features are a bindery and a ladies' club room in Berlin, a room for the County Historical Society in Lindsay, and janitor's living apartments in basement in Smith's Falls and Stratford. Blue prints and photographs of many of the buildings made this subject very helpful.

"The co-operation of library and school: some practical steps" formed the theme of an excellent paper by Mr. J. P. Hoag, Brantford, and of the practical discussion that followed. Mr. Hoag said that the public school is one great educational force; the public library is another; but the public school plus the public library is greater than either. Co-operation will be of more importance educationally than all the recent educational movements and additions combined. Ontario is far behind the leading states of the Union in this, as in most other library matters; we must rouse ourselves and endeavor to make up the leeway. Where the library is large enough, there should be a separate children's room with low open shelves, pictures, flowers, etc.; where the library is too weak for this, a children's corner open at certain hours is possible. The age limit of 12 or 14 years should be abolished, and let every boy or girl who can read be allowed to use the library. Bulletin boards and pictures of birds, animals, etc., with suitable lists of books should be placed in the libraries. Teachers should be allowed special privileges in selecting books for their classes and should be allowed to draw as many as 20 at a time; or sets of books may be sent by the library to the schools. Above all things let librarian and teachers work together in harmony and with enthusiasm and

make the library to children "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

The officers for 1904-5 were elected as follows: president, W. Tytler, Public Library, Guelph; 1st vice-president, W. J. Robertson, Public Library, St. Catherine's; 2d vice-president, Norman Gurd, Public Library, Sarnia; secretary, E. A. Hardy, Public Library, Lindsay; treasurer, A. B. Macallum, The Canadian Institute, Toronto. Councillors: Jas. Bain, Public Library, Toronto; W. F. Moore, Public Library, Dundas; A. Sheldrick, Public Library, Chatham; A. Steele, Public Library, Orangeville; H. H. Langton, University of Toronto Library.

Mr. C. H. Gould, of McGill University Library, Montreal, was present at the meeting and made the important announcement that in June McGill University Library would open a short course for librarians, especially suited for librarians in small libraries. This announcement was felt to be very opportune. The affiliation of the O. L. A. with the Ontario Educational Association was briefly discussed and referred to incoming executive board for further consideration. The A. L. A. meeting at St. Louis was announced and no doubt Ontario will be represented at that gathering. It may be interesting to note in closing this report that the women present at the association meeting constituted less than one-fifth of the entire attendance. E. A. H.

FIFTY BEST BOOKS OF 1903 FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY.

THE New York State Library gives the results of the vote taken by librarians on its annual list of best books of the year past, in the following list of 50 titles, recommended as the best books for a village library:

	<i>No. votes.</i>
Fox—Little shepherd of Kingdom Come.....	77
Wiggin—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.....	73
Keller—Story of my life.....	62
Ward—Lady Rose's daughter.....	60
London—Call of the wild.....	54
Rice—Lovey Mary.....	52
Norris—The pit.....	44
Morley—Life of Gladstone.....	41
Smith—Colonel Carter's Christmas.....	40
Baker—Boys' second book of inventions.....	39
Page—Gordon Keith.....	39
Seton—Two little savages.....	39
Ely—A woman's hardy garden.....	38
Crawford—Heart of Rome.....	37
Kipling—Five nations.....	37
Deland—Dr. Lavendar's people.....	35
Gordon—Reminiscences of the Civil War.....	35
Lang—Crimson fairy book.....	35
Brooks—Social unrest.....	34
Earle—Two centuries of costume in America, 1620-1820.....	34
Williamson—The lightning conductor.....	32
Hoar—Autobiography of seventy years.....	31
Van Vorst—The woman who toils.....	31
Baker—Descriptive guide to the best fiction.....	30
Beveridge—The Russian advance.....	30
Pyle—Story of King Arthur and his knights.....	30
Allen—Mettle of the pasture.....	29
Kelley—Three hundred things a bright girl can do.....	27
Barbour—Weatherby's inn.....	26
Chapman—Color key to North American birds.....	26

	<i>No. votes.</i>
Lee—Dictionary of national biography.....	26
White—The forest.....	25
Trent—History of American literature, 1607-1865.....	24
Garland—Hesper.....	23
Lee—Queen Victoria.....	23
Mitchell—Organized labor.....	23
Parker and Bryan—Old Quebec.....	23
Sturgis—How to judge architecture.....	23
Webster—When Patty went to college.....	23
Liell—Wee Macgregor.....	22
Keeler—Our northern shrubs.....	22
People of the whirlpool.....	22
Abbott—Henry Ward Beecher.....	21
Rostock—Training of wild animals.....	21
Brochner—Danish life in town and country.....	21
Bryce—Studies in contemporary biography.....	21
Carpenter—John Greenleaf Whittier.....	21
Lothrop—Five little Peppers at school.....	21
Parkington—Cherry.....	21
Brownell—Heart of Japan.....	20
Clarke—Care of a house.....	20
Clement—Handbook of modern Japan.....	20
Crothers—Gentle reader.....	20
Hammer—Radium and other radio-active substances.....	20
Long—A little brother to the bear.....	20
Van Dyck—Meaning of pictures.....	20

State Library Commissions.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION: Melvil Dewey, director, State Library, Albany.

The report of the secretary of the University of the State of New York for the year ending Sept. 20, 1903 (Regents bulletin no. 62), gives the following summary of the work of the Public Libraries Division for that period:

"The Public Libraries Division made in 1903 330 visitations to libraries. It received official sworn reports from 1160 libraries. State aid was granted to 245 libraries to the amount of \$21,704.17, the condition of each grant being that an equal amount raised from local sources should be put with it and the whole spent for books approved by the university. The summary of sworn annual reports shows the efficiency of this work. In 1893, there were 600 libraries; now there are 1160. They added 225,195 volumes in 1893. In 1903 the additions were 434,516 volumes. In 1893 there was a total of 3,851,943 volumes with a circulation of 3,136,602. In 1903 the total volumes had grown to 7,415,376, or double, while the reading grew threefold to 11,787,840. If these statistics are limited to the free lending libraries, we find that the 238 libraries of 1893 with 849,995 volumes, circulating 2,293,861, have grown in the 10 years to 553 libraries with 2,792,319 books, circulating 10,869,349. In 1893, 6285 books a day were issued. This year the average is 29,779 or nearly five times as many. Then there were 352 books issued for each 1000 of population; now there are 1496 so issued. Then for each 100 volumes in the lending libraries there were 269 issues. This has been carried up to 390 issues for each 100 volumes, a gain of 50 %, in addition to the fivefold gain in number of volumes, the best evidence that interest has been increased and methods of administration improved."

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Miss Margaret A. Schmidt, 1503 Powell st., San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Florence B. Whittier, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

The monthly meeting of the Library Association of California was held in the handsome new library at Santa Rosa on April 9, 1904. It was called the Sonoma-Napa conference and was held for the purpose of bringing together persons interested in library work for a helpful interchange of ideas by the presentation of interesting themes dealing with the use of the library.

Santa Rosa is noted for its beautiful fruit-blossoms and wild flowers, especially our state flower, the poppy. Consequently when the visitors from the bay cities arrived they found the library transformed into a woodland bower. The library building was greatly admired and the trustees and the indefatigable librarian, Miss Bertha Kumli, were the recipients of many expressions of praise and congratulations.

After the enjoyment of a fine luncheon, served by young ladies of Santa Rosa, several complimentary speeches were made, including one by the president of the Santa Rosa library trustees, Councilman W. D. Reynolds, President Lichtenstein, of the state association, W. P. Kimball, of San Francisco, and others also spoke. The business meeting which began at one o'clock and at which President Lichtenstein presided, took place in the main library building. The rooms were artistically decorated with fruit-blossoms, except the California room where the poppy glowed. The Rev. L. D. Rathbone, trustee of the Santa Rosa Library, spoke on the library situation in Santa Rosa. Principal E. M. Cox, of the Santa Rosa schools, presented a paper on "The value of a library to a community." Charles S. Greene, librarian of the Oakland Public Library, gave a talk on "What a town can do for a library," and J. L. Gillis, librarian of the California State Library, read a paper on "The state library and its work." This conference is regarded as one of the most profitable ever held by the library association.

M. A. SCHMIDT, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress.

Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: William S. Burns, Jr., Public Documents Office.

An audience of 250 greeted Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Philadelphia Free

Library, on the occasion of his lecture, delivered at the meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association on the evening of April 13. Mr. Thomson's subject was "Booksellers old and new," and his address was illustrated with lantern pictures. It has already been summarized in these columns, when delivered before the Pennsylvania Library Club in January (L. J., Feb., p. 85).

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Deloraine P. Corey, trustee Public Library, Malden.

Secretary: Sam Walter Foss, Public Library, Somerville.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The spring meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I., on Tuesday, April 12. Owing to the illness of the president, Mr. D. P. Corey, Mr. G. M. Jones, of Salem, presided.

In the absence of the mayor, the chairman of the library trustees welcomed the club to Pawtucket. After Mr. Faxon had told of the plans for the next A. L. A. conference Mr. Foster opened the meeting by reading a paper on the subject of the day, "Ought librarians to work for an increased circulation?" which is printed in full elsewhere. (*See p. 229.*)

Discussion was opened by Miss L. A. Williams, of the Malden Public Library. She pointed out that the motto of the A. L. A. "The best reading for the largest number at the least cost" at once forces its members into a place where they must try for increased circulation. "Even a librarian who claims to be opposed to trying to increase the circulation cannot help doing so if a conscientious worker. Why do we advocate special lists, why throw open our shelves, if not wholly at least as far as possible, why do away with age limits, why allow special privileges to students and teachers, why introduce information desks and reference librarians? The reply often heard is to make the library as useful as possible, but how is this usefulness manifested except by more people coming to the library for aid and information, and the increasing circulation? We are not honest when we say we do not strive for that very thing, though we put it into different phraseology." Miss Hewins, of Hartford, followed, with the statement that her contributions to the subject were those of practical experience. She considered that there were four legitimate means of increasing circulation: (1) by having a two-card loan system; (2) by circulating bound music; (3) by circulating bound periodicals; (4) by open shelves.

Mr. W. I. Fletcher spoke of the small country libraries which had many good books on its shelves, but few readers. Some way should be sought to have these good but unused books read.

Mr. Koopman said that the librarian of to-day must be dynamical. He must reach every family in the town and make the people feel that the library could not be neglected without injury.

Mrs. Fairchild, who was at the meeting with the members of the New York State Library School, thought that circulation was incidental, but that the librarian should work for more readers. She suggested that reading aloud at the library might be used to introduce subjects to readers, *e.g.*, Poetry, read by an appreciative reader, not by an elocutionist, with occasional explanatory remarks, might make it possible for some to enjoy that form of literature who would otherwise know nothing of it. She proposed as a modification of Mr. Foster's "standard library" that in a corner of the library, easily accessible and made attractive with rugs, easy chairs, etc., should be placed a small collection of good modern books, and she named many books which she would include in such a collection. Mr. Lindsay Swift said if people kept away from the library they were probably doing something else. There is, he said, no saving grace in reading.

Mr. Jones called attention to the fact that increased circulation does not necessarily mean more reading. The aim of the librarian should be to get the right book to the right person at the right time.

Mr. Tripp, of New Bedford, said that in this age of statistics if a library is too anxious about its circulation there is a weak point in the library. Numerical circulation is incidental.

Mr. Foss then read two letters purporting to have been received from librarians who could not come to the meeting. The first letter was as follows:

"*Dear Mr. Secretary:* I am very glad that the matter of circulation is to be taken up at your Pawtucket meeting. I wish that I might be present and participate in the discussion; for I do not believe that public libraries ought to have circulations at all. I have noticed at most of the gatherings of librarians a large circulation is severely deprecated. This is the right attitude to take, and I believe in it intensely. But let us have the courage of our convictions and carry our argument out to its logical conclusion. If a large circulation is wrong, the conclusion is inevitable that a small circulation is wrong also. If it is wrong to steal a hundred dollars, let no petty thief conclude that it is innocent to steal one dollar. Let us have no fellowship whatever with the ungodly works of darkness. If it is wrong to circulate a hundred books it is wrong to circulate one book. Let us be consistent. We have no right to etherize our consciences with the reflection that our circulation is only a small one, and we are therefore blameless. As public librarians we have no right to circulate books at all. As long as

any books go out from the institutions over which we preside we are little better than one of the wicked. Oh! my brethren, shun even the appearance of evil. Books are not in a public library to be circulated. This is the unpardonable heresy. Books are in a public library to be cataloged, accessioned, shelf-listed, dusted, and arranged in undisturbed order in the stacks. We have something better to do in our noble profession than to engage in the petty peddling-out of books. Have we not paste-pots to be diluted twice a day? Have we not janitors to placate? Have we not quarrels among the boy attendants to adjudicate? Have we not innumerable pencils to sharpen and a weekly towel to be sent to the laundry? Let us attend strictly to our legitimate business, and leave the circulation of books to those vulgar and sensational librarians who would cheapen the great works of literature by promiscuous distribution."

The second correspondent said:

To the Secretary, Mass. Library Club.

"Dear Sir: I was amused to see by your report of Mr. Swift's paper before the last meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club that some persons still hold the preposterous notion that a librarian should be a scholar or a man of books. To show that culture is by no means requisite, let me cite my own success as a commercial librarian. I quickly realized that the present ideal of the American library is to record a large circulation for home use, regardless of the quality of the reading—so it be not classed as fiction. My first notion to boom our circulation was to bribe a hundred school boys to borrow as many volumes every morning and every afternoon by offering a stick of candy with each volume drawn. While this method is less expensive than some adopted by libraries, our trustees thought it undesirable.

"We decided instead to copy other methods, and hit upon the happy plan of subscribing to ten copies of the *Police Gazette* for circulation. Ten numbers each week made 520 in the year. The period during which each number might be retained was limited to one week; and, as they were eagerly sought, at a trifling expense we increased our circulation for the year by some 25,000 volumes. Since the *Gazette* was classed as sociology, the percentage of fiction borrowed was thus reduced from 76 % to 54 %. We not only increased our circulation and consequently the usefulness of the library, but we attracted to the library many persons who, if left on the streets, might have been committing the very crimes they came to the library to read about.

"Our next expedient was even more successful. We resolved to adopt a plan similar to one tried by some of the metropolitan newspapers. We announced that on the following Saturday twenty brand-new five-dollar bills would be concealed among the leaves

of twenty different volumes scattered through various departments of the library except the fiction stack; and that the borrowers who should be lucky enough to draw the volumes containing the bills would be entitled to the money. Our enterprise was commended by all the newspapers of the city except one. That conservative journal decried the scheme, not on the ground of expense, but because it thought the plan out of keeping with the dignity of an institution of learning. Evidently its editors were not posted on the various expedients now adopted by universities as well as libraries.

"Our experiment was an unqualified success. For two days before Saturday, every member of the staff including catalogers and even the janitor had to be drafted from regular duties to help register the crowds who applied for library cards. On Saturday so great a stream of people thronged our doors that the police reserves were called out to keep the people in line. The 600 pupils from the high school, who were hired as pages, could hardly get the books from the stacks rapidly enough. When Saturday night came not a single one of our 200,000 volumes was left in the library, except the fiction. Only two works of fiction had been taken during the whole day.

"Therefore, let anyone inclined to scoff at commercial methods consider what they have accomplished for our community. By such schemes we have increased our yearly circulation from 180,000 volumes to over a million; and reduced the proportion of fiction borrowed to less than 8%. We have attracted to the library thousands who had never before entered its doors. By concealing the money anywhere in the book, we have caused the careful scrutiny of tens of thousands of volumes. We even suggested that persons lucky enough to borrow the works in which the money was hidden should read the volumes, but this was not required.

"Because a natural modesty prompts me to withhold my name, I hope no one will doubt this account of our success in fostering sound learning and true culture."

At the close of the session dinner was served at Hutchinson Hall and following this was a reception at the library, and opportunity was given for visiting the new building of the Pawtucket Boys' Club.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Henry M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Flora B. Roberts, State Library, Lansing.

Treasurer: Mrs. M. F. Jewell, Public Library, Adrian.

The 14th annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association will be held at Port Huron on Thursday and Friday, May 26 and 27. The first session will be on Thursday

afternoon at three o'clock. The Carnegie Library, of Port Huron will be dedicated on Thursday evening, when Mr. Melvil Dewey will be the principal speaker. Some of the topics on the program are library institutes, the state commission, library bulletins, printed catalog cards, "the Michigan trustee and his opportunity," and a round table on work with children.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Laura Smith, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Treasurer: Miss Grace Prince, College Library, Springfield.

The 10th annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association will be held at Findlay, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 24-26, headquarters to be at the Phoenix Inn. The program is as follows:

Tuesday, May 24.

Evening—Reception at Adams Club rooms, 8 p.m. Music.

Wednesday, May 25.

Morning session—9.30 a.m.

Addresses of welcome, Hon. C. B. Metcalf, Mayor of Findlay; Prof. C. J. Fox, president of the library board.

Response, W. T. Porter.

President's address: The activities of a state library association, Linda A. Eastman.

Report of secretary, Laura Smith.

Report of treasurer, Grace Prince.

Report of committees:

Library extension, N. D. C. Hodges.

Legislation, W. H. Brett.

Interrelation of libraries, S. L. Wicoff.

Auditing, Martin Hensel.

Necrology, Mrs. Harriet Gast.

Afternoon session—2 p.m.

Musical selection by the Clara Schumann Club.

Women's clubs and libraries:

From the library standpoint, Georgetta Haven, Cincinnati Public Library.

From the standpoint of the clubs, Mrs. W. H. Kinder, Findlay.

The school, the home and the library, Ethel Hoskins, Dayton Public Library.

Report of committee on relation of libraries to schools, Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Practical points in co-operation, Supt. J. W. Zellers, Findlay public schools.

Evening session—8 p.m.

Music, Orpheus Glee Club.

Address: The future of the modern library in the social system, Melvil Dewey, New York State Library.

Music, Orpheus Glee Club.

Thursday, May 26.

Morning session—9.30 a.m.

Small library section. Ellen S. Wilson, chairman; Etta G. McElwain, secretary.

A round table for the discussion of the following subjects:

Selection and use of periodicals for the small library, Mary MacCracken, Mt. Vernon Public Library.

Clubs for boys and girls held under library auspices, Daisy Smith, Piqua Public Library.

Bulletin work, Cornelia G. Smith, Warren Public Library.

Discussion of the work of the special committee on cataloging, Linda M. Clatworthy, Dayton Public Library.

College section—business session.

Informal meeting of trustees for discussion of trustees' problems.

Afternoon session—2 p.m.

Musical selection by the Fanny Bloomfield Club.

Report of the committee on library training, Electra C. Doren, Dayton Public Library.

The Western Reserve Library School, W. H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library.

Musical selection by the Fanny Bloomfield Club.

Selection of books, N. D. C. Hodges, Public Library of Cincinnati.

Report of special committee on cataloging, Linda M. Clatworthy, Dayton Public Library.

Evening session—8 p.m.

General session in charge of College section. Olive Jones, chairman; Minnie Orr, secretary.

Address: The place of the library in the educational system, President W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Music by the Miriam Quartette of the Clara Schumann Club.

Friday morning, 9.30 a.m.

Election of officers.

Unfinished business.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago.

Secretary: Renée B. Stern, 5515 Woodlawn avenue.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Chicago Public Library.

The April meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on the evening of the 14th, in the Chicago Public Library. The nominating committee was appointed by Miss Warren to report at the May meeting. Miss Maud Parsons, of Joliet, was elected to membership.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thompson then addressed the club on the subject of "Literature for children," urging that quality, not quantity, be our standard for judging the child's

books, and that by good, healthy literature we may get a hold upon the child, but we cannot do it by dressing up precepts in a sugar-coating. Expert committees of teachers, mothers and librarians to sift the good from the flood of children's books, with a central committee to re-sift these results, were recommended.

Mr. N. C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, spoke on the great problem of bringing the university library to bear on the teachers of public school children. He urged also the need of forming the reading habit in children, who early go into factory or mine to become part of a great machine—making the 21st part of a pin, or the 64th part of a shoe. After such work people rush to the excitement of the saloon or card-table, while early-formed reading habits might lead some of them to books for their recreation.

Miss Evva Moore told of the library work done at Oak Park schools, where a librarian pays weekly visits to the first six grades of a school situated far from the library, in order to incite interest in the books of a loan collection located in the school by the library. There were 40 members present.

RENÉE B. STERN, *Secretary.*

The club has issued a circular asking for aid in carrying on and extending the system of home libraries it has maintained for some years past. It is desired to combine the work in this direction done by the club, the Bureau of Charities, and other agencies, and to place it on an assured basis. About \$1000 per year is needed to do this effectively.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Josephine Rathbone, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Treasurer: Miss Sara Jacobsen, Brooklyn Public Library.

The annual meeting of the club was held on Thursday afternoon, April 21, at the Young Women's Christian Association, in Brooklyn. There were about 120 persons present, Miss Hutchinson presiding.

In the absence of the secretary, a secretary pro tem. was appointed, and the meeting opened with the approval of the minutes of Feb. 18, as published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. After four new members were admitted to the club, the chairman of the institute committee was called upon for a report. She described the arrangements made for an institute to be held in Rockville Centre on Saturday, May 14, and stated that the official life of the committee was now at an end. It was moved and carried that this committee be continued in office until after this spring institute. A nominating committee was appointed by the chair, and an announcement made of a gift of bibliographical material to the club, by the City History Club. These lists are kept at the Pratt Institute Library for the use of any

member who may wish to borrow or consult them.

The subject of an amendment to the constitution was then brought up for informal discussion, namely, that the annual dues be reduced from \$1 to 50 cents. After discussion the amendment was accepted and referred to the executive committee.

The treasurer's annual report showed an income of \$91.88 and expenditures amounting to \$92.25, with a total balance of \$117. The report was accepted and referred to an auditing committee.

The nominating committee brought in the names of Miss Theresa Hitchler, president; Mr. Albert T. Huntington, vice-president; Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, secretary, and Miss Sara Jacobsen, treasurer. The secretary was empowered to cast a ballot for these candidates, making their election unanimous.

The topic for the afternoon was "Reading for boys and girls of the high-school age," which was treated ably by Miss Alice Stevens, of the Girls' High School. Miss Stevens's requirements for girls' books are that they shall be interesting, well-written, and "standard in theme;" that is, treating of subjects which should be familiar to all, such as the manners and customs of certain periods and various countries. She cited as examples stories from the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Davis's "Friend of Cæsar," Bulwer's "Last days of Pompeii," also Bulfinch's "Age of fable" and Guerber's "Myths." The results attained from efforts to make girls read were small numerically, but eminently satisfactory in individual instances. The thing to be desired is "to cultivate the literary palette," to modify the young person's sense of superiority, to tend toward simplicity of life, to improve the vocabulary, and to develop individuality. Above all, the reading of young people should be so directed that, with the whole field of literature from which to choose, they may not waste time reading useless books.

Mr. T. C. Mitchell, of the Boys' High School, limited his discourse to the high school boys of Brooklyn, and said it was a question of what they wish to read and what you can get them to read. He considered the cultivation of taste hopeless and disparaged the idea of too much interference. He considered the mind of the growing boy as sound and well-advanced to-day as a generation ago, and that he did much good reading in spite of the distractions of cheap literature, vaudeville, athletics and excursions. The most apparent needs are for a knowledge of the things of life, such as the history and geography of England, the primitive industries, ancient and mediæval manners and customs, everything from alchemy and witchcraft to architecture or biography. He deplored the lack of curiosity in these things. Boys should read, too, the old English favorites, like "Robinson Crusoe," the "Arabian nights," "Uncle Tom's cabin," and "Pilgrim's progress." Mr. Mitchell suggested

that a "weaning" process be employed by the librarian, leading the boy by gradual stages from Henty to Dumas, Scott, Dickens, up to Hawthorne, Kingsley, or George Meredith. Through his love for "Tom Sawyer" he might read "Joan of Arc." An interest in poetry can be cultivated by first presenting a single dramatic poem, and humor is most important from the "Bab ballads" to Thackeray, embracing such minor classics as "Mr. Dooley." Other ideas brought forward were for more advanced books upon the "juvenile" shelves, for more attractive editions of standard words, and for books about rich people for the poor boy, and poor people for the rich boy, to show each the other side of life.

Mr. Fison, of the Brooklyn Public Library, spoke of the difference in the librarian's attitude from that of the teacher. In the library, we must meet the boy or girl as a fellow-citizen, and neither patronize nor over-super-vise, but carry on the influence of the home and the school unobtrusively. Knowledge should be the object of young people's reading—a knowledge of surrounding circumstances through the knowledge of standard books. He considered authorized lists of standard books especially valuable.

Miss Anthony, of the Packer Institute, urged that the sense of humor in young people should be appealed to and developed, and suggested that good cartoons, or a joke, accompanying a list of books would be sure to arouse interest in the list. Further discussion was prevented by the time for adjournment.

IRENE A. HACKETT, *Secretary pro tem.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

The entrance examinations for the coming year will be held on Tuesday, June 21. As heretofore, there will be two examinations, one in "History and general information," the other in "General literature."

MABEL A. FROTHINGHAM,

Secretary Training School.

LIBRARY APPRENTICE CLASS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

During the academic year just closing the responsibility of the librarian of Columbia University has been extended to cover the administration of the libraries of all institutions affiliated with Columbia, as well as all department libraries. This places under general and unified supervision the collections of Columbia and all its departments of instruction, of Teachers' College (including the Horace Mann School and the Speyer School), of Barnard College, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the College of Pharmacy.

It is possible, therefore, to grant extended

opportunities to those desiring to familiarize themselves with the various forms of library work and administration. Accordingly Columbia will receive five apprentices for the coming academic year, the apprentice-year to be 40 weeks in length. No formal entrance examination will be required, but preference will be given to those who are college-bred, and the minimum educational preparation must be at least the equivalent of two years' work in a college of approved standing. The work of the apprentice-year will be divided between the following departments: Order, Accounts and Accession; Cataloging and Classification, Periodicals and Binding, Loans, and general Bibliography. No compensation will be given other than the personal instruction, the opportunity to observe, the opportunity for practice-work under competent supervision, and the fact that, although no position is guaranteed, in selections for the staff of this library preference will naturally be given to those who have had this training and experience.

The work of apprentices will be under the general direction of Miss Harriet B. Prescott, supervisor of cataloging and classification, to whom all applications should be addressed. No specific forms are used, but letters should be in the handwriting of the applicant, and each should state full name and age, present address, permanent address, education (in some detail), and names and addresses of at least two references.

All applications must be filed before June 15. Selections will be announced by mail not later than July 1.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Miss Isadore Mudge, librarian of Bryn Mawr College, on March 10, addressed the class on "The use of public documents in the reference department of a public library."

Miss Frances J. Olcott, director of the Training School for Children's Librarians of the Carnegie Library, visited the school on March 16.

The picture bulletins made by the present class were exhibited in the library during the past month. They covered a wide range of subjects. Many of them were designed for children's rooms.

An exhibit of the art and illustrated books belonging to the library was held on March 26, when the most attractive books were placed on the tables and persons interested were invited to inspect them. A loan collection of foreign picture postal cards was also exhibited and attracted attention on account of their artistic excellence. The library possesses a large collection of art books, which are brought to the attention of readers by these occasional displays.

Miss Isabel Holston, class of '01, and Miss A. M. Surdam, class of '02, have been engaged as temporary catalogers by the Public Library of Paterson, N. J.

MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Minnesota State Library Commission announces the fifth annual session of the summer school for library training, to be held at Minnesota State University, Minneapolis, from June 20 to July 29, 1904. The course is intended primarily to meet the needs of small public libraries which cannot afford trained librarians, and is open to all holding library positions, or under definite appointment to such positions, or to teachers in charge of school libraries. No entrance examinations are required. The course is under the direction of the librarian of the commission, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, who will give the lectures on author and title cataloging, classification, order, accession, shelf-list and the general organization of a library. Miss Maude van Buren, librarian of the Owatonna Public Library, and a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School, will give the lectures on bibliography, book-selection, periodicals, binding, reference work, children's work, subject cataloging, and the administration of a library. The special lectures on public documents will be given by J. I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska. Lectures of general interest will also be given by visiting librarians. Applications should be received before June 1 by Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota State Library Commission, Minneapolis, Minn.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The entrance examinations for Pratt Institute Library School will be held on June 17.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Leaving Champaign on the morning train, April 6, 1904, 28 members of the senior library class started on the annual trip to Chicago for the purpose of visiting libraries and book binderies.

After a cordial welcome by Mr. Hild at the Chicago Public Library the party was divided into sections for its tour of inspection about the beautiful building. At Hull House in the afternoon Miss Starr gave a most interesting lecture on fine book binding illustrated by finished books and others in process of binding, after which dinner was served in the coffee house.

A practical lecture on library book binding was heard at the Newberry Library, and decoration of book covers with patterns inlaid in leather and the mounting of plates by inlaying were the chief attractions at Ringer & Hertzberg's bindery, while at Rand & McNally's the complete process of map making was shown as well as printing in color, folding, gathering, sewing, backing and casing in—all by machinery.

The staff at the John Crerar Library were found rejoicing over a decision which may give them a site for a building of their own on Michigan avenue near the Public Library.

The library of the School of Education, the new building for the law library and the management of travelling libraries sent to university extension centers were the chief points of interest at Chicago University. The Carnegie Library at Blue Island was especially interesting as a type of the library managed by but one person, with reference work and a children's department.

Among other libraries visited were the Virginia, Armour Institute, Evanston Public, Field Columbian Museum, Northwestern University and Scoville Institute.

Twelve of the party added one day to the trip as first planned in order to accept invitations to visit Joliet, Normal and Bloomington. Visits to the steel works club with its library especially for working men, and the state penitentiary from which each member of the party carried a remembrance in the shape of a catalog of the prison library, occupied the afternoon, and the time spent at Normal was all too short. The Bloomington Library was seen in the evening after a dinner given the party at the Illinois Hotel by the trustees of the library.

The whole trip was an especially delightful one and the class will hold in grateful remembrance all those whose kindness helped to make it so. GERTRUDE A. BUCK, '04.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The Library Association Record for April contains articles on "The selection of books for branch libraries," by Francis T. Barrett, and "Some points in practical bibliography," by Archibald Clarke; and a list of the "Best books of 1902" in Fine arts, by G. H. Palmer.

The Library World for April contains the eighth of Archibald Clarke's "Essays on indexing"; the Library Association syllabuses in library administration, library history and organization, and literary history; and the usual notes and news.

LOCAL.

Albert Lea (Minn.) F. P. L. The Carnegie library building was opened on the evening of April 15, when a public reception was held. On the next morning the routine work of the library was begun.

Boston P. L. The 50th anniversary of the opening of the circulation department of the library to public use, on May 2, 1854, was observed on Monday, May 2, when a general informal public reception was held in the evening from 8 to 10 o'clock. There was an attendance of several thousand persons, representative of nearly every race and every social class, the building was decorated with banners and laurel festoons, and there was music by the Symphony Orchestra. The

reception committee included Mayor Collins, the president and members of the library board, and the librarian, Mr. Wadlin.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (6th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 52,008; total 207,660. "To this should be added 163,760 volumes and 19,017 pamphlets, which came to us by the absorption of the Brooklyn Library, making a grand total of 371,420 volumes, and 19,017 pamphlets. Of the number purchased, about 3000 were in French, German, Spanish and Italian." Issued, home use 1,614,437 (fict. 68 %, of which juv. fiction was 24 %). No. borrowers 50,249. Expenditures from city appropriation \$206,700 (salaries \$103,853.50; books \$50,118.29; supplies \$22,285.48; papers and periodicals \$4789.77; binding \$8162.96; rent \$17,490).

These brief statistics represent inadequately the varied activities and great development that marked this year in the history of the library. Only an unsatisfactory summary of the work accomplished can be given here, but the report should be read in full, as a most interesting presentation of the processes of organization of a great city library. Naturally the most important event of the year was the consolidation of the Brooklyn Library and the Public Library, effected on July 6. The work of reorganization of the collection for public use was carried through with remarkable rapidity and the library was opened as a branch on Sept. 1, with a membership of 900 borrowers, comprising its former permanent and life membership — a number that in four months had grown to 7135. "The time will undoubtedly come, and in the near future, when the Montague branch will be the reference library of the system and its collection of popular books be moved to a separate building."

By purchase 56,120 volumes were secured at a cost of \$50,118.29. "The average per volume, 89 cents, is very low, and is noteworthy because of the number of expensive books in the list; *i.e.*, high-priced if purchased in the open market at ruling rates." It is explained that in several cases opportunity was found of purchasing books in large quantities — notably one single purchase of a bookseller's complete stock of over 8000 volumes — all but 400 of which proved available for distribution among the branches — 409 volumes from another dealer, and purchases from dealers who made special discounts on large sales.

The library system now includes 20 branches and the administration building at 26 Brevoort place; a new branch at Sheepshead Bay was opened during the year, and the delivery station in the Ridgewood district was opened as the Ridgewood branch. A store on Fulton street was leased for use as a storeroom for less used government documents and for the stock of duplicates. An inventory of all the books belonging to the branches showed a loss of

3225 books. The circulation throughout the system showed an increase of 24 per cent. over the previous year. The library force now numbers 173 persons.

In referring to the work in progress upon the Carnegie branches, Mr. Hill renews his recommendation for a great central building. "The purchase of books for the Carnegie buildings," it is explained, "will come out of a special appropriation to be made by the Board of Estimate and not out of the annual appropriation set aside for the use of the book committee."

Constant effort has been made to improve the efficiency and develop *esprit de corps* of the staff. Monthly meetings of branch librarians and superintendents of departments are held with the chief librarian, and special instruction to assistants is given by the superintendents of the children's department and the cataloging department. "The branch librarians are encouraged to be as independent as such a large system will permit, and while there is not the same opportunity as in a small library, still there is more freedom given to branch librarians in the Brooklyn Public Library than in almost any other system in the country." A scheme of civil service within the library has been worked out, in accordance with which examinations are held and the various grades of service classified.

Mr. Hill's report is followed by the reports of the several heads of departments, summarized reports of librarians-in-charge of the branches, and detailed statistics. The reports of the superintendents of departments deserve special attention. For the Department of Branches and Apprentices, Miss Frances B. Hawley gives a clear, practical and suggestive summary of work undertaken and planned, mainly in connection with appointments and promotions in the service. It is interesting to observe that in the examinations held for promotion, "of the library school graduates who competed, 58 per cent. passed; of the graduates of the apprentice system since it became an organized department, 38 per cent. passed; of the graduates of the unorganized apprentice classes, 12 per cent. passed." The work of the apprentice class is described in detail, and it is recommended that but one class a year should be held hereafter, and that class instruction and practical work be combined more effectively than heretofore. The report of the children's department, by Miss Clara W. Hunt, opens with a sensible and earnest statement of "what the department aims to stand for," and reviews the work done in training assistants for work with children. The class formed for this purpose has met every two weeks, and the enthusiastic devotion to the work is increasingly evident. Miss Hitchler's report of the work of the cataloging department gives evidence of great activity and excellent organization. The preparation of the Montague collection for general

circulation within two months was a *tour de force*, requiring remarkable energy and executive ability, and there has been a steady development in "time saving devices," which it is pointed out are imperative if the department is to "cope successfully with the problem of keeping 20 new branches constantly supplied with new books and at the same time to make their old possessions more available." The cataloging force was increased during the year from 19 to 24, and the daily average of cataloging new accessions is given as "from 15 to 21 volumes per assistant—an average, which, as has been ascertained from comparative statistics, is not surpassed in any other library." Besides the volume of current work to be handled by this department there is to be carried through the reclassification, re-cataloging and renumbering of the entire Montague collection, toward which the reorganization previous to its opening was but a first step. Instruction in cataloging has been given by the superintendent to branch librarians and assistants and to two apprentice classes. For the details of the work of the book order department, the travelling libraries and the individual branches, all of which are worthy of attention, reference must be made to the report itself.

At a meeting of the trustees on April 19 a resolution was adopted "that a committee of seven, together with the ex-officio members of the board of trustees be appointed to consider the question of a site for a central building, and to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to furnish such a site. It was voted that the salary of the reference librarian, for which appointment has not yet been made, be fixed at not more than \$2500 a year. The chief librarian was granted two months leave of absence for a trip to Europe in the summer, in the interests of the library, with an appropriation of \$1500 for expenses.

Camden (N. J.) P. L. Plans for the \$100,000 Carnegie library building were accepted by the trustees on March 30, the successful architects being Hale & Morse, of Philadelphia.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (31st rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1904.) Added 863; total 34,423. Issued, home use 33,766.

"During the year a legacy of \$10,000, for the general purposes of the library, given in the will of Mr. William Munroe, having become payable, was received by the corporation."

Weekly delivery service of books to the West Concord School, begun last year, has been continued, 3198 v. having been distributed, or an average of 84 per week.

Covington (Ky.) P. L. The beautiful Carnegie building was opened on March 16. It cost in all over \$100,000, of which \$85,000 was given by Andrew Carnegie in successive sums of \$40,000, \$35,000 and \$10,000. The library

has a membership of about 8000 persons and contains nearly 15,000 volumes.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. (39th rpt., 1903.) Added 9409; total 186,449. Issued, home use 518,354 (fict. 57.70 %; juv. 16.13 %), of which 82,225 were issued through the three branches, and 81,107 through the schools. New cards issued 7237; cards in use 33,778. Receipts \$75,510.34; expenses \$51,835.84 (books \$9807.31; subscriptions \$1867.08; binding and repair \$4500.53; salaries, library staff \$25,314.31; salaries, janitors \$3859.49.)

The trustees' report makes special reference to Mr. Carnegie's offer of a fund for branch libraries, still unaccepted, and makes a strong plea for compliance with the conditions imposed. Greater freedom of access to the shelves is recommended, and additional branches are needed. It is pointed out that the expenditure for books "is ridiculously small for a city the size of Detroit; . . . we should expend at least twice as much annually."

Mr. Utley, in noting the accessions of the year, says: "One consideration which has an important bearing on the purchase of books is the increased cost of all new books, resulting from the organization of publishers and book-sellers. Our new books are costing about 20 per cent. more than formerly. With the purchasing power of our funds reduced to so great an extent the problem of keeping up the supply of new books becomes a very serious one to the taxpayers."

The effect of the branches has been to diminish the circulation at the main library—particularly in the children's department. There was a notable increase in the number of cardholders, "due largely to the activity of the branches."

In the central library "the plan of giving the general public free access to all the fiction was put into practical effect on the 1st of July. This was done by removing the exit turnstile to the extreme south end of the department. This opens seven alcoves, in place of the two formerly accessible to the public. The whole fiction class, including German and French as well as English, can now be examined at leisure by readers. If a place can be provided, it is quite desirable to add also the Polish books to the free access collection. It is needless to say that the scheme is a popular one. It appears also to be in the interest of better reading. We find that if people may choose their books by examination of them, they show a disposition to make better selections than if their choice is limited to the printed catalog and to the authors whom they have read or of whom they happen to have heard. Before opening the alcoves a general overhauling was had, and many of the out-of-date books which modern readers would never look at were culled out and shelved by themselves. They are still in our catalogs,

and may be given out if asked for, but the calls are practically very rare."

In the children's department the previous age limit of 12 years was suspended at the librarian's discretion. Saturday afternoon talks to children were given, and proved most successful.

Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L. The \$40,000 Carnegie library building was formally opened on the evening of April 21, the chief speaker of the occasion being Dr. E. A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin.

Fairhaven, Mass. Millicent L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 875; total 16,912. Issued, home use 50,882 (fict., incl. juv. fict., 58.5 %). New cards issued 496; total registration 1842. "Of the 3250 residents of Fairhaven over 11 years of age, 1484, or 45.6 % are registered borrowers; a per cent. hardly surpassed in the country."

"Non-fiction privileges have been extended so that any reasonable number of books on any subject may be borrowed at one time on a single card. The appreciation which this and the following change evoked are most gratifying. . . . Reserving, which is done without charge and on all classes of books, is very commonly practiced, but it has not seemed to meet the needs of a considerable number of readers. For their benefit, and that of the general public, several of the copies of a popular title are no longer subjected to reserves; they are stamped 'This copy not to be reserved,' and come in and go out to the first fortunate borrower. The remaining copies, one-half or three-fifths of the total number, are reserved in the usual manner. The plan works well."

Instruction in the use of books was given, in the form of six talks, to pupils in the eighth and ninth school grades. "The subjects considered were:

- "1. The book itself: (1) its makeup. *a.* Paper. *b.* Printing. *c.* Binding; (2) aids to its use. *a.* Title-page. *b.* Contents. *c.* Index.
2. Classification of books according to subject; Decimal classification; notation—class and book numbers; location of classes on shelves.
3. Catalog: use of card catalog (dictionary).
4. Reference books; characterization and methods of consulting.
5. Bibliography: directions for and practice in the making of simple lists on subjects connected with school work.

"To test the information gained from these talks, pupils of the ninth grade made lists of material in the library on Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' the 'French Reign of Terror' and the 'Landing of the Pilgrims.' The results were gratifying, for of a class of 40, 20 pupils presented excellent lists and 11 others fair ones.

"During July and August 24 pupils of grammar school age received certificates for reading and reviewing satisfactorily to a library attendant at least five of a prescribed list of

80 worth-while books. Two pupils read 26 each and received prizes of books."

Fanwood (N. J.) P. L. What the state commission notes as "probably the smallest free public library in New Jersey under municipal control" has recently been opened in the borough of Fanwood, about 20 miles from New York city. This tiny library, which all told contains less than 800 volumes, has its home in a bright, attractive room in the village post office. It is to be open each afternoon, for one hour following the chief mail delivery of the day, the local postmistress acting as librarian.

Through the enterprise of some of the members of the local book club the library has now been regularly incorporated under the state law of April 2, 1890, which secures for it about \$75 annually. The library also received from the state commission the sum of \$100—the board having previously secured an equal amount. The books purchased with this sum, together with those received from the book club, form the nucleus of what bids fair to be a very excellent little library. It is true that the selection leaves much to be desired, and that its proportion of light reading would be something of a shock to the more serious minded, but these are faults which may be remedied and doubtless under its present management books will hereafter be so judiciously selected as to make it in this respect, as it is in organization and equipment, a little model library. For here there is nothing to criticise adversely. The organizer was practically given *carte blanche* by the board to organize the library according to the best library methods. Being thus unhampered by the limiting conditions of small economies that boards in such cases usually feel it necessary to impose, she has been enabled to produce thoroughly good results. The tiny dictionary card-catalog is a model in every respect, while the card shelf-list and accession records show equal care. It is classified by the Dewey system, the Cutter three-figure tables having been used for numbering. The Browne charging system was chosen.

The work of organizing was done by Miss Adèle Hope Kirby, whose library training was received in the Public Library of Plainfield, N. J., where she now serves as substitute.

E. L. A.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 1128; total 22,073. Issued, home use 68,407; lib. use 7251. New cards issued 435. "The pupils of the common schools have used 14,056 books, those from the high school 5962. The teachers have drawn 873 volumes, 443 of which have been for use in the school room, 165 volumes have been used by the different study clubs." Appended to the report is the usual classed list of the year's accessions.

Laconia (N. H.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1904.) This is practically a re-

port of organization, covering the installation of the library in the new Gale Memorial building, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on June 9, 1903. Mr. Davis, the librarian, says: "The contrast between present conditions and those of one year ago is very great, but there is much yet to be done before the library can reach the highest stage of efficiency. Then the books were stored in poorly lighted rooms where they were exposed to great risk of loss by fire. They were not classified or cataloged in such a manner as to be readily available. No new books had been bought for several years, and many of the old ones were unfit for circulation. There were no facilities for study or investigation. There were no periodicals. Books were issued only on two afternoons and evenings in a week. There was no card catalog. Children under 12 years of age could not have cards in their own names. Visitors could not draw books. Students could only obtain one book at a time.

"The library is now open to the public from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m. every day except Sundays and holidays. The books are safe from fire. A well-lighted and attractive reading room is supplied with 76 periodicals. A quiet study room is provided with a nucleus for a modern reference library. A card catalog is being prepared that will show the resources of the library on any subject. Non-fiction cards enable borrowers to draw two books at a time, while students who really need more may obtain them. Any child who can write his name may have a card. Visitors may enjoy all the privileges of the library."

There are estimated to be about 10,620 v. in the library, of which 752 were added during the year. From August 3 to Dec. 31, 11,960 v. were issued for home use, and there are 1027 registered borrowers.

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. (41st rpt., 1903-1904.) Added 866; total 31,449. Issued, home use 12,847 (fict. .559%). New registration 119; total registration 1439. Receipts \$2112.03; expenses \$2112.03 (books \$685.26; periodicals \$132.35; binding \$185.58; salaries \$757.05).

There was a circulation through the school collections of 3005 v. Miss Virginia Keyes was appointed librarian during the year, after a year's service as acting librarian, succeeding Miss Wood, resigned on account of ill health.

An extension of ordinary privileges has been made for students or persons engaged in any line of study, in permitting the withdrawal at one time of as many books as are needed, to be kept as long as needed. "This privilege is subject to two conditions. The books must be renewed either by postal card or in person at the end of three weeks, and the librarian reserves the right to recall them at any time if needed for reference, the books to be returned to the borrower as soon as pos-

sible. It is believed that this plan has been very helpful to a number of our readers."

Thirteen picture exhibitions were held during the year.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The report of the Librarian of Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1903, previously noted in L. J., March, p. 134, has appeared in regular form, as a cloth bound octavo volume of 600 pages.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 2754; total 44,228. Issued, home use 128,034 (fict. 74.65 %); lib. use 8939; school use 12,426. Total cards in use 16,179. Receipts \$24,922.96; expenses \$22,699.83, of which \$3522.08 were for books, \$5947.27 for salaries, \$619.46 binding; investment of Syfferman memorial fund \$8000.

By the will of the late Mrs. Kate L. S. Hoyle the library received a bequest of \$8000 for the establishment of a permanent fund for the purchase of books, to be known as the Syfferman memorial fund, in remembrance of the giver's two sons. The will of the late Mrs. Mary Diana Converse also bequeathes \$15,000 to the library as a permanent fund for the purchase of works of art.

Mansfield (O.) Memorial L. Assoc. (16th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 405; total 10,770. Issued, home use 43,043 (fict. 23,931; juv. 7938). New cards issued 710; total cards in use 4930. Receipts \$527.37; expenses \$2343.50 (salaries \$1376.35, books \$359.59, magazines \$112.85).

Notable in the year's record was the offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$35,000 for a library building, on the usual conditions, which has been duly accepted by the city council. The only change in the library arrangements was the conversion of the trustees' room into a room for the juvenile books. It is "attractive, well lighted, every book in plain sight and on low shelves, but the objection, and a serious one, is that during busy hours of the day it is not possible for either librarian or assistant to remain in the room with the children, as both are needed in the main library. Thus the young readers who need to be advised, guided and directed in their choice of books, must be left to select at random. There are days when the librarian finds it possible to stay with the children, and the increase at such times in numbers of books drawn, but particularly in the line of histories, travel and nature books, shows what could be done with a real children's room with an attendant in charge versed in the best young people's literature and with the shelves filled with books from the long lists waiting to be purchased for this department"

Melrose (Mass.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on April 15. Mr. Carnegie's gift for the purpose was \$25,-

000, to which a fund of \$7000 was added by local subscription.

Middleboro (Mass.) P. L. The beautiful library building, built from the \$50,000 bequest of the late Thomas S. Peirce, was opened to the public on April 25, when a reception was held in the afternoon and evening; the routine work was begun on the following day. The organization of the library in its new building has been carried through by Miss Mary P. Farr.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. (33d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 892; total 13,589. Issued, home use 51,073. New cards issued 258; total cardholders 1893.

Besides the main library, there are three reading rooms which are also deposit and delivery stations, weekly house-to-house deliveries of books are made in the more distant districts, and deposit collections are sent to 10 schools and the Convalescent Home.

"The chief event of the past year is the practical completion of the new library building," erected from a town appropriation of \$50,000, and funds secured by private subscription.

The total cost "will not be over \$71,000, provided for, as above indicated, \$50,000 by bond issue of the town and \$21,000 by contributions of individual citizens."

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1903.) Added 14,962; total 145,781. Issued, home use 545,466 (fict. 35.7 %; juv. fict. 29.4 %). New registration 13,500; cards in use 26,731. Receipts \$89,112.87; expenses \$59,807.44 (books \$14,870.17, newspapers and periodicals \$1224.95, salaries \$33,968.03).

"During the year 27,657 books were issued 143,037 times by 392 teachers in 45 graded public schools, 1 state normal school, 3 high schools, 1 school for the deaf, 5 parochial schools, 12 Sunday-schools and 1 vacation school."

Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L. (2d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 5575; total 23,270. Issued, home use 73,940 (fict. 53,031.) New cards issued 1529; total cards in use 6945. Receipts \$10,706.82 (\$10,000 city appropriation); expenses \$10,120 (books \$4324.90, salaries \$3962.50, binding \$372.75.)

An interesting report, showing effective work and enthusiasm in preparing the library for its occupancy of the new Carnegie building. "This preparation has involved not only the continued labor of shelf-listing and cataloging the volumes of the previous library collection and the complete cataloging of a large number of new books purchased during the year, but also the more perfect systematizing of the departmental work, with the necessary training and discipline, to meet the requirements of the greater business expected when the new building is occupied."

The most important gift of the year was

the bequest of the private library of the late Dr. George T. Coit, amounting to 497 books and 340 magazines. An effort is being made to secure as large a collection as possible of books relating to Tennessee and the South, and works by Tennessee and Southern authors. The publication of a catalog or finding list is recommended.

A beginning toward systematic work with the schools has been made, in the provision of a special collection of suitable books for parallel reading and reference by school children, and the purchase of 1600 volumes of selected books for supplementary reading in the several grades from the first to the eighth inclusive. The books are sent out as traveling libraries, 160 books to the box, in eight sets of 20 volumes each; they are the property of the library, under supervision of the librarian, and are returned to the library every six weeks for inspection. "This step in library-school work is in advance of any other southern library."

New York City, Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen. (118th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Total 99,188 v.; additions not given. Issued, home use 90,569 (fict. 66,515); ref. use 7206. Visitors to reading room 36,497, of whom 8332 were women.

"There was a loss of nine volumes during the year as against 23 for the previous year. The average attendance upon the reading room was 200 per day, as compared with 189 for the previous year. Distribution of duplicate inactive books by gift was continued, 3900 volumes having been distributed."

Owing to the enlargement of the building, for which Andrew Carnegie gave \$250,000, it was necessary to change the arrangement of the stacks, and close the reading room for five months. The development of the library has also been restricted by "the decision of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to withdraw all aid from this library and to concentrate the same in the systems now under the control of the New York Free Library [which] puts upon this society the entire burden for the maintenance of this department. This will make necessary a revision of our methods of operation."

New York P. L. Recent thefts of valuable books from the Astor and Lenox library buildings resulted in the arrest on April 7 of a man believed to be concerned, with several others, in a systematic effort to rob libraries in New York city. The man was traced through a pen and ink sketch made by Mr. V. H. Paltits, of the Lenox Library, of a suspicious visitor to that library who had called for and examined various first editions and other valuable books. Warnings were sent to the various book dealers, and the suspect was arrested at the bookstore of Everett & Francis, in 23d street, where he had endeavored to dispose of a vol-

ume of Livingston's "American book prices current," which it was found had been stolen from the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. The thief was sentenced to a year in the state prison on May 6.

New York Society L. The library observed the 150th anniversary of its incorporation, in 1754, by an exhibition of fine art books and rare and valuable maps, newspapers and books, held in its building, 109 University Place, from April 26 to May 6.

The most interesting feature of the exhibition was the collection of books of the first "Publick Library" of New York. Most of these volumes were received through the Rev. John Sharpe. The "proposals" submitted by Mr. Sharpe in 1713 to the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London, printed from the manuscript in the library of Lambeth Palace, call for "a school, a library, and a catechizing chappell" as the greatest needs of New York. He adds: "There is hardly anything which is more wanted in this country than learning, there being no place I know of in America, where it is either less encouraged or regarded. The City is so conveniently Situated for Trade and the Genius of the people so inclined to merchandise, that they generally seek no other Education for their children than writing and Arithmetick, so that letters must be in a manner forced upon them not only without their seeking, but against their consent, and there is no doubt but as the youth are very Ingenious, Subtile and of quick Capacities, it would in a short time gain upon their inclinations."

Regulations for the library provide that it should be "publick and provincial and to be open every day in the week at convenient hours. That any person borrowing a book shall be obliged to deposit a certain sume of money which shall exceed the value of it, and in case the book is not restored at the limited time, this money to be forfeited to buy another. That no book shall be lent for a longer term than a year where the distance is greatest." It is also recommended that "In this Library, may be copies of the Catalogues of the several parochial Library's that where the publick may be deficient the studious may be supplied elsewhere."

Of the books of the first Publick Library about 200 volumes are still in the possession of the library. About 75 of these were shown, the smaller volumes in a case, the folios and large quartos on a stand. They were almost entirely theological, and mainly in Latin—polemical dissertations, sermons, commentaries, etc. Among them were the *Chronicles of St. Antoninus*, Archbishop of Florence, the *Opera of the great Chancellor Gerson*, St. Thomas Aquinas, the Venerable Bede, and Bernard of Clairvaux; "Homaliarius doctorum," 1498; the "Sententiarium" of Peter Lombard, 1510; and Rev. Thomas Edwards's

"The casting down of the last and strongest hold of Satan," 1647. Almost the only non-theological works shown in the case were a small volume of Virgil and Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the world." The list of these books, given in Sharpe's "proposals," includes titles in history and other subjects, but apparently the volumes in theology were best adapted to escape hard usage and survive the centuries.

Among the other features of the exhibit were the only known numbers of Bradford's *New York Gazette*, the first newspaper published in New York, for 1726. An interesting collection of early catalogs and reports of the library, with imprints of Gaine and Franklin; a copy of the first United States census of 1790; the William Bradford copy of the New York laws and statutes (1691); and the Bakewell view of New York in 1746 were also shown. The art works, from the John C. Green collection, included older and more recent volumes devoted to the great galleries, cathedrals, artists and collections; Audubon's "Birds of America," first edition; Piranesi's works; the "Antiquities of the Russian Empire," published by Nicholas I.; the two volumes of the Wallace collection, etc.; and photogravures and engravings from the portfolio volumes of Cole and other engravers and artists.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. A loan exhibition of the collection of etchings and engravings owned by the Right Rev. Monsignor George H. Doane, of Newark, was opened in the library art gallery on Saturday, April 16, to continue for two weeks. The exhibition included 104 items and many striking and representative examples; an excellent catalog, giving brief explanations of the various processes—etching, engraving, mezzotint, and lithography—was issued by the library. For the first week the attendance was estimated at nearly 5000 persons.

An exhibition illustrating the Elizabethan age in pictures was held for two weeks in March. The pictures dealt with Queen Elizabeth and the men, manners, historic events, castles, cathedrals, dwellings and costumes of her time. They were taken from the collection which has been growing for the past year or two in the library; the illustrations for this collection, gathered from many sources, and covering hundreds of subjects, are carefully sorted according to topic, placed in plainly marked manila paper folders, and lent freely for school, club or personal use.

Recent lists issued by the library include a small folder giving the names of persons or characters famous in history or legend, with the suggestion that "All children should meet and learn to know these people"; and a mimeographed list of "The hundred most eminent persons of all time," based on the record of the thousand most eminent persons, compiled by Professor Cattell, of Columbia.

A statement by the trustees setting forth the needs of the library was published in the *Newark Sunday Call* for April 3. These are noted as larger book funds, provision for substations, small branches and reading rooms, and a printed catalog—all of which are dependent upon an increased income. It is pointed out that "during the last year the library lent 20 per cent. more books than it did the year before, and more than it has in any previous year. It had more visitors to its reading room and newspaper room. It had small branches in 159 schoolrooms in the city. It furnished accommodations for 39 different organizations, educational, literary, charitable, etc., who held 261 meetings in unassigned rooms. It held two notable exhibitions of fine paintings, an exhibition of drawings by the architects of New Jersey and an exhibition of the manual training and sewing work of the public schools, with a total attendance of over 100,000 persons. Work like that above briefly outlined cannot stand still. The growth of the library in usefulness and use, both in the lending of books and in other directions, is going steadily on and will continue, keeping up with the normal growth of demand, unless checked by a too restricted income." The statement concludes with an appeal that the city council increase the library appropriation by "the income of one-twelfth of a mill, or half of that which under the statute it can grant us."

Newton, Kan. Carnegie L. The \$16,000 Carnegie library building was opened on April 18.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. The handsome Carnegie library building was formally opened on the evening of April 13, when a public reception was held attended by at least a thousand persons. For the building Mr. Carnegie gave the sum of \$50,000, and \$3000 for equipment was provided by the city, in addition to the required annual appropriation of \$7000. It is about 100 feet long by 75 feet in depth, in the Greek style of architecture and severely plain, built of Indiana limestone, Roman pressed brick and terra cotta. Entrance is through a rotunda 22 feet square, finished in white marble with a stained glass dome. In the basement is a room fitted up for the Niagara Frontier Historical Society, and an assembly room with a seating capacity of about 200. The delivery room, on the first floor, is 22 feet square, with marble wainscoting and a colored glass ceiling skylight. It is arranged to permit free access to the stacks, with turnstiles and a central delivery desk. On either side of the delivery room are the reading rooms, one for children and one for adults, each 27 x 36 feet in size and 18 feet high, completely equipped. A conversation room, also to be used for trustees' meetings, librarian's office, work and cloak rooms are also provided. Back of the delivery room is

the stack room, with a radial stack, two-storied, with a present capacity of about 15,000 volumes. Heating, ventilating, and interior decoration and finish are all regarded as most satisfactory.

Northfield, Minn. Carleton College L. The report of Miss Sabra L. Nason, assistant librarian, upon the work of the library for 1903, is the first report of any length that has been made to the trustees of the college. It covers much more than the history of the past year, giving a review of the history and growth of the collection, based upon "librarians' reports, such as could be found, from references made in the college catalogs, which have been very meagre," and from members of the faculty. The beginning of the library was made in 1869 when a collection of 550 v. is mentioned; the number of volumes at present is given as 17,381; and the book funds amount to about \$15,000, the income of which is used each year for book purchases. The present library building, given by Mrs. James W. Scoville and her son as a memorial to James W. Scoville, costing \$25,000, was opened in 1896. "Before 1883 there had been no regular system of classification used, but at that time Prof. Cooper introduced the Dewey system. Records were kept in an accession book, and the library was placed in good working order. In 1898 the Cutter author-mark was added to the books in the largest classes as the library had outgrown the old book number. This work has been continued until now nearly all the books are numbered with the Dewey-Cutter combination.

"One of the most valuable services ever rendered the library was that of Prof. Daniel Magnus, in the collection of the German and Scandinavian libraries. The first Scandinavian accessions are dated April, 1899, and that department has grown until it now numbers 665 volumes. Not only did Prof. Magnus contribute generously of his own money for this purpose, and raise the remainder among his friends, but he put much care and labor into the selection of the books, and then classified and labelled them. The German library also was largely obtained through funds raised by Mr. Magnus, and it is undoubtedly one of the best selected libraries in that language in this part of the country. Nearly all of it was classified and accessioned in 1897 and this work also was done by Mr. Magnus. Few appreciate the value of it and the labor it has cost. By some oversight it has not yet been mentioned in the library announcements or college catalogs. It numbers at present 475 volumes, many of them beautifully bound in half morocco."

In reviewing present conditions, Miss Nason refers especially to the loss of books, "due partly to our open shelf system, but still more to an unsatisfactory charging system and to

lack of a sufficient number of assistants," and recommends the installation of a new charging system, with provision for keeping some one constantly at the desk. Of the entire collection less than one and one-third per cent. is fiction. During the year 869 "dead" books in the class of religion were removed from the stack room to the basement, where they were placed in class order and can be readily found whenever called for. The renumbering of the collection was carried on, about 1000 volumes only remaining, so that by the end of the present year "the entire library will be in the most approved order. The purchase during the past year of printed catalog cards from the Library of Congress for our current accessions is the beginning of a great improvement in our card catalog system. We have in our present catalog 15 varieties of hand writing and typewriting with as many differences in wording, and in all but very few subject cards. Our purpose is to replace the cards as fast as funds and time will permit, and make a much more complete subject catalog, though it will take a few years to accomplish this result."

Philadelphia F. L. "Chestnut street, Philadelphia, descriptive, reminiscent, sentimental," is the title of a little anonymous volume, "by an ex-reporter," recently published. It devotes several pages to the library—"a thoroughly popular, wide-open, absolutely untrammelled free library"—noting the different departments, and adds: "Some day we shall have a handsome new library, and some of us will be sorry. The present location is admirable; the associations of old Concert Hall are precious; the unpretending character of the accommodations is most agreeable, the noise of Chestnut street in no way objectionable; the recitation and singing of the parish school in the rear are a pretty contribution. Shall we, all of us, most of us, be quite as comfortable, as much at our ease, in more elegant quarters? I fear not." These sentiments are flattering, but it may be doubted if they are fully shared by the library authorities and their staff.

Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. J. The Henry and Clara W. Morton Memorial Library was opened in March in the little mountain village of Pine Hill, with its 400 inhabitants. The village was the summer home of the late Dr. Henry Morton, the former president of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, and shortly after the death of Mrs. Morton, over two years ago, Dr. Morton set aside \$5000 for a library building to be erected as a memorial to his wife. The ground had not been broken when Dr. Morton was himself taken with the illness that resulted in his death. His two sons Henry S. and Quincy then carried out the project, making it a joint memorial to their parents instead of to their mother alone. The building cost \$7000 instead of \$5000, as

originally planned. It is colonial in style, of native blue stone, with a red slate roof and trimmings of Indiana limestone. The library contains about 2000 books, about 1500 of which were given by Dr. Morton from its opening in 1897 until his death. It will be maintained entirely by the Messrs. Morton.

Rockland (Me.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on April 25. Mr. Carnegie's gift was \$120,000, and site and equipment cost \$10,000 additional.

Santa Cruz (Cal.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was opened on the evening of April 14 with elaborate exercises. The building cost \$20,000, exclusive of equipment, and contains about 14,000 volumes. It is in the mission style of architecture, built of sandstone with a concrete foundation.

Smithsonian Institution L., Washington, D. C. (Rpt.; in report of S. P. Langley, secretary, etc., p. 85-88.) Added 27,313, of which "the equivalent of 9200 octavo volumes" were sent direct to the Library of Congress. To the Library of Congress were also sent "a large number of the scientific series bearing upon the work of the institution," estimated at about 6680 octavo volumes. The culling out of these sets, checking, and making memoranda for their completion has taken much time. "The policy of increasing the library by exchange has been continued; 265 periodicals were added to the receipts and 239 defective serials were either completed or partly completed."

"The section of the library devoted to books of a popular nature for the use of the employees has been used more than ever. The success of the sending of a number of books to the Zoological Park once a month has more than repaid the trouble taken, and 575 books were sent out in the course of the year. There are now 1413 volumes on the shelves of the library and 2946 books were borrowed during the year.

"Gen. John Watts de Peyster has continued to add to his already large collection of books and pamphlets relating to Napoleon Bonaparte, and through his munificence many rare volumes have come to enrich the library of the Institution."

"As Congress failed to appropriate money for the representation of the United States on the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, the Smithsonian Institution again carried on the work, though with a sum quite insufficient for the needs and the necessary help. A larger amount has been allotted for the coming year, which will enable the Institution to do the work more thoroughly, and will also make it possible to fill in the gaps left in the reference to the literature of 1901." During the year 14,480 references were furnished to the central bureau, 6150 being for the literature of 1901 and 8330 for literature of 1902. There are now 99 subscriptions to

the catalog in the United States, 62 being for complete, 37 for partial, sets.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. A serious fire, which for a time threatened the destruction of the library, broke out on the afternoon of April 6, causing a loss estimated at from \$3000 to \$10,000, mainly in damage done by water to the books, the injury to the building being estimated at not more than \$1500. The chief damage was done to the David A. Wells economic library and the collection of government documents, which were located almost directly beneath the hottest of the fire. The third floor was closed for some days after the fire to allow it to dry out completely, for the books to be looked over and repaired and for the insurance to be adjusted. Fortunately the fire was confined almost entirely to the roof on the north side of the building.

U. S. Navy Dept., Libraries for war vessels. (Rpt., 1903.)

"The sum of \$30,000 was expended during the year in the purchase of new books for issue to ships; the total number of books distributed, including government publications, was about 30,000.

"Libraries are supplied to all vessels of the Navy containing available space for the location of suitable cases. The number of books provided depends upon the complement of officers and men, and their selection is carefully made with a view of supplying only the best literature of the day. The fact that the books turned into store, when a ship goes out of commission, are generally much worn by legitimate use, testifies to the appreciation of those libraries on shipboard." 13,989 v. were supplied to ships' libraries and 9750 v. to crews' libraries, the number of volumes ranging from 28 to each of twelve vessels like the *Bainbridge*, *Hull* and *Worden*, to 1500 each to the *Columbia*, *Dixie*, *Franklin*, *Minneapolis* and *Wabash*.

Virginia State L., Richmond. The recently appointed state librarian, Mr. J. P. Kennedy, reports upon the efforts now being made to develop library efficiency in the state, through the state library. A bill was passed by the last legislature (senate bill 73), amending and re-enacting previous laws relating to the state library, and providing for exchanges, through the library, of Virginia state publications, and for inter-library loans "with the Library of Congress and other libraries which grant a like privilege to the Virginia state library;" organizing the five directors of the library as a "library board," and making the management of the law library separate, under the supreme court of appeals; and authorizing the addition to the library staff of an assistant librarian and a stenographer, and the employment of "such expert catalogers as may be necessary to properly classify and catalog the contents of the library." The inter-library loan system has been introduced, and it is

planned to send out travelling libraries in a very short time Mr. Kennedy says: "We are at present classifying our collection of 100,000 books and pamphlets, and have adopted the classification used in the Library of Congress. This work will continue to engage our attention for three years, at which time we will have reason to be proud of the institution." He adds: "The position of librarian in the Virginia State Library is a new office, being created by the recent constitutional convention. The elimination of politics as applied to this office is the best step ever taken by the state of Virginia in the interest of libraries. Heretofore the library was an institution for the classes instead of the masses. As an indication of this I may cite the old law as not permitting the circulation of a single book beyond the limits of the city of Richmond."

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (25th rpt., 1903.) Added 696; total not given. Issued, home use 52,784 (fict., incl. juv. fict. .711 %). New registration 306; total registration 4711. Receipts \$4544.99; expenses \$3924.44, of which \$577.35 were for books, \$1353.35 for salaries, \$201 for transportation and distribution of books, and \$95.15 for binding.

Boxes of 25 or 30 books are sent every two months to seven of the more remote public schools.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. On Feb. 12 the Wilmington Institute Free Library completed its 10th year as a public library. A few facts contrasting the library to-day with the institute as a proprietary library may prove of interest. Ten years ago it possessed less than 20,000 books; to-day its collection exceeds 50,000 volumes. On Jan. 1, 1894, its membership was 621; to-day more than 27,000 borrowers' cards are in force. Its circulation during the last year before it became free was less than 33,000; during the library year recently ended nearly 213,000 books were issued for home use. As a proprietary institution its yearly revenues were more than \$8000; now they are little in excess of \$17,000. To sum up, in 10 years as a free library the book collection has increased more than two and one-half times; the membership is more than 43 times as great; the circulation is nearly seven times as large; and the money for the work has not been doubled.

—From *Lib. Bulletin*, April.

Worcester (Mass.) County Law L. (6th rpt.—year ending March 11, 1904.) Added 749; total not given. Use of books, 15,412 v. by 2246 readers. The chief accessions of the year are noted, and Dr. Wire makes some practical comments on binding and repairing and describes the processes used.

FOREIGN.

Aberdeen (Scotl.) P. L. (19th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1903.) Added, ref. dept. 1480, lending dept. 1704; total, ref. dept. 28,819; lending dept. 32,692. Issued, home use

270,182; recorded issue in ref. dept. 18,894. New registration 10,882.

The hour of opening for the lending department has been changed from 11 to 9.30 a.m., and Wednesday afternoon closing has been discontinued. The late hour of morning opening which has heretofore prevailed was owing to "the operations to be performed in connection with the previous day's issue. The method of registration in force, it ought to be said, while perfect in its work, and probably the very best in use so far as the public are concerned, entails, naturally, very accurate work and much labor on the staff. It has been found possible, however, to modify the inside working of the system considerably, without impairing its efficiency."

Manchester, Eng. John Rylands L. The library *Bulletin*, v. 1, no. 2 (July, 1903-March, 1904), contains a summary of the work of the library during 1903. Accessions for the year 4242 (2121 purchased), make "a total of 15,440 v. added to the resources of the library since the formal opening, which took place on Oct. 6, 1899." The most important additions are noted, among them 32 volumes of incunabula, four 15th century Latin editions of the Bible, the "Wicked Bible" of 1631, and an unrecorded edition of Erasmus's Latin Testament, printed at Basle by Hervagius in 1523. From Mrs. Rylands were received nearly 2000 volumes upon comparative religion, occult sciences, mysticism, spiritualism, and allied subjects. This collection "formed part of the library of the late Mr. Joseph Whitehead, of Hollinwood, to the formation of which he devoted between 60 and 70 years." The library receives 158 periodicals. The collection of works dealing with Greek and Latin palæography has been strengthened, and a list of the most important titles in these subjects is given in the *Bulletin*. Monthly lectures were given in the conference room of the library during the year, and on these evenings the library was thrown open to the public; "special exhibitions were arranged in the library in connection with each lecture, which gave to them the added character of demonstrations." "Much more serious use has been made of the library during the year under review than in any previous year, and it is evident that the wider knowledge of the resources of the library has brought a correspondingly large attendance of readers."

Gifts and Bequests.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. By the will of the late Samuel Hoar the library received the sum of \$2000 for its art department, and Mr. Hoar's office table, which was used as a cabinet table by the successive presidents and cabinets at Washington, beginning with President Madison and ending with President Grant. Upon the death of his wife, Mr. Hoar bequeathes to the library the sum of \$10,000,

to be used for the purchase of books, and if no lineal descendants survive the residue of his personal property is to be divided in equal shares between the library and the president and fellows of Harvard College.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. On April 18 announcement was made of the recent gift of Mrs. Charles A. Cutter, widow of the late librarian, of a fund of \$5000, the income of which is to be devoted to the librarian's salary. The gift was made on condition that a yearly amount equal to the income of the fund be added to the salary appropriation by the city council, the result being an increase in the librarian's salary from \$1800 to \$2500. Mrs. Cutter's gift, in memory of her husband, was made with the desire of securing a better administration than the small salary previously paid would have permitted, and thus carrying on the work of Mr. Charles A. Cutter, whose service in the Forbes Library was in such large measure a labor of love, uninfluenced by considerations of salary.

Ohio State L., Columbus. The private library of the late John Sherman, containing about 5000 volumes, has been presented to the state library, where it will be preserved intact as a memorial.

Carnegie library gifts.

Amherst, O. March 31. \$10,000.

Hammond, Ind. April 13. \$25,000.

Kingman, Kan. April 3. \$10,000.

Librarians.

ASHHURST, John, since December, 1901, librarian of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, with which he was connected before his association with the Mercantile Library. His successor at the Mercantile Library is T. Wilson Hedley, formerly secretary, and a member of the board of directors of that library.

CUTTER, William Parker, chief of the order department of the Library of Congress, was on April 16 elected librarian of the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., succeeding his uncle, the late Charles A. Cutter. Mr. Cutter, who has been connected with the Library of Congress for the past three years, was for eight years previously librarian of the Department of Agriculture. He has long been interested in library activities in Washington, especially in the District of Columbia Library Association and in the Columbian University Library School, and for ten years he has been an active member of the American Library Association. It is interesting to note that Mr. Cutter's appointment was to some degree made possible by the recent gift of \$5000 to the Forbes Library by Mrs. Charles A. Cutter, the income of which was to be applied to the librarian's salary.

HARDIN, Miss Pauline Helm, recently re-

elected state librarian of Kentucky, for a four-year term, was married on April 12, at her home in Hodgenville, to Col. Solomon L. Van Meter, of Fayette County, Ky. Miss Hardin's sister, Mrs. Katharine Foreman, was appointed to serve as her representative at the library in her absence.

HILL, Miss Cora M., for nine and one-half years a member of the staff of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library, and for the past two years assistant librarian, was married to Mr. Thomas Bowen Rankin on April 28.

HUTCHINS, Frank A., secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission from its organization in 1895, has resigned that position owing to ill health. Mr. Hutchins' retirement will be a matter of regret to his many friends in the library field and to all who have known the enthusiasm, earnestness and devotion that he brought to his chosen work. He was in large measure the guiding spirit of the Wisconsin commission, and the remarkable advance in library efficiency brought about in that state was mainly the result of his indefatigable ardor and self-sacrificing efforts. For the past 14 months Mr. Hutchins has been on leave of absence, having suffered a breakdown from nervous exhaustion, and has spent some time at sanitariums in Michigan and the Adirondacks, being now near Asheville, N. C. In view of the slow recovery of his health his request to the commission to accept his resignation was regretfully acceded to.

KEPHART, Horace, formerly librarian of the St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile Library, requests the JOURNAL to state that he has entirely recovered from his recent illness, newspaper reports of which were much exaggerated, and is now in good health and engaged in literary work.

KINGMAN, Miss Helene A., cataloger at the Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library, died at the home of her sister, in Vineland, N. J., on April 22. Miss Kingman was a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1900, and had been connected as cataloger with the Trenton library from its organization in 1901 until her short but fatal illness. Of her work there the librarian writes: "Her professional reputation may have been limited to the locality of her work, but the memory of her gentle dignity and kindly helpfulness will live long among all her numerous friends. Her quiet, serene life was a message of unflinching sincerity, of earnestness and unselfish loyalty to duty."

KOCH, Theodore W., on the staff of the Library of Congress, was on April 14 appointed assistant librarian of the University of Michigan.

LEGIER, Henry E., of Milwaukee, was on April 8 elected secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, succeeding Mr. F. A. Hutchins, resigned. Mr. Legier has for many years been prominent in journalistic,

literary and educational activities in Wisconsin, and his acceptance of this post is a matter of satisfaction to all interested in the work of the library commission. Born of Swiss parentage in Palermo, Italy, in 1861, Mr. Legler at an early age removed to America with his parents and most of his boyhood was passed at La Crosse, Wis. In 1880 when but 19 years old he became city editor of the *La Crosse Republican-Leader* and in 1882 joined the staff of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, with which he was associated until 1890, serving a term, in 1888, as member of the Legislature. In January, 1890, he was appointed secretary of the Milwaukee school board, a post that he has held until the present time. Mr. Legler has always been deeply interested in educational and historical matters, and has written many articles and monographs on Wisconsin history. He is a member of the American Historical Association, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and secretary of the Parkman Club of Milwaukee.

SHAW, Robert Kendall, on the staff of the Library of Congress, was on April 29 elected librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding Clarence W. Ayer, resigned. Mr. Shaw was born in 1872 in Worcester, Mass., where his father is principal of the Worcester Military Institute. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '94, and of the New York State Library School, class of '99, and has been connected with the Library of Congress since 1901.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth R., assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, sailed on April 12 for a three months' trip in Italy.

STEVENSON, William M., formerly librarian of the Allegheny (Pa.) Carnegie Library, sailed on April 30 for Europe, where he will spend the greater part of the summer.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON BOOK CO. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April contains further instalments of Mr. Cole's "Bermuda in periodical literature," and Mr. Josephson's "Index to *Book Lore* and *Bibliographer*," a first part of a "List of books indexed in the A. L. A. portrait index," showing how large is the field there covered; and the usual "Quarterly index to reference lists."

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for April contains a short reference list on "Coloration in amphibia and reptilia," prepared in connection with the lectures of Dr. Hans Gadow before the Lowell Institute.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) P. L. Books on the Far East, China, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Russia and Siberia. Brooklyn, April, 1904. 8 p. O.

Nearly 1000 titles are included in this compact list, which gives an excellent general survey of literature on these subjects.

The CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April contains a "Selected list of books and recent periodical literature relating to the Louisiana Purchase and the St. Louis Exposition."

The ENOCH PRATT F. L. *Bulletin* for January (v. 9, no. 4), just issued, is devoted to a record of the accessions of 1903. It is a classed list running from p. 88 to p. 180.

The HERMAN BOSLER MEMORIAL L. (*Carlisle, Pa.*) has begun the issue of a bulletin with the number for March. It contains short reading lists on Arbor day and Memorial day.

JOHN CRERAR L., *Chicago*. A list of books on industrial arts, October, 1903. Chicago, 1904. 249 p. l. O. 20 c.

This is the fifth of the library's bibliographical publications and takes the same high rank as its predecessors in usefulness and excellence. It was prepared at the request of the Industrial Art League, of Chicago, and includes 1625 entries; but it is pointed out that "the collection is as yet neither large nor well rounded out, and lacks many standard works; it would not have been made the subject of a special publication at this time had it not been for the request already mentioned." In style and arrangement the list is similar to the library's preceding publications, being printed from the electrotypes of the catalog cards. The arrangement is chronological (latest titles being given first) under classed divisions, and a detailed index gives subjects, titles, names of places and persons in one alphabetical arrangement. There are no cross references in the main list, and titles are repeated under allied headings, which of course considerably increases the bulk of the work.

JOHN RYLANDS L., *Manchester, Eng.* *Bulletin*. vol. 1, no. 2, July, 1903-March, 1904. p. 59-119 O.

Besides a report of the year's work, noted elsewhere, this number of the *Bulletin* contains a short reference list on "The movement of Old Testament scholarship in the 19th century: a classed list of A selection from the works bearing upon the study of Greek and Latin palæography and diplomatic" (p. 10-79), also reprinted in separate form; a "Classified list of recent additions to the library" (p. 80-119). The first number of this *Bulletin* (v. 1, no. 1, April-June, 1903), bore the designation *Quarterly*, which is dropped from the present issue.

— Catalogue of an exhibition of Bibles illustrating the history of the English versions from Wiclif to the present time, including the personal copies of Queen Elizabeth, General Gordon, and Elizabeth Fry. Manchester, March 7, 1904. 32 p. O.

This exhibition was arranged in honor of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was founded on March 7,

1804. It is stated that it has been equalled only once before, at the time of the Caxton celebration in London, 1877. The catalog is of extreme interest, the descriptive notes and full entries giving practically a review of the historic development of the Bible in English literature. The examples shown were confined to versions or editions possessing historic significance, from 12 manuscripts of the Wicliffite Bible or portions of it (1382-1444) to the exquisite Cambridge edition (1903) now in course of publication by Cobden Sanderson at the Doves Press.

—Works upon the study of Greek and Latin paleography and diplomatic in the John Rylands Library; reprinted from the "Quarterly bulletin of the John Rylands Library," July-December, 1903. 16 p. O.

As this is reprinted from the *Bulletin* (July, 1903-March, 1904), noted above, the latter part of the title-page is inaccurate. The list indicates the great interest and strength of the library in this department.

The KANSAS CITY (*Mo.*) P. L. *Quarterly* for April is mainly a "nature number," with reading lists on Nature studies, Garden craft, Flowers, Child culture, Juvenile nature books, and New thought.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for April prints the report of George Sibbald, on the Yazou purchase of 1802, from the original manuscript in the Ford collection; and part 4 of Miss Hasse's extensive list on political rights, constitutions and constitutional law, devoted to "The United States, constitutions of individual states."

The OSTERHOUT (*Wilkes-Barré, Pa.*) F. L. *Bulletin* for April contains a short "Selected reading list on the Far East."

The OTIS L. (*Norwich, Ct.*) *Bulletin* for March contains a two-page reading list on China, Japan and Russia.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS FOR ARTICLES ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS. The library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., announces that it contemplates the issue of printed catalog cards for articles in certain standard periodicals devoted to agricultural topics. The cards will be sold in sets at the rate of one cent for the first copy of any card and half a cent for each additional copy of the same card furnished at the same time. An "author entry set" will include one copy only of each separate card printed. A "complete set" will include, in addition to the author set, all the cards required to bring out the subject entries suggested on the cards in the author entry set. The periodicals which have been analyzed, the approximate number of cards required for each, and the price of the sets are as follows (figures as to number of cards and price cover the issues of the periodicals to the end of 1903):

Annales de la science agronomique, 1884-1903. Author set includes 328 cards; price \$3.28. Complete set includes 844 cards; price \$5.92.

Landwirthschaftliche jahrbucher, 1872-1903, v. 1-31. Author entry set includes 838 cards; price \$8.38. Complete set includes about 2500 cards; price about \$17.

Die landwirthschaftlichen versuchs-stationen, 1859-1903, v. 1-57. Author entry set includes 1378 cards; price \$13.78. Complete set includes about 4100 cards; price about \$27.

The cards for each periodical will also be made up in classes and sold at the rate of two cents for the first card and half a cent for each additional card furnished at the same time. The following classes will be represented: 1, Agricultural economics and sociology. 2, General sciences. 3, Air, meteorology, and climatology. 4, Water. 5, Soils. 6, Fertilizers. 7, Field crops. 8, Horticulture. 9, Forestry. 10, Plant diseases. 11, Entomology. 12, Foods and nutrition of man. 13, Feeding stuffs. 14, Animal industry. 15, Dairy farming and dairying. 16, Veterinary medicine. 17, Agricultural technology. 18, Agricultural engineering. A single card or a set of cards for any article in these periodicals can be purchased at the rate of two cents and a half for the first card and half a cent for each additional card furnished at the same time with the first.

In the *Experiment Station Record*, published by the Department, for March (p. 639-641), this undertaking is reviewed more fully. No free sets will be distributed either to libraries or individuals, and it is pointed out that the price charged is barely sufficient to cover the cost of printing and distribution. "If a sufficient number of sets are subscribed for in advance, this mechanical work will be undertaken by the Library of Congress as a part of its card distribution work, although the preparation of the index will remain in the Department. Prospective subscribers are requested to communicate promptly with the Department Librarian in order to hasten the printing of the cards, and notice will be sent out when they are ready for delivery regarding the proper method of payment."

The ST. LOUIS (*Mo.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for April has a short list of "Books for out-of-doors."

ST. LOUIS (*Mo.*) P. L. Class list no. 1, revised and enlarged: English prose fiction. St. Louis, 1903 [1904]. 280+68 p. O.

Authors and titles in one alphabet, with analytical entries for short stories. No call numbers are given. Appended are several interesting lists of "Best novels."

—Class list no. 2: German prose fiction, revised and enlarged. St. Louis, 1903 [1904]. 126+2 p. O.

Similar in form to class list no. 1.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for April contains a special reading list on "The Far Eastern question."

Bibliography.

CHINA. Cordier, Henri. *Bibliotheca Sinica: dictionnaire bibliographique des ouvrages relatifs à l'empire Chinois*. 2. éd., revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée. 1. Fasc. 1. Paris, E. Guilmoto, 1904. 416 p. 25 fr.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. Library of Congress. Select list of references on Chinese immigration; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 32 p. 1. O.

Includes about 61 titles of books, besides government publications, and 133 entries of articles in periodicals.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS. Gotshall, W. C. Notes on electric railway economics and preliminary engineering. New York, McGraw Publishing Co., 1903. 5+251 p. 8°. Contains a five-page bibliography.

FLEAS. Smithsonian Institution. A revision of American siphonaptera, or fleas, together with a complete list and bibliography of the group; by Carl F. Baker. (From the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, v. 27, p. 365-469.) Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. p. 365-469, pl. O. The bibliography includes 83 titles.

LANG, Andrew. The *English Illustrated Magazine* for March, 1904 (30:684+), in "Our birthday portraits" series, gives a bibliography of the works by and about Andrew Lang. It is an imposing list. The same number concludes the bibliography of George Meredith. The number for April gives in the same series extended bibliographies of Henry James and Lord Avebury.

MOHAMMEDANISM. Macdonald, Duncan B. Development of Muslim theology, jurisprudence, and constitutional theory. (Semitic series.) New York, Scribner, 1903. 14+386 p. 12°.

Pages 358-367 contain a classified and annotated bibliography.

NOSTRADAMUS. T. Kellen, in the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, March 26, 1904, adds a number of titles to the Nostradamus bibliography noted in L. J., March, p. 154.

PHILIPPINES. Pardo de Tavera, T. H. *Biblioteca Filipina: o sea catalogo razonado de todos los impresos, tanto insulares como extranjeros, relativos á la historia, la etnografía, la lingüística, la botánica, la fauna, la flora, la geología, la hidrografía, la geogra-*

fia, la legislación, etc., de las islas filipinas, de Jolo y Marianas; published under the direction of the Library of Congress and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1903 [1904]. 439 p. 1. O.

This comprehensive bibliography of the Philippines is practically a supplement to the "List of books on the Philippines," recently issued by the Library of Congress (L. J., Jan., p. 43). It is the result of many years of work on the part of its compiler, Dr. Pardo de Tavera, and though it shows lack of bibliographical skill in its method, it is of value in its very full record of Philippine literature. The compiler's preface and the bibliography itself are in Spanish, a brief editorial note being furnished by the Library of Congress.

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING. Peet, W. H. Bibliography of publishing and bookselling. (*In Notes and Queries*, March 5, March 26, April 16, 1904. 10th series, 1:184-186, 242-245, 304-306.)

These instalments extend from Deacon to Rylands.

PUTNAM, Herbert. The manuscript sources for American history. (*In North American Review*, April, 1904. 178:527-538.)

Of great interest to the historical student, telling where various manuscript sources are to be found.

REPLIER, Agnes. What women read. (*In Harper's Bazar*, April, 1904. 38:393-396.)

Avers that the most intelligent writing is done for men. The implication is that the less intelligent writing is read by women.

TRADE-UNIONS. Barnett, George E., ed. A trial bibliography of American trade-union publications; prepared by the Economic Seminary of the Johns Hopkins University. (Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science, Jan.-Feb., 1904. Series 22, nos. 1-2.) 112 p. 8°.

The publications are arranged under the organizations issuing them, and following each title is a letter indicating where it may be found, as follows: Johns Hopkins University, U. S. Department of Labor, The John Crerar Library, the Library of Congress, and the central office of the union or federation. Most of the titles consist of constitutions and reports of proceedings of conventions. The variety of trades included is most interesting.

WELSH BIBLE. The Cardiff (*Wales*) Free Library has arranged an exhibition of Welsh editions of the Bible, opened in March to continue until October. The exhibition contains an almost complete series of editions, from 1567 to 1900. If sufficient subscribers

are forthcoming it is proposed to publish, before the close of the exhibition, a volume giving a full description of every known edition of the Scriptures in Welsh, with notes as to the editors, patrons, number of copies printed, and other information. The volume will be illustrated with facsimiles of letters never before available, in the autograph of Bishop Morgan, Bishop Parry and others. The price to subscribers will be five shillings, and it is hoped that a sufficient number of subscriptions may be secured to permit the carrying through of the enterprise.

WISCONSIN. Legler, H: E: Early Wisconsin imprints: a preliminary essay. [From Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1903.] Madison, Wis., State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1904. 22 p. +6 pl. O.

A brief tentative account of the activity of the printing press in Wisconsin from 1836, when Lapham's "Catalogue of plants and shells" was published in Milwaukee, to 1850. To the historical account, illustrated with facsimiles, are added a chronology and a bibliography listing 54 publications.

INDEXES.

A PRIZE COMPETITION in the making of an index is something new in the way of advertising a popular magazine. The *English Illustrated Magazine* offers 50 prizes "to those who show the greatest skill and thoroughness in compiling an index on a given subject," in this case, all the advertisements that occupy a quarter-page or more in the April, May, and June numbers of the magazine. The prizes will be paid in articles advertised in the magazine, to the value of the amount awarded, the articles to be selected by the winners. The first prize is of the value of £25 (\$125), the second £10, the third £5, and a large number of minor prizes, 10s., 5s., etc.

Notes and Queries.

WHAT IS A PLATE?—In the column of "Notes and queries," in the April number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, your correspondent, "N. E. B.," inquires "What is a plate?" "The American dictionary of printing and book-making," New York (Howard Lockwood & Co.), 1894, defines a plate to be "An illustration of any kind *inserted* [the italics are mine] in a book." C. T. Jacobi, of the Chiswick Press, in his "Printers' vocabulary," London, 1888, uses almost identically the same terms in his definition of the term. By this, as I understand it, is meant any illustration printed separately from the sheets which properly go to make up the book. Plates, as above defined, are usually printed upon heavier paper than the book itself and from designs engraved or etched upon steel or cop-

per. These have to be printed by a different process and upon a different press from that used in printing from type and woodcut blocks.

Full-page illustrations are often printed in semblance of plates, with or with no text on their reverse. These are sometimes included in the pagination and sometimes not. The best way to detect such quasi-plates is to make a thorough collation of the book by signatures. If the leaves upon which they are printed are needed to complete the signatures, they should be classed as full-page illustrations and not as plates, whether they are included in the pagination or not.

I know of one case where plates, printed upon Japanese vellum, are inserted in a book, printed on hand-made paper, and yet are included in the pagination. Other irregularities could be named, but doubtless enough has already been said to satisfy the inquiry of your correspondent. I fully agree that a handbook in which bibliographical terms were carefully defined would be a very desirable work.

GEO. WATSON COLE.

ST. MEMIN PORTRAITS.—Dr. William J. Campbell, the well-known bookseller of Philadelphia, is writing an elaborate work on St. Memin portraits, to be issued in eight volumes, with over 830 engraved portraits. The basis of the work will be the "collection" of 761 proofs, made by the artist himself, which has recently come into Dr. Campbell's possession. The Corcoran Gallery of Art and the Library of Congress, both of which have extensive collections, are co-operating with the author, giving him the use of any portraits that they possess that are not in his own collection, and he states that any one possessing information either biographical or genealogical about any portrait that St. Memin made, or any information as to the present whereabouts of any original crayons, coppers or engravings, will confer a favor on the author by communicating with him. Due credit will be given in the book for all information received. Dr. Campbell's address is 1218 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

BOOKS FOR DISTRIBUTION.—I have for distribution several hundred copies of "Uran's History of Cleveland" (1896, paper, 120 p.), which I shall be glad to send to libraries on receipt of four cents postage.

WM. H. BRETT, *Librarian,*
Public Library, Cleveland.

CORRECTION.—The reference to Mr. Luther Kelker as "head of the Archives department of the Division of Public Records in the Maryland State Library" (L. J., April, p. 187), was an error. Mr. Kelker is the head of this department in the Pennsylvania State Library, for which the work described by him at the Atlantic City library meeting is being done.

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 6

JUNE, 1904

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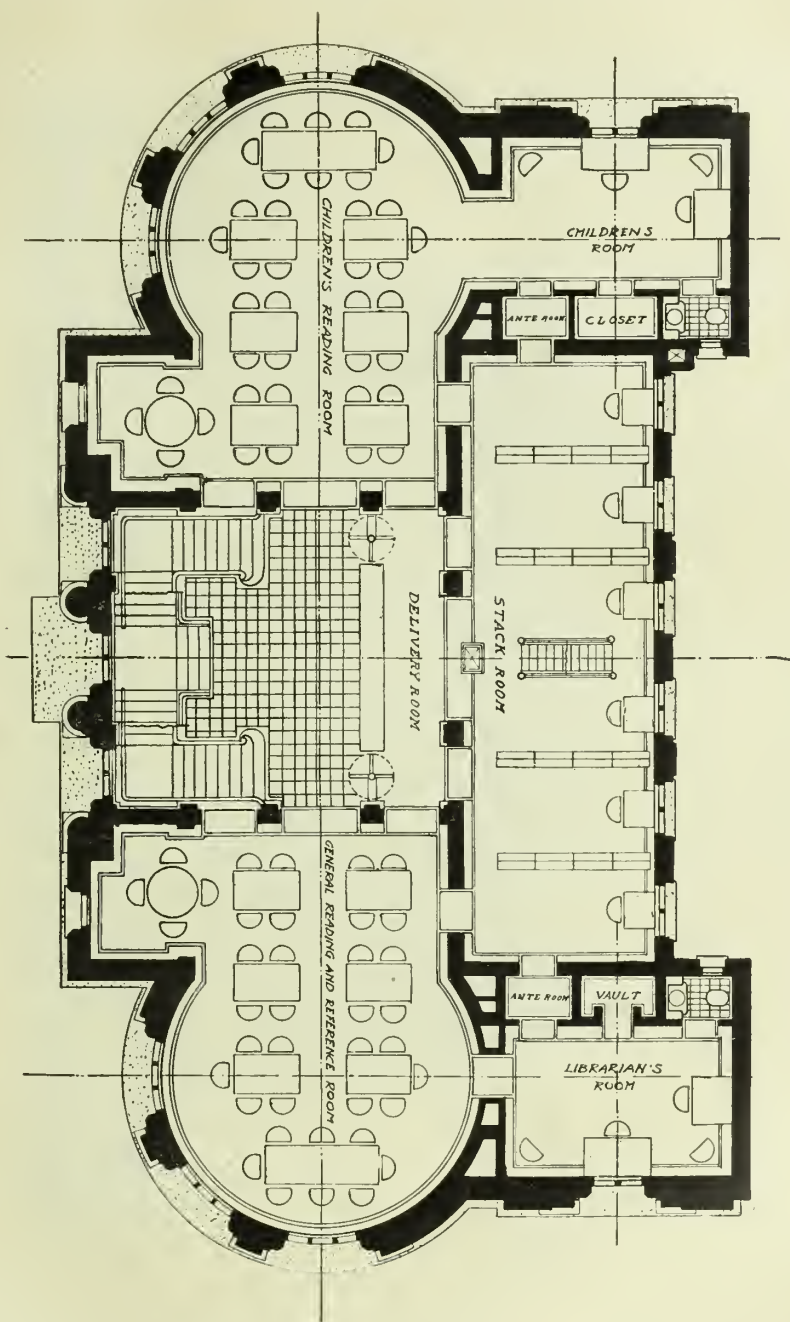
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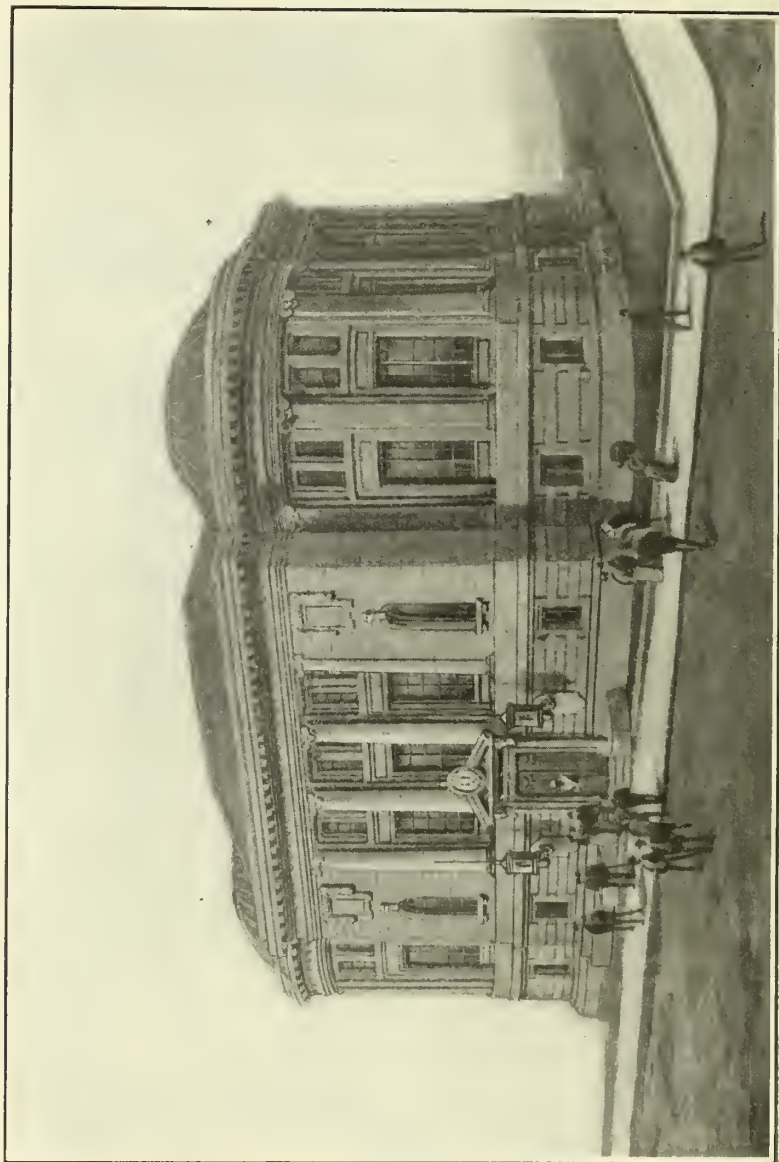
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EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1904.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN, ATLANTIC CITY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.





CARNEGIE BUILDING, ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 29.

JUNE, 1904.

No. 6

IN the happy phrase of Mr. Partridge, in his recent remarks on library architecture, the branch library, and the small library in general, is becoming more a people's reading club than a place for the storage of books, and Mr. Bostwick at the last New York Library Club meeting emphasized usefully the fact that free access to the shelves had revolutionized library structure, and that architects should have this fact in view in their plans. The theft of books by readers, prophesied by opponents of the open shelf, proved for the most part an unnecessary fear, for the losses have until now been few, the most significant, alas! being in the Children's libraries, where too often the misdirected enterprise of the unguided American child has taken the form of "daring" children to filch books.

WITHIN the past year or so, however, serious depredations have been made from another quarter—for the experiences in New York and other libraries have proved the existence of an organized and expert gang of thieves who have been making it their professional business to steal valuable books. One of these, now serving a year in the State prison, was found in possession of an "evaluated" list of desirable books, which had apparently been compiled from Livingston's "Book prices current," and which designated libraries in which special prizes were to be found. Mr. Gaillard in his investigations found that at least ten copies of March's "Thesaurus" had disappeared from New York libraries within the past few months. Another member of the gang has pleaded guilty—but probably the men who actually did the stealing are yet at large, and the Brooklyn and Passaic libraries should complete Mr. Gaillard's excellent service by making sure that those rascals are caught and punished. This is not to be taken as an argument against the open shelf, for the theft of valuable books has occurred frequently in libraries where the open shelf system is not in use; the Somerville thief was in fact a "special research" reader. But it may be regarded as a warning that all possible means should be fully

utilized for the detection of those who are abusing the privileges given to readers, and particularly that a more ingenious and less detectable method of marking books should be adopted.

THE new departure of a leading publishing house in issuing substantial paper-covered editions of notable novels has considerable importance in respect to library purchases. It is understood that these cheaper editions, which when rebound in library fashion will be as permanent as can be desired, will not, as a rule, be issued until after the year of "protection" has expired; but even so they will help libraries to limit within reasonable number their purchases of the "big seller," demanded by everybody all at once, until time has proved the permanent interest of the book and furnished a serviceable edition at a low price. The new plan indicates the appreciation by one publisher at least that there is a wider market even than that already found for popular novels, and this recognition may help in obtaining the desired extension of the present discount on "net price." The Committee on Book Prices will do well to emphasize to smaller libraries the opportunity afforded by these new cheap editions.

MR. DANA's attack on the LIBRARY JOURNAL office is seconded by *Public Libraries* and "thirded" by a pseudonymous correspondent in its columns. Incidentally *Public Libraries* takes for granted Mr. Dana's statement of the JOURNAL's circulation while it takes him to task for misstatement regarding that of *Public Libraries*, which it states as "thousands." As one of Mr. Dana's grievances is that the LIBRARY JOURNAL declined to furnish its subscription list to his present committee, as for the usual business reasons it had twice before declined like requests from Mr. Dana in other capacities, while *Public Libraries* furnished its list, we leave that question to be fought out within the camp of the attacking forces. The pseudonymous writer asserts that Mr. Fletcher "tried to say" that "the LIBRARY JOURNAL, associated as it is with the *Publishers' Weekly*, could not be the organ of

the librarians of the country for the publication of absolutely unprejudiced reviews of books." The writer adds: "They cannot issue such a journal through an office which is run chiefly in the interests of the publishers of the country." We are quite content to leave to the judgment of the library profession at large whether the JOURNAL has represented interests other than those of the librarians, or has failed fairly to represent the interests of the library profession at any time during its twenty-eight years of service.

WHILE the publication of the LIBRARY JOURNAL from an office which is in touch with the several sides of the book market has not, as a matter of fact, increased its patronage and support from the book publishing and book-selling interests, it has been hoped that this association has given for and through the JOURNAL a wider and fairer view of some questions than otherwise it might have been possible to present. The booktrade from the commercial motive, and the library interest from the philanthropic motive, are co-ordinate parts of the general system of distributing knowledge among the people; and while there must be questions, as in the present discussion of the net price system, on which the libraries have their side and the publishers theirs, it is important that the facts and arguments on both sides should be fairly and amicably presented, with a view to obtaining by a reasonable exchange of views the best possible results in the circulation of "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost."

Communications.

RELATIONS WITH THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON THE BOOKTRADE.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1904.

FROM your editorial regarding "THE JOURNAL and the net price question," I quote the following: "The first committee on this subject, conservative and cautious, obtained no concessions from the publishers, and was supplanted by the present committee, more radical and aggressive, which also has failed to obtain concessions."

Against my inclinations, and with much reluctance, I accepted the chairmanship of the first committee, to which you have referred as having failed to obtain concessions from the publishers. Very soon after the task was undertaken it became evident that it was going

to be uphill work to contend with the impatience, and to combat the indiscreet and radical utterances of some of the members of the American Library Association.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks the committee was on the point of obtaining concessions from the American Publishers' Association, and they would have been made, had it not been for the action taken by the conference of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club held at Atlantic City in March, 1902. The resolution adopted at that conference on the net price question aroused and antagonized the American Booksellers' Association and caused that association to send a protest to the Publishers' Association, which was the means of making the executive officers hesitate and finally to change their views as to the advisability of the contemplated concessions in favor of the libraries.

I have it from one of the gentlemen instrumental in having the booksellers' protest sent to the publishers, that if there had been no Atlantic City action there would have been no protest from the booksellers. I am firm in the conviction that if it had not been for the proceedings here stated the libraries to-day would be getting a discount of 16% per cent. instead of 10 per cent., the present rate on net books.

I note the fact that the gentleman who offered the amendment to the resolution adopted at Atlantic City demanding a discount of 25 per cent., and which caused the booksellers to send their protest to the American Publishers' Association, is a member of the present committee of the A. L. A., whose advice and recommendations seem likely to cause still further losses and trouble to the libraries of the country.

Very truly yours,
W. T. PEOPLES.

A GUIDE IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LITERATURE.

IN 1891 Mr. R. R. Bowker and I edited "The reader's guide in economic, social and political science," which has been useful in many libraries throughout the Union. It has been suggested that a guide in this field be prepared on the lines of "The literature of American history," edited by Mr. J. N. Larned, and published by the A. L. A. two years ago. Of the fulfilment of this suggestion there is some hope. Professor E. R. A. Seligman, Mr. Horace White, Mr. Worthington C. Ford, as well as Mr. Bowker have expressed their approval of the project; all these gentlemen were contributors to "The reader's guide." It is probable that the expenses of printing may be advanced by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. What at present is chiefly needed is financial aid toward the cost of engaging an editor and clerical staff, and toward enlisting such contributors as may wish payment for their services.

GEORGE ILES.

A SURVEY OF THE RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL WORK OF LIBRARIES.*

BY GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.*

It has been generally agreed that the public library is primarily an educational institution. As such it has taken its place side by side with the public school. As the school is non-religious, so is the library; not irreligious or anti-religious, but simply lacking in religious color and certainly free from sectarian bias. Some librarians have held that they could not with propriety engage in any enterprise that might involve them in a religious controversy. In view of this fact, it may not be out of place, before beginning an enumeration of the religious and ethical lines of activity entered upon by libraries, to point out the justification for such activities.

This justification is found by the librarian in the motto of the American Library Association: "The best reading for the largest number at the least cost." The library of course makes its first appeal to the individual reader, and, when reduced to its lowest terms, library work consists in supplying books asked for to those who apply. But no librarian worthy of the name is content to let his sole work remain on that plane. It is ever his aim to increase its quantity, both in number of readers and variety of books, and its quality, substituting better and best books for simply good books. Moreover, he is not content to approach his readers simply as individuals, but also meets them as associations, institutions and societies, for thus can larger results be gained more efficiently and economically. It is because of the corporate capacity of such bodies, and not because of their religious character, that the public library can make large purchases of books to meet the needs of a missionary society, or send a travelling library to a Sunday-school or a parochial school. So long as this is done impartially and in response to a demand, no more criticism can justly fall on the library than when it buys a special book for an individual. That every library constantly does, provided the book is within its means and the scope of its collection.

In order to present the most recent information regarding the nature and scope of the religious and ethical work now being done by the libraries of the country, letters have been sent to about 40 librarians of typical American libraries, large and small, chiefly public libraries. The replies received form the main portion of the material on which this paper is based.

Although no systematic effort has in this instance been made to learn how well stocked are the religious sections of public libraries, yet the replies to the letters mentioned and observation indicate that much attention is generally given to this subject. Four and five-tenths per cent. of the books in the circulating department of the Cleveland Public Library are religious. Its librarian also points out that the proportion of separate titles would be much larger than this, as religious books are not duplicated as is the case in many other departments. Although these figures are perhaps somewhat in excess of those to be shown by most other libraries, they may be regarded as fairly typical. It is perhaps even more to the purpose to point out that librarians generally evince the keenest desire to have their libraries well stocked with the latest and best books in this field, the best Bible dictionaries and other reference books, works on missions, the Sunday-school, and the Sunday-school lessons, commentaries, lives of Christ, denominational works, theological periodicals and the leading denominational journals.

In the most progressive libraries there is evidenced a catholicity of spirit in purchases and a genuine desire to meet the needs of pastors, superintendents, teachers and religious workers and learners generally. These purchases are of course not confined to evangelical works, but include also Unitarian, Jewish, Roman Catholic and Christian Science literature, wherever required by the library's constituency. A few examples only may be mentioned. At the St. Louis Public Library purchases have recently been made of a list of several hundred volumes recom-

* Address before Library Section of Religious Education Association, Philadelphia, March 4, 1904.

mended by the Evangelical Alliance and another list recommended by the representatives of the American Missions. In my own library \$100 were recently expended in purchasing missionary books requested by a single reader. The Evanston Public Library has for some time been getting all the books required for the courses of the American Institute of Sacred Literature. The librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library is endeavoring to work up a plan for systematic co-operation between the clergymen of that city and the library by which the library may be advised more fully of books of religion and theology most desirable for purchase, and obtain from those most competent to prepare them descriptive notes of the books for use in bulletins and newspaper lists.

Libraries generally in the religious sections of their reference departments supply a generous equipment and in many places this material has extensive use. It is safe to conclude that most public libraries of 20,000 volumes have (to mention some of the most recent works) either Hastings' "Bible dictionary" or the "Encyclopædia Biblica," or both, and are getting the "Jewish encyclopædia." They also have such older works as Smith's "Bible dictionary" and either the Schaff-Herzog "Encyclopædia of religious knowledge," or McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopædia of Biblical literature" or the briefer Abbott and Conant's "Dictionary of religious knowledge." They also have a good series of commentaries, such as Lange's or the newer "International critical commentary," concordances, etc., and for the Sunday-school lessons supply each year two or three of the various handbooks covering the selected passages. It perhaps goes without saying that they have the Bible itself, in the King James and revised versions, also properly the Douay Bible and if possible a polyglot edition.

Reference work is one of the ways in which, with least possible objection, the library can give efficient help to religious workers. The Carnegie Library of Atlanta has placed a room at the disposal of organizations of Sunday-school teachers where meetings are held and reference books consulted. The Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., issues lists of books on Lenten reading which are popular with the Lutheran, German Reformed and Dutch Reformed churches as well as with

Episcopalians. The Indianapolis Public Library has issued in pamphlet form for its readers extensive lists on Easter, Christmas and on missions. The Jamestown (N. Y.) Free Library makes use of the columns of the newspapers for publishing lists on Bible study. The Minneapolis Public Library makes a specialty of following the programs of missionary societies and supplying all necessary literature. The Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore has since 1896 posted lists of books helpful to teachers using the International lessons; the Gloversville (N. Y.) Public Library issues lists of helps on both the International and the Blakeslee lessons; the Buffalo and the Worcester public libraries reserve many books in their reference rooms at the request of Sunday-school teachers; at Dayton, special lists on the Sunday-school lessons and on Lenten readings are prepared. Similar work is done by the libraries of Oak Park and Rockford, Ill., St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Utica, Haverhill and Dover, N. H. Several librarians report that they have been asked to buy all the missionary books mentioned in such handbooks as "Via Christi," "Lux Christi" and "Rex Christus."

Helpful work of this sort is done not only by public libraries, but by institutional libraries as well. The library of the Y. M. C. A., New York City, does similar work for its constituency. The library of the Chicago Theological Seminary, which may be regarded as typical of its class, does not confine its work to its professors and students. It has a large collection of missionary literature and pays considerable attention to collecting material on Sunday-school work, graded Bible study and religious instruction in general. It does not restrict its collection to scientific works for the more advanced students, but also gathers books that will appeal to the average Sunday-school teacher and lay reader. It makes the invitation to use its collections general, by no means excluding those who do not adhere to the particular kind of theology taught in its lecture rooms.

The custom is widely prevalent among public libraries of issuing to public school teachers special cards on which six or more books may be drawn for school use. In many libraries the same privilege has been extended to pastors and Sunday-school teachers. In this way or similar ways increased privileges are

granted to religious workers in need of several books for personal study or class use. This, by the way, is in effect a recognition of their work as essentially educational. Among the librarians who specifically report that they extend such privileges are those of Cleveland, Dayton, Hagerstown, Md., Indianapolis, Oak Park, Ill., and Wilmington, Delaware. One interesting feature of the work at Hagerstown, Md., is the fact that the clergy of the county can have ten books sent back and forth free of expense, and retain them as long as desired, with the privilege of recall by the library if necessary.

My investigations have brought out the fact that a small but increasing number of libraries have undertaken the work of supplying Sunday-schools with books for circulation to their pupils. In some cases the public library books no doubt supplement the Sunday-school collection, but more often they probably supplant it, and the Sunday-school books are either discarded or chiefly confined to reference use. This is an application of the travelling library idea so well developed in certain localities, where municipal libraries send groups of books to public schools and social settlements, and where state library commissions send similar collections to associations in rural communities. The system as applied to Sunday-school libraries offers a useful field for further experiment.

For several years the Berkshire Athenæum of Pittsfield, Mass., has been successfully co-operating with Sunday-school libraries in furnishing them with books. The plan involves the turning over to the public library by the Sunday-school of all books it cares to spare, the giving to the library each year of the money heretofore appropriated for new books, and the provision of means of transportation. In return the library sends each week books chosen by the Sunday-school committee, who select for purchase books up to the amount of their annual contribution.

In Baltimore one Sunday-school has recently begun taking books from the Free Library on Saturday, returning them two weeks from the following Monday morning.

The Buffalo Public Library has five travelling libraries in five different Sunday-schools, which are regularly supplied with books selected by the public librarian and the committee of the Sunday-school. The circu-

lation statistics are kept in the same manner as with other school travelling libraries. Library assistants have visited the schools to give instruction in keeping the circulation record and in methods of caring for the books. The plan has proved moderately successful. Besides the five libraries already mentioned as being in Protestant Sunday-schools, the library supplies collections to two Catholic institutions for use in connection with their classes in religious work.

The Dayton Public Library is about to begin the sending of travelling libraries to Sunday-schools. It is now making up a home library for children which is to be under the direction of a Bible class, whose members will act as visitors.

In St. Louis several Sunday-schools depend altogether on the Public Library for their supplies of books. Their pupils and teachers select books from finding lists. The books are sent on Saturday, and the exchanged books are returned to the library on Monday. One Sunday-school which has been carrying on the plan for three or four years pays a library assistant to come to the school regularly each week to distribute and charge the books. When the plan was first tried, collections of 50 to 200 books were sent to be kept for the season. This did not prove satisfactory, as the chief use of the books appeared to be to fill the book cases and thus furnish the Sunday-school rooms.

The Somerville (Mass.) Public Library has groups of 100 books in six different Sunday-schools. They may be kept as long as desired, though it is expected that they will be returned at least once a year. As a matter of fact, they are exchanged about once a month. The librarian reports that the plan is working satisfactorily and appears to be doing good.

The Springfield (Mass.) City Library loans collections of from 25 to 100 books to seven Sunday-schools, to be returned in six months. The books so loaned are not distinctly religious in character. One feature of the plan for co-operation between this library and the clergymen of the city, already referred to, includes the preparation by a committee of ministers and laymen of a list of children's books in the library that are particularly suitable for Sunday-schools. The compilation of this list is now in progress, and if it seems likely to be of general utility, it will probably be printed.

In December, 1902, the librarian of the Worcester Public Library sent a circular letter to the superintendents of all Sunday-schools in that city, inviting them to secure books for their pupils from the library instead of buying them. Thus far not more than a half-dozen have availed themselves of the privilege. But Mr. Green adds in commenting on this fact: "There would be a general movement, I think, in favor of having books sent to the Sunday-schools if the library would deliver the books. . . . Could churches combine and hire a teamster, or should our library undertake to send the books, it is very evident to me from what pastors and superintendents tell me that a large number of Sunday-schools would use our books."

The librarian of the Medford Public Library reports that offers to send books to Sunday-school libraries made repeatedly during the last five or six years have been declined.

The head of the Travelling Library Department of the New York Public Library states that it has six travelling libraries in Sunday-schools and that more would be sent but for the fact that it is difficult to find Sunday-school librarians who will give careful and continuous service. Seven churches also have large collections from the department which are kept open at other times than Sunday. A few clubs at church houses have obtained smaller collections, including sometimes books on missions, the Mormons, studies in the life of Jesus, etc. Books are also sent to the workers at the Salvation Army headquarters and to the Deaconesses' Home. The librarian in charge also states that at the vacation school of the Baptist Missionary Society last summer, good work was done with a travelling library, the books for which were chosen especially for their ethical and religious teaching.

Turning from the metropolis to similar activities in the country we find, as in so many cases, most interesting work being done by the Washington County Free Library, with headquarters at Hagerstown, Md. Miss Titcomb has sent to the Sunday-schools conducted by Dunkards, many of whom opposed the library at its inception, because it contained such "awful things as novels," travelling libraries of about 35 volumes each, made

up of fresh, interesting books, chosen to some extent because of their ethical value. Eight such collections have been sent thus far to churches having no pastors, or to Sunday-schools not connected with churches. These groups remain out not more than six months and not less than four months, and are then passed on to other communities. The librarian states that thus far these libraries are accomplishing the purpose for which they were designed—interesting people who formerly opposed the library and "incidentally carrying 'light and leading' into dark places."

Nearly every public library now includes among its resources collections of pictures which are used on bulletin boards and in other ways as illustrative material. These as well as books are frequently loaned for Sunday-school use. The Evanston Public Library has recently secured the collection of mounted pictures published by Wilde & Co., suitable for Sunday-school use, and loans them to Sunday-schools. The Springfield City Library has a large number of pictures relating to the life of Christ mounted on cardboard. These are numbered chronologically according to the scheme of Stevens and Burton's "Harmony," and together with pictures illustrating Old Testament history and pictures of the Madonna, are loaned to Sunday-school teachers. At Hagerstown, Md., pictures of religious subjects are mounted on cardboard, and on the backs are placed explanatory matter and references to literature about the pictures or the subjects which they illustrate. Sometimes a short poem or quotation worth remembering is added. Such pictures are loaned as books. That library also has a collection of 150 Japanese colored photographs which are loaned to churches to be exhibited at missionary concerts. Similar picture work is done at Dayton, O., Hartford, Dover, N. H., Oak Park, Ill., Wilmington, Del., and doubtless elsewhere.

Akin to this work for Sunday-schools is the work of sending travelling libraries to clubs. The Frec Library of Philadelphia has sent books on missions to circles organized for the study of this subject. The Home Study Department of the New York State Library send groups of books to missionary clubs that comply with its study club requirements.

As has already been suggested, the develop-

ment of the work of supplying books to Sunday-schools may or may not involve the giving up of the local Sunday-school library. In some places, as at Gloversville, N. Y., where the best books of all such libraries were incorporated in the public library as early as 1883, the Sunday-school, instead of competing with the public library, supports it heartily and seeks from it the same kind of service that the Sunday-school could render, only more efficient. My own thought is that this is the wisest policy. The Sunday-school library, if retained at all, could be conducted solely as a reference collection.

In some cases it is possible to use Sunday-school libraries as the foundations of permanent public libraries. The St. Agnes branch of the New York Public Library was first a parish library, then an independent public library and finally was absorbed into the consolidated system. The Bloomingdale and Muhlenberg branches of the same library had much the same history. The Sunday-school library of the Unitarian Church in Troy, N. Y., has for several years been conducted as a free children's library for the city and as such is very popular.

If separate Sunday-school libraries are retained, as they are and will be in many places, librarians can and do render valuable service in helping to make them more useful. This is chiefly in the way of giving advice in the selection of books and giving instructions in methods of administration. Many librarians and library assistants are called upon to render such services to the Sunday-school libraries of the churches with which they are connected, and are often librarians of them. For such book selection the librarian naturally uses the lists which are his chief guides in choosing books for his children's room: the list of 1053 books agreed upon by the Cleveland Public Library and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, Miss Hewins's A. L. A. list, Sargent's "Reading for the young," Miss Moore's list compiled for the Iowa State Library Commission and the school lists compiled by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg and the Buffalo Public Library. He would also suggest the use of lists of books specifically recommended for Sunday-school libraries, such as those compiled by the Church Library Association of Cambridge and those issued by the Connecticut Ladies Commission and the

Ladies Commission of the Unitarian Church. The last two bodies, which for many years issued annually lists of approved books that were widely useful, have discontinued the practice, on the ground that this work is now being done by the public libraries.

Perhaps one of the most useful, even though indirect, methods of exerting ethical and religious influence on the part of the public library is the work of the children's room, which now has a place in almost every public library. Probably in no other library in the country is better work being done with children than at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, where there is maintained a school for the training of children's librarians. A sentence from the letter received from that library bearing on this point is worth quoting: "In our work with children we aim to inculcate the highest ethical and religious ideals, but we do this by suggestion rather than by definite instruction." The librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta states that in their children's department the demand for Bible stories is almost as great as that for fairy tales. There is a steady demand for Bible stories at the branches of the New York Public Library. This comes chiefly from Hebrew children who want Old Testament history.

The modern library movement itself is in its infancy, dating in America only from 1876, or at furthest from 1850. During the greater portion of this time the energies of librarians have been chiefly devoted to solving technical problems. With the solution, at least temporary, of many technical difficulties, it has been possible to give more attention to the real mission of books, to introduce more warmth, color, vitality and greater humanity into library work. Librarians, too, have been touched with the humanizing influences now pervading all educational and religious work. Impelled by this spirit, they have found opportunities for greater usefulness in carrying the gospel of good books to larger and larger numbers, through every agency possible. Much if not most of the work described can best be done by libraries in response to demands, for, as has been said, the librarian, from the nature of his position, is often hampered when he takes the initiative. As he is always at liberty to meet legitimate demands, the initiative should in all doubtful cases be taken by religious bodies.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY IN NEBRASKA.*

BY MISS MARY W. NICHOLL, *Librarian Bellevue College, Bellevue, Neb.*

WITH the exception of our state university, Nebraska institutions of learning may all be classed as small colleges. The state is new, and the second generation of the pioneer families are just receiving their high school and college diplomas.

But the small college, and particularly the small college in the west, has many and serious problems to face. The public schools of the state prepare but poorly for college work. Shall a preparatory school—source of great expense but small income—be maintained? Our young men and women are clamoring for the “culture of the east”—the broader courses of eastern institutions. Shall the small college adopt the elective system? The laboratory method is the only correct one by which to teach the sciences or fine arts nowadays, therefore the college must have a library. The library must contain the classics of literature. It should have the best of current literature, reference works are indispensable, and every department of the library must be built up uniformly with every other department.

Now to do this the college library in Nebraska (outside of the state schools) has an average of \$425 a year to spend. That librarian who could fully satisfy himself and his clientele on such a sum would be deserving of the degree of past master in library science. Yet the field of opportunity for the Nebraska college library is a large one. To many a student the college library is the first collection of books he has ever seen. Poor and inadequate as we may feel it to be at times, it stands for the wisdom of the world to the boy just from the country school. But the books are silent. Their austere dignity may repel rather than attract. The librarian must explain, interpret, wisely, kindly, till the shelves become filled with friends and intimates whose benison goes with the boy when the college doors swing outward and he becomes a citizen of the world.

There is too little leisure in this workaday world of ours for the old-fashioned reading and re-reading of books. As much as in us lies we who are the “bookkeepers” should

try to bring our young men and women and our books together. There is a wealth of culture, a broadness of vision, a richness of character possible for the intelligent reader that can be obtained in no other way. From the colleges of our state men and women should go forth, not to join the army of newspaper readers, but as cultured, intelligent appreciators of the best in literature. They should make citizens willing and qualified to aid the public library and the state commission in their good work of bringing the right books and people together.

This then seems the most vital obligation laid upon the Nebraska college librarian, the bringing of the college student into such relations with the world of books that he may be a better, more useful citizen of his community and may have that within himself which will make him self-dependent, superior to untoward circumstances, and so a creative, not a destructive force in the state and nation.

So much for the relation between the college library and the student. Its relation to the community in which it is situated may be no less helpful and important. There are in Nebraska twelve colleges; of this number but four allow the public the use of their libraries or co-operate with the schools of the town in which they are situated. Of course the library is intended primarily for the faculty and students. It means more work for the librarian to attend to the demands of the public, also a certain increase of the wear of library property and a possible loss of books. Nevertheless, no part of a college library's work can be made to yield more solid satisfaction. Few boards of trustees will object to the townspeople's using the library if that use is not allowed to interfere with the work of the college, and in every community will be found those who will be glad to respond to an invitation to come. To let people know that you are glad to have them come is a simple matter. The invitation may be extended through the columns of the local newspaper, bulletins may be put up in public places—as the post-office and station—always by permission. And assured of a cor-

* Read before the Nebraska Library Association.

dial welcome the public will come. In our little village we have permission to put up notices of new books or reading lists or announcements of any kind in the post-office, and we find it a very helpful way of reaching people. Whenever an exhibit of books or pictures or any special event occurs in the library announcements may be made, invitations extended, and very frequently people will come in groups who would never have the courage to face alone a room full of strange students. With the ice thus broken they often feel encouraged to return and become regular readers and borrowers.

The local paper is an excellent medium of communication between the library and the people. Lists of new books or reading lists printed there are sure of finding an audience. It is inexpensive and useful to have fifty or sixty copies of these lists printed and then send them to individuals or organizations to whom they may be helpful. "Attention slips" are also helpful. These are simply slips of paper upon which is printed the formula, "Your attention is called to the following articles or books," space being left in which to fill in the name of the book or article. When the library gets a new atlas of missions send an "attention slip" to the president of the missionary society; a new theological book, notify the ministers; new material on the woman's club study topic, notify the club. In short, in a dignified manner the library may be kept in the minds of the people. They may be taught that there they will get courteous attention and help in all their perplexities, from good games for a hallowe'en party to material on the conversion of Russia.

This presupposes the existence of no other library in the town. Should there be a public library, very happy and helpful relations may exist between the two. Expensive reference books are often necessary in a college library for which the small public library has but infrequent demand. The public library may, in fact should, have permission to refer the inquirers for this class of books to the college library, using the funds thus saved for development along other lines. The college students, on the other hand, may go to the town library for the current popular literature, for which the public library usually

has greater demand, and consequently greater supply, than the college library.

Between the college library and the public school of the community, most friendly feelings and close relationships should exist. Most of the colleges of Nebraska offer instruction in pedagogy. The library of the college, therefore, will subscribe for two or three of the journals of education, will have, perhaps, only a small pedagogical library, but the books will represent the best thought, and both will be a source of help and inspiration to the teacher who cannot afford to own them for herself. Here too she should find books for recreative reading. Here she should feel free to send for suggestive lists for her little school library, for advice about textbooks, for information about periodicals to which she may wish to subscribe, for help in the preparation of association papers. The library may even lend her books and pictures to help her in making her class work interesting. The teachers of the schools prepare the girls and boys for our colleges, often for life. Their task is an all important one. Any help the college library can give them is both a privilege and a duty.

The school children need not be forgotten. It means but little trouble for the librarian to arrange with the teachers that they may send individuals to the library for special study, or even that a whole class may be received at times and helped in its work by a half hour's talk on books or pictures illustrative of the topic in hand. The children are pleased with the help bestowed and grow up firm friends of the college. More than that, even such small attention tends to make them readers of the good and to keep them away from the pernicious story paper and dime novel.

The relation of the college library to the student, the community, and the public school having been touched upon, it may be well to consider how the librarian and the library may best be fitted to meet all these demands and opportunities. As was hinted, the financial problem is a serious one for the small college in Nebraska. Most of us have to make the best of inadequate material, crowded quarters, and meager appropriations. Much more might be accomplished if we had more time to give to the work or were more

carefully trained for it. Nebraska colleges have libraries ranging in size from 800 to 60,000 volumes; their yearly expenditures vary from \$15 to about \$13,000. Five of the librarians have had some library training; only two can devote their whole time to the library, the rest have other duties on the faculties of their various colleges. It is needless to say that any practical scheme of co-operation or any plan whereby the work may be made more effective will be welcome. In this connection it is a pleasure to refer to the beginnings made by Doane and Grand Island in the work of establishing a regular system of exchanging duplicate books and magazines. May the time soon come when Nebraska will have a regular clearing house where all her libraries, public and college, may exchange duplicates. But with the best plans for co-operation the burden of routine work falls upon the individual librarian. What will best help him to meet the daily demands? Possibly the best single help a librarian can have is the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Even if dollars are very few it will be money well spent to subscribe for it. To be an effective worker a man must be in touch with his profession. No library is so small that its librarian cannot receive inspiration and practical suggestion from the *JOURNAL*. Neither so expensive nor so comprehensive, *Public Libraries* is still an excellent help. The *Publishers' Weekly* for current publications is almost indispensable, but a fair acquaintance may be gained by reading the reviews in the *Outlook*, *Independent*, *Interior*, *Nation*, or *Dial*, copies of which may be obtained in any town. In fact many families are glad to send periodicals to the library after they are through with them. With a little care the librarian can see that these come regularly and thus her resources may be increased.

On the subject of reference books volumes have been written. But the best one volume help of the librarian in their selection is Miss Kroeger's "A. L. A. guide to the study and use of reference books." And here I would like to speak a word of commendation for the "*World almanac*." For the sum of twenty-five cents per year the librarian can put herself in possession of more miscellaneous information than can be obtained in any other one volume. I have gone to it in despair for

a mixture of everything from the text of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to the game laws of Pennsylvania and have rarely been disappointed. Properly used the government publications are exceedingly helpful. It is not worth while to try to shelve and use everything that may be sent. Become familiar with the sets that best fill your needs and set others aside. Any college or public library will find such publications as the geological monographs, labor and educational reports, and the agricultural year book helpful. The best means of knowing what the government is publishing, is, of course, the "Monthly catalog of government documents." Helpful and practical lists for small libraries are also found in the "Buying list of recent books," issued by the library commission of the state. In securing public documents, it is a matter of "ask and ye shall receive." Through one's congressman, or directly from the departments themselves, much may be obtained.

With the best and most that the appropriation coupled with the librarian's ingenuity can purchase on the shelves, the question of making the books available and getting them to the people arises. Five of our college libraries report that they use systems of their own in classifying their books. With no thought of criticism it may be suggested that such systems as the Expansive or Dewey embody the results of a wider, richer experience in library matters than falls to the share of most of us and that their adoption may save much anxious thought and possible mistakes on the part of the librarian who tries to meet his own peculiar conditions.

A catalog, classed or dictionary, is a great aid in letting people know what you have. The labor of making one has been greatly simplified since the printed cards of the Library of Congress have been obtainable. The objections to them are very few, their good points many, nor is the expense great enough for debarring any library which can afford a catalog at all from their use. Next to the catalog, in fact one is tempted to make it better than the catalog for the small library, is free access to the shelves, bringing books and people together. The most excellent catalog cannot give that subtle feeling of fellowship that comes from the handling of the books themselves.

The college library in Nebraska is in its youth. None of the libraries of the state have yet touched the half century mark. Their policy and field of work is hardly outlined. Four things seem most important for their proper development to the highest usefulness: 1, trained librarians who shall be able to give their whole time to the library; 2, definite appropriations, that the librarian may be able to plan definitely his year's work; 3, a clear-

ing house where duplicates may be exchanged; 4, an increased interest and membership in the state association, in order that the meetings may become more and more a place where ideas and experiences may be exchanged, inspiration given and received, and closer acquaintance made with the work of our friends the public librarians to whom we are indebted for so many courtesies and helpful suggestions.

DISSERTATIONS AND PROGRAM LITERATURE.

BY JULIA I. PETTEE, *Vassar College Library.*

THOUGH the average public library is not likely to be greatly troubled with this class of literature, programs and dissertations for degrees frequently furnish the college library many perplexing problems. In the first place is this material worth cataloging, is it worth preserving? "Yes" is the answer to both questions. It is worth preserving, if for no other reason, because the scholar working up his subject exhaustively wants to look over every article available even if he reject it as worthless after seeing it, and programs and dissertations frequently embody the results of much careful study and investigation and are valuable contributions to scholarship. Anything worth preserving is worth cataloging. An uncataloged mass of literature is practically useless, and the less valuable the pamphlet the greater the impatience at any waste of time in searching for it. By all means bind and catalog dissertations and programs if possible. Separate board covers ought to be obtained at an expense of about eight cents each. Much of this literature can be sorted and bound up as volumes of pamphlets. If there is no money for binding, at least classify by subject and keep on the shelves in pamphlet boxes.

If the library has only an occasional pamphlet of this sort with which to deal the form of cataloging is not a matter of importance, but when a library has a considerable amount of this literature, or is, perhaps, to prepare a special catalog of it, interesting questions regarding the best method of cataloging come up.

For earlier dissertations the practice varies greatly. Two rulings observing a distinction between the old form of dissertation disputed under a praeses, who is always conspicuously in evidence on the title-page, and the form of the modern university monographs are the A. L. A.* and that of Dziatzko given in the Cutter rules. The A. L. A. rule classes as earlier dissertations those published before 1800 (with exceptions), Dziatzko those published before 1750. These rules direct that dissertations issued before these dates be entered under the praeses, after these dates under the respondent, the A. L. A. adding that where respondent is named as author in the earlier dissertations an added entry card for him be made as respondent, Dziatzko in such case making an exception, and entering under respondent with added entry card for praeses. Under the older practice of the public disputation it was frequently customary for the praeses to draw up the theses (there were usually a list of them) himself, the respondent or respondents (often several candidates disputed the same theses), simply subscribing to them and defending them in the open disputation. About the middle of the 18th century an innovation began to find favor in the universities. The candidate about to graduate elaborated one thesis into an essay which he read publicly, maintaining this essay or dissertation together with an annexed list of theses in an open disputation. This is the form in which we find the dissertation issued

* Condensed rules for an author and title catalogue issued by Library of Congress.

in some of the German universities, where to this day the ancient practice of the disputation is still kept up. The praeses, whether author or not, is important in identifying earlier dissertations and should be represented in the catalog, but a secondary card can be made for this purpose. It does not seem necessary to set an arbitrary date between earlier and modern dissertations and to sharply define the method of treating them by that date. The Bodleian Library rules that the entry shall always be made under praeses unless the respondent is known to be the author, in which case entry is to be made under respondent. This in practice really amounts to a distinction in treatment between earlier and later dissertations, though it avoids the arbitrary date. The British Museum avoids both the arbitrary date and the difference in treatment by entering always under respondent, as respondent, if so named, on the title-page, otherwise as author, with secondary entry under praeses as praeses. Exceptions are made to this rule, where for peculiar reasons the main entry seems more convenient under praeses. Sometimes where several respondents dispute the same theses the main entry is made under praeses, though just as frequently in these cases the main entry is under the first named respondent with added entries under other respondents. This practice of entering under first named respondent, with added entries for praeses and other respondents, makes a very convenient rule and avoids drawing a line between earlier and modern dissertations, for, of course, in the case of all modern dissertations which are disputed the respondent is always author. One of the largest libraries in this country, having much of this matter, enters always under respondent as author, using joint author form if there are several respondents, and making added entry under praeses as praeses.

So much for the main entry. Now where on the card shall we convey information regarding the significant points of interest in every dissertation, the rank of degree, faculty, university, and date?

There are two standard usages. One, adopted by the British Museum library and some of the scholarly libraries of our own country, is to embody it in the title itself. These libraries follow the title of the treatise with the phrase as it appears on the title-page,

i.e., "thesis submitted to the faculty of arts for the master's degree at Cornell University," "dissertatio inauguralis medica . . ." "dissertatio pro venia legendi* . . ." etc.

There are several objections to this practice. 1st, the phrase containing these words, though it usually follows the title does not invariably do so, and in case it does not, it necessitates a deviation from the actual order of the title-page. 2d, the only way the cataloger can legitimately abbreviate in the title is by omission, and thus, as the title-page is frequently worded, it is impossible to give this information briefly. 3d, this is information which has nothing to do with the subject-matter of the treatise, and serves only to make the title cumbersome with matter which does not strictly belong to it.

The second usage is to relegate this information to a note, and the advantages seem to lie with this practice. A note can be made brief, it can be made uniform, and if the catalog is a printed one, it can be set up in smaller type, making a compact and neat card.

The form of note adopted by any library should be consistent with the fulness of its general catalog. Abbreviations may be used freely if desired. The forms given below show usages of various libraries:

Thesis (Ph.D.) — Univ. of Chic.

Inaug. diss. (M.D.) — Leipzig.

Doctor's dissertation at Tübingen Univ.,
Johann Kies, praeses.

Habilitation dissertation at Bonn.

Dissertation for the doctor's degree submitted to the medical faculty of Berlin University, 1898.

Chicago Univ. thesis for the degree of
Ph.D.

Ph.D. diss. (Munich).

Diss.

Thesis.

Any information which may be inferred from the imprint need not be repeated in the note, *i.e.*, if the name of the university is the same as the place of publication it can be taken for granted the degree is conferred there; the date is usually the same, and the faculty can generally be inferred from the subject-matter. This last item is the one

* A habilitation dissertation is always treated as a dissertation for a degree.

which, perhaps, can best be spared if one must be brief; it is in fact frequently omitted from the note.

In a special dissertation catalog the name of the university may be substituted for the place of publication, but, of course, this would not do for the general catalog.

A library would rarely care to keep track by university of all the dissertations or theses published by each university, but this can conveniently be done by running a regular series card for the university and using the regular form for series note on the catalog card, *i.e.*, (Columbia Univ. Ph.D. thesis).

Dissertations, however, seem few and simple in comparison with the varied and multifarious pamphlets loosely designated by the term "program literature." This is applied to a class of learned essays indigenous only to German soil. Whenever a German institution of learning, from the university to the secondary school, issues a prospectus, an invitation, or any sort of an announcement, an essay on some scholarly subject called the "*wissenschaftliche abhandlung*" is invariably sent out with it, and this efflorescence of German scholarship in the shape of academic and school programs makes a truly formidable mass. The learned monograph appears under many different title-pages. The semi-annual prospectus of a university comes out as an "*Index lectionum*" or "*Index scholarum*," while a secondary school issues its circular as "*Jahresbericht*," "*Schulnachrichten*" or simply "*Program*." The essay is never omitted. We find it with all sorts and kinds of "*Einladungsschriften*" inviting friends of an institution to its numerous public observances and with various other official announcements from educational institutions. "*Gratulationsschriften*," "*Festschriften*," "*Festgrüsse*" or "*Grüsse*" are monographs issued to congratulate or compliment some person or institution a school or university wishes to honor. In fact the array of this literature is so varied and endless one would think the writing of the learned essays would go begging, but this is far from the case. The professors are jealous of this privilege that secures the printing of the fruit of their scholarship gratis and circulates it with the stamp of approval of the school or university issuing it.

First, the author entry. In this country

where these programs are kept and cared for it is solely because they are valued for the essay they contain. So in entering them it is the general practice to exclude all matter except that pertaining to the included monograph. The author and title of this are usually given very inconspicuously somewhere on the lower half of the title-page, the upper part being taken up with sonorous phraseology in large type stating the occasion of the pamphlet. Sometimes there is nothing but this latter parade and the cataloger looks in vain for the modest statement that Professor So-and-So has an article included. In this case there is nothing for the cataloger to do but to set herself at the Latin (the program will invariably be in this tongue), find out what it is about and compose a title herself (in Latin, of course), and if she can find no hint of the author, enter it anonymously, or, perhaps, simply make an anonymous subject card for it. Besides the regular dissertation and program catalogs,* Engelmann's *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum* is a valuable help in supplying authors and title for anonymous classical monographs earlier than 1880.

The main entry should always be made under the author of the included monograph, but the university or school occupying the lion's share of the title-page cannot be completely ignored, though its relative importance is reversed on the catalog card. Somewhere on the catalog card should be given information relating to the source and occasion of the program, and here, even more than in the case of dissertations, it seems better to convey this always in a note. The occasions on which programs are issued are so varied it is hardly possible to make uniform notes. The practice most frequently followed is to use, where possible, some of the German descriptive phrases from the title-page for this purpose. This literature is so un-English, and, when the title-page is in German, the phrases so untranslatable, that the German note seems preferable to an English one. Where the title-page is in Latin it is better to translate and give the note in English, except such words as "*index lectionum*" or "*index scholarum*," which are used regularly to designate university programs.

* See list in Miss Kroeger's "Guide to reference books."

A full note is on general principles to be advised, and it is desirable for the purpose of identification (particularly in the case of anonymous programs), to include in the note both the source and the occasion. One library even finds it useful to run a series card for programs issued for special occasions, as, for instance, bringing together on one card all the programs issued by a university as "Winckelmannsfest program."

Where a briefer note seems imperative the occasion may be disregarded and simply the source of the program stated. As in the case of dissertations, the source may be generally, at least partly, inferred from the imprint, the name of the place usually identifying the university, the *gymnasium* or the *realschule*. When the occasion is disregarded university programs may be designated by the classic abbreviated form "Progr.-acad.," or by "Progr.-univ.," and secondary school programs lumped off by "Gymn. Progr.," "Program der Realschule," or "Progr.-gymn.," "Progr.-realsch." If necessary, it is possible to be even briefer than this, and to simply designate the *kind* of literature without naming either source or occasion, making the note for every sort of school or university program simply "Program," or, using an abbreviation, "Progr." or "Pr." This, taken with the imprint, would in the majority of cases identify the program, though, of course, cases might arise where it would not.

Here are a few examples of German notes for programs taken from various catalogs: Index scholarum (Sem. aest.) — Univ. Rostock.

Progr. (Sem. hib.) — Univ. Jena.

Programm der Realschule zur öffentlichen Prüfung.

Progr. — Stiftungsfest der Universität.

Einladungsschrift zur Feier des Gymnasiums-festes.

Gratulationsschrift der philosophischen Facultät in Basel zu dem 50. jährigen Doctor-jubiläum des F. D. Gerlach.

In giving the note it seems more useful and quite as bibliographically correct to give only the paging of the included monograph. In fact, much of this literature reaches this country minus the original "school matter," which has been removed to lessen expense in shipping.

FOR AN AMERICAN LIBRARY ACADEMY.

IN the May number of *Public Libraries* Melvil Dewey outlines a plan "for establishing an American library league, or academy, composed of not to exceed 100 of the men and women most efficient in promoting public library interests." For the first few years a membership of 50 might be preferable. The "academy" should be authorized by the council of the American Library Association, and the first 10 or 20 members should be elected by that body, "with authority to add to members by a carefully protected system of ballots which should guard against mistakes, and insure as far as possible choice of the best people for each vacancy." Mr. Dewey continues: "The life tenure is objectionable, as a man worthy of such membership to-day may from failing health and powers or because of dropping active connection with librarianship cease to be a desirable member of the academy." A ten year term is recommended, as this would provide for not more than 10 new names to be elected each year, in addition to filling vacancies caused by death or resignation. Membership should be open to the whole country; no age limit is advisable, and though a retirement clause effective at the age of 70 might be adopted it is not regarded as necessary.

"Such a body would meet ideally the conditions so often longed for of a smaller company for meetings and discussions no longer practical with our A. L. A. membership of a thousand and destined soon to be two or three times that number. It is well known that the N. E. A. department of superintendence with its much smaller numbers is a better working body and more profitable for discussions than the great conventions of the whole session. It was thought that our present council might partly serve this purpose, but as a matter of fact it limits itself to the business of the A. L. A., holds no meetings except short ones during the annual session when it is quite impossible to find time for independent conferences and discussion. The proposed academy would be ideal for this important work. It would surely hold one or more meetings at the time of each A. L. A. gathering, and might profitably meet for a day or two before and after; but probably its most efficient meeting would be held at quite another time of the year, when there would be no distractions, and the 100 strongest men and women in the library world would come to know each other better, and, by comparison of views and discussion of vital questions, would render a service to the cause which could not be secured in any other way."

Mr. Dewey suggests that the establishment of such an academy be taken up by the A. L. A. Council at its meeting at St. Louis in October next, and meantime invites suggestions.

THE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
SITUATION IN MARYLAND.

IN April, Gov. Edwin Warfield appointed as members of the Maryland State Library Commission for a term of two years: Mrs. M. A. Newell, of Cecil county; Mrs. John M. Carter, of Baltimore county; Thomas B. Mackall, Esq., of Baltimore city, and De Courcy W. Thom, of Queen Anne's county. The commission met at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and reorganized by re-electing Mr. M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as president, and Bernard C. Steiner as secretary. The secretary reported that during the past six months, as a result of the commission's efforts, 15 new travelling libraries had been prepared for use, that travelling libraries had been sent to 37 places, and that a free public library, owned by the municipal authorities, had been established in the town of Hurluck, in Dorchester county. There are good prospects for the establishment of two more such libraries in other towns on the eastern shore in the immediate future. With reference to the unsuccessful attempt to secure a revision of the state library laws at the recent session of the legislature, the secretary said:

It is to be regretted that the Legislature of Maryland, at the session just closed, did not pass the act prepared by this commission for a revision of the library laws, and the consolidation of the two library commissions of this state. In 1902 two bills were introduced into the General Assembly, establishing library commissions, and both of them were passed. Prior to that time, the only general legislation of the state upon the subject of public libraries, was (1) a statute passed in 1882, and very inartificially drawn, providing for the punishment of wilful damage to books in a public library, and (2) a law passed in 1898 enabling municipalities in the state to establish and lay a tax for the support of public libraries. Of the two acts passed in 1902, one which was prepared for and supported by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, provided for the appointment biennially by the governor, of four persons, two of whom should be women, who, with the state librarian, superintendent of public instruction, and librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, constitute a State Library Commission. Their duties are to give advice and counsel to free and public school libraries in the state and to committees proposing to establish them, and to organize and conduct travelling libraries throughout the state. The other bill, which was drafted by Mr. Edward W. Mealey, a trustee of the Washington County Free Library, repealed the law of 1898, and substituted a grant of power to the county commissioners to establish county libraries. It

also provided for a board of five commissioners, appointed by the governor, with the duty of giving advice and counsel to all free libraries and committees proposing to establish them. It will be noticed that the sole purpose of this commission is also included as one of the purposes of the other commission, and that the passage of the act would render it impossible for any municipality in the state to maintain by taxation a public library. Before the law was passed, however, 14 of the 23 counties in the state were exempted from the operations of the law and of the remaining nine counties, one, namely Washington County, had already a county library established under a special act. During the two years which have elapsed, the library commission established by the former law has accomplished considerable work, as may be seen from the enclosed report. In the autumn of 1903, Mr. Mealey, who had been appointed a member of the other library commission, and was understood to be its moving spirit, came to Baltimore and had an interview with the Secretary of the State Library Commission who is also the librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, in the course of which he expressed a desire to aid in the consolidation of the library interests in the state, and admitted that very little had been accomplished under the law which he had drafted. Shortly after this the State Library Commission appointed a committee of two of its members, who were lawyers, to revise the laws, and that committee prepared a bill with great care, allowing either municipalities or counties to lay taxes for the support of libraries, amending the law which made the mutilation of library books a misdemeanor, substituting one library commission for the two, and asking the state for an appropriation of \$2500 a year. Previously the state had appropriated \$1000 to each commission, so that the increased appropriation asked for was, comparatively, of minor importance. That committee's report was adopted by the commission on Dec. 5. On Dec. 7, the secretary of the commission wrote to Mr. Mealey, enclosing a draft of the law, asking that he examine it and "make any suggestions which occur to you as to its improvement." No answer was received from Mr. Mealey and early in January a bill was introduced in the State Legislature. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Mealey said to another member of the commission that he had certain objections to the bill but formulated none of them in writing. On the 3d of March, Mr. Mealey accidentally met the secretary of the commission and said he had some objections to the bill and that he would call upon the secretary on the next day. On March 5, he wrote that he had been unable to do this, but thought that "it would be very inopportune just at this time to do anything that

would necessitate the spending of any additional money to be obtained through the state." While this was his "main reason," he added "in looking over the bill that you send me I find a great many serious objections to it, especially with regard to the composition of the commission and the several other important matters in it, and I would suggest that the bill that you have introduced for the joining of the two commissions be not passed at this time." This letter was answered by the secretary, calling attention to Mr. Mealey's failure to object to the law when it was sent him in December and adding: "I trust that you may reconsider your attitude of opposition to a union of the library forces." Mr. Mealey did not see fit to answer this letter, as he had failed to answer the first one, but waited until almost the close of the session when, finding there was considerable reason to expect that the bill would be passed, he went to Annapolis, and so violently opposed the measure that he was successful in having the consideration of it passed by in the crowded hours of the end of the session. Mr. Mealey stated that he objected to the composition of the commission, thinking that none of the ex-officio members were the proper persons to serve thereon and that Baltimore City, where the commission had by unanimous vote established headquarters, was not a suitable place whence the library interests of the state could be administered. It may be added that Mr. Mealey's commission has established headquarters in the Washington County Library, and that a glance at the map of Maryland would show that Baltimore is much better located than Hagerstown for the purposes. Mr. Mealey also vehemently objected to the presence of women on the commission, stating that they had no business there, and further charged the commission with extravagance in the use of the state's money. Why, said he, for about \$200 we circulated 60 travelling libraries in Washington County last year and your report shows that you only circulated 109 at an expense of \$1200. Mr. Mealey's statement is inaccurate in that he did not mention that the Washington County Library had already bought and cataloged the libraries before they were circulated and that the cost of administration at the Central Library was also eliminated; while the State Library Commission had not only circulated books over a much greater area, but had bought, cataloged and provided for the administration of them out of this sum. He said that he was not sure that the law, under which his commission was acting, was satisfactory, but wished to continue the policy of inaction for the next two years. He further said that the local conditions in Maryland were so different from any other state having a commission

that no one commission could accomplish the desired ends. Yet it is noticeable that the object of his commission is also stated to be one of the objects of the other commission, so that his commission has no separate field of action.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *Secretary*.

COMMENT BY EDWARD W. MEALEY.

The facts stated in the communication of your correspondent, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, which you have so courteously submitted to me, are in the main correct. In several things mentioned therein I think that Secretary Steiner has misunderstood what was said, and puts a construction upon some remarks made in the course of conversation with him that was not intended.

In the history that he gives of the passage of the two acts in 1902 I think he is mainly correct, and I can only say that when the bill was introduced which had been prepared by several gentlemen and myself who are interested in library matters, none of us knew that the other bill prepared for and supported by the State Federation of Women's Clubs had been introduced, nor had we ever heard of it. If we had known of that, we would have gladly at that time endeavored to have our ideas for the conduct of library work taken into consideration by them, and worked with them.

Some time in 1903 I suggested to Dr. Steiner that I thought it would be a good thing to get the two commissions together and agree upon a plan of action that would be for the best interests of the library movement. I urged that a meeting of the two commissions should be held at Hagerstown, in order that there might be an inspection of the workings of the Washington County Free Library, so that an intelligent opinion might be formed as to whether the county form of library was not the best for a state in which, like Maryland, the county was in all local matters the unit of government. I had learned that Dr. Steiner had expressed himself in favor of the county system for states like Maryland, and I particularly desired that he and his colleagues should have the opportunity to examine into the economy, service, and popularity of the system as it had been worked out by the Washington County Free Library, with which I am connected as president of the Board of Trustees.

Following up this idea, invitations were extended to all the members of the board to meet in Hagerstown and examine the workings of the Washington County Free Library. Only two members, Mr. Stevens, superintendent of public instruction, and Mrs. Carter, came. I was never able to get Dr. Steiner to come. I had suggested to him that after such an examination some of our commission would meet with a committee from their com-

mission, and endeavor to formulate a bill which would combine the work of the two commissions. Some time later, without being consulted further, a copy of a bill was sent me by Dr. Steiner, which I understood from him had been drawn up by himself and Mr. Mackall, one of his colleagues, who is a lawyer in Baltimore. After examining the bill I found that it was in some respects unsatisfactory. At the first opportunity I went to see Dr. Steiner and Mr. Mackall. I did not get to see Dr. Steiner, but I did see Mr. Mackall, and I stated to him in a general way some of the objections I had to the bill and some things which I thought might be changed with advantage for the prosecution of the work we were all supposed to have at heart. Mr. Mackall suggested that he and Dr. Steiner should meet me, which I said would be entirely agreeable to me, and that if they would name the time I would come down and have a conference with them, as I could not stay then, having an engagement which would make it necessary for me to leave Baltimore that evening. I left expecting to have a conference later with Dr. Steiner and Mr. Mackall. A few days after this conversation with Mr. Mackall the great fire in Baltimore spread confusion, and I readily understood why I was not notified of any consultation with Dr. Steiner and Mr. Mackall.

The legislature at Annapolis was in session. A few days before the end of the session I went to Annapolis, and for the first time found that the bill for consolidating the two commissions was being pushed very strenuously by Dr. Steiner. I met him there, and in the course of conversation with him stated that I did not think it was a proper time to press anything upon the legislature that required the appropriation of more money, as the state was being called upon for quite a considerable increase in taxation to meet several imperative claims that could not be postponed. I also stated that I did not think the bill was in the best shape to secure the results that we aimed at, and that therefore I had serious objections to its being passed at that time in the form it was. Dr. Steiner in his communication states that I vehemently objected to the presence of women on the commission, saying "that they had no business there." The Doctor evidently misunderstood my position. I did not object to women being on the commission because they were women. I objected to the bill restricting the Governor in the appointment of the commission, as he was compelled by the bill to name two women and "The Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library," the Commissioner of Education, and the librarian of the State Library at Annapolis. In other words, I was opposed to determining for the Governor the commission. I wished to leave him free to exercise his best judgment in appointing persons who,

in his opinion, were calculated to make the library movement of use in the state of Maryland.

In another particular Dr. Steiner, in the excitement of our conversation, got a wrong impression. He seems to think I was accusing him of great extravagance. I was simply trying to show that I thought small libraries could be circulated in the country and in small villages at very much less expense and much more efficiently by the method we had adopted in the Washington County Free Library, than by the method adopted by Dr. Steiner of doing the work from the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

The Doctor also makes a serious mistake when he says that I was contented to continue a policy of inaction for the next two years. What I really said was that the reason for inaction in the past two years had been that the institution of the county library, making the central library at the county town the basis of work throughout the county, and having all the library work pertaining to that county emanate from that central library, was in many particulars new and untried, and that I did not feel that it was the part of a prudent person to spend the money of the state until it had been proven by experience that we had the right method for our state library administration.

The Washington County Free Library has now been in existence something over two years. It has some 60 stations in the county, circulating last year over 12,000 volumes in the country districts; it has a system of travelling Sunday-school libraries, a permanent reading room with a weekly delivery of books in one incorporated village, and a movement on foot for the establishment of the same in two other incorporated villages. I therefore feel that, to a great extent, the experimental stage has been passed, and I believe that libraries instituted and conducted substantially upon the same ideas that prevail in the Washington County Free Library will be the most efficient and satisfactory form of library development for such a state as Maryland, and it would be of course the aim of the law which I have been advocating to establish libraries for the various counties of the state based upon this experience.

I found while conversing with Dr. Steiner at Annapolis that it would be impossible in the hurry and excitement incident to the closing hours of the legislature to calmly discuss amendments which would make satisfactory the act combining the two commissions. I suggested that the bill be not passed as it was, but wait for time to carefully examine the whole matter and take counsel with persons more experienced in the library movement, hoping thus to eventually obtain for the state a satisfactory library commission.

EDW. W. MEALEY.

THE ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

THE first public library in Atlantic City was organized by the Woman's Research Club in 1899, and the first instalment of books was the result of a book reception held at one of the principal hotels by these ladies. It was a modest beginning, but the results have been more than gratifying. During the winter and spring of 1900, in snow and sleet, in rain and cold, these women kept the room in order and the library open during two days each week. With the proceeds of an entertainment and liberal donations of money, a regular librarian was employed later on, and the library was kept open three days each week during the summer season.

In the early part of 1901 it was decided to ask the city council to submit to the voters the question of establishing a free library in Atlantic City. A petition, signed by many citizens, was duly presented and the council, without a dissenting vote, ordered the question submitted to the voters at the general election on Nov. 5, 1901. At this election the act was adopted by a vote of 6062 "for" to 30 "against." In other words, for every one voter against the library there were 202 in favor of it. In no other community in the state, so far as I can learn, has the vote been so nearly unanimous on this question as in Atlantic City.

Following the adoption of the act, Mayor F. P. Stoy appointed seven trustees, one of whom was Mrs. A. B. Endicott, wife of Judge Endicott. It is believed that she is the only woman trustee of a library, organized under the free public library act, in New Jersey.

Without funds, without books and without a building, and yet with a board of trustees duly appointed, the work of organizing a free public library in Atlantic City under the act was postponed until such time as the city council could legally make an appropriation. Meantime the Woman's Research Club very generously donated about 1000 readable books to the trustees and volunteered to pay for the services of a librarian three days in each week, if the trustees would provide a room or rooms in which the books might be kept. This offer was accepted by the trustees, and a few days later the 1000 books were removed to a room on the third floor of the city hall. This room was opened to the public on April 30, 1902. A few months later the trustees, with the consent of the city council, purchased a permanent library site at the corner of Pacific and Illinois avenues, 60 x 125 feet, at a cost of \$33,500. Library bonds to that amount, maturing in 35 years, and bearing 4 per cent. interest, were sold to New York investors at a good premium. A frame building covered the site purchased. The work of fitting this up as a temporary home for the library was begun immediately, and on Jan. 1,

1903, the rooms were formally opened to the public. Besides the 1000 old books, the trustees had provided 1000 new volumes.

Following the opening of the library, the secretary wrote to Andrew Carnegie, asking him to erect in Atlantic City a suitable building for a public library, and a week later he received Mr. Carnegie's offer of a \$60,000 or \$70,000 building. The matter was brought to the attention of the trustees the following week, and they promptly accepted the offer, which was accompanied by Mr. Carnegie's usual condition of 10 per cent. of the cost to be raised by taxation annually for maintenance.

The trustees thereupon took the necessary steps to secure plans from architects for a suitable building. In due time plans were presented by 12 competing architects, and those of Albert R. Ross, of New York, architect of the Carnegie libraries in Washington, Atlanta, Columbus, Denver, San Diego, Taunton and other cities, were selected as the best. The contract was duly awarded and the building is now in course of erection. Meantime the library is occupying a temporary home at 1907 Pacific avenue, below Ohio, with Miss A. P. Abbott librarian, in charge, and two assistants. There are now about 6000 volumes on the shelves, and the circulation is growing rapidly. As evidence of this healthy growth in circulation, attention may be called to the fact that during the month of February, 1903, the circulation was 2501, while for the corresponding month this year it was 4419—almost double. The circulation for the first half of the current month was 2544, or 100 per cent. increase over last year. The total circulation for the year 1903 was 32,381. A table prepared by Miss Abbott, the librarian, shows that while one year ago only one book of non-fiction was taken out for 18 of fiction, in January of this year the proportion was one of non-fiction to eight of fiction, and in February it was one of non-fiction to seven of fiction.

It is expected that the new building will be finished and ready for use before next September. The corner-stone was laid on Jan. 1, 1904, by Mayor Franklin P. Stoy, in the presence of about 300 people.

The first and foremost consideration in a public library, it may be said, is the planning of the delivery room. In the centre of this floor-plan should be the delivery counter, which fact necessitates the placing of the delivery room in a central location. This was the fundamental idea which controlled Mr. Ross, the architect of the Atlantic City building. Owing to the fact that the tide-water level prohibits a basement beneath grade, the main floor has been raised a story above the curb level, the public having access to the delivery room through the main entrance and up a double flight of stairs, which brings them directly in front of the delivery counter. This room not only answers as a public delivery room, but also as a corridor, connecting the

* Part of address at Bi-State Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 18, 1904.

different rooms on this floor and, by stairways, those below and above, making a compact arrangement and obviating the necessity of extra corridors to connect the different rooms.

Behind the delivery counter and directly accessible to the attendant at the delivery desk is the stack room, connecting with the catalogers' room at the left and the librarian's room at the right. At either side are the two main reading rooms, one of which will be used as a reference room and the other as a general reading room. As we expect to have the open stack system, these reading rooms are directly connected, not only with the delivery counter, but with the stack room. The catalogers' and librarian's rooms are also so arranged that they may have complete supervision of the reading room.

The stack room is planned to accommodate, when entirely filled, 20,000 volumes per stack story. There will be two stack stories, seven feet in height from floor to floor, to correspond with the height of the reading rooms, which will allow an ultimate accommodation on this floor of something like 40,000 volumes.

It is our intention at present to omit each alternative tier of stacks, placing in each aisle a table for the use of special students. The floor construction is so arranged that at any future time additional stacks may be inserted without a rearrangement of those already provided. The space in the first or basement floor, under the stack room, is connected from above by a stairway and lift, and will be finally used for an extension of the stack capacity downward, providing accommodation for another stack story of 20,000 volumes.

The capacity of the stack room, when complete, therefore will be 60,000 volumes, not including wall shelving in the reading rooms, which will accommodate about 5000 additional volumes.

Access to the stacks, reading rooms, etc., will be through turnstiles at either end of the delivery counter, and under the control of the attendant.

All of the rooms are abundantly lighted by high windows, the reading rooms with their circular ends being especially agreeable in regard to both lighting and outlook, and the plan has been so placed upon the site that all of the rooms at some time during the day will receive the direct rays of the sun.

The floor above this middle or main story is provided with an auditorium, which will accommodate about 200 persons, with adjoining club room, anterooms, and coat closets, also two circular rooms to be used as an art gallery and a museum. These last-named rooms are so arranged and connected with the lecture room as to increase the capacity to about 300 persons.

In the centre of the first floor and corresponding with the delivery room above, we have a memorial room, in which may be placed tablets and exhibits of historical interest, a room for the use of the trustees, and

a suite of two rooms, which may be ultimately used as newspaper and children's rooms.

The building will not occupy the entire site, there being considerable space at the front and on the sides, so that no matter what buildings may be placed upon adjoining properties, the exterior lighting of the building can never be obstructed.

The floor of the delivery room will be of marble mosaic, the reading rooms of first grade Georgia pine, and the stack room of granolithic. The stack room construction from the ground up will be absolutely fire-proof, and the stacks themselves will be of steel, furnished by the Library Bureau. The exposed woodwork throughout will be ash, appropriately stained and finished in a quiet gray green. A special effort has been made in the decoration of the delivery room and stairway. This stairway will be of white marble, with wrought iron railing, and the pilasters will be finished in Mycenaean marble.

The exterior design is based upon the best tradition of Roman classic architecture. The main entrance has been made as beautiful and attractive as possible, and will be flanked by two large metal bracket lamps. The material of the exterior to the first floor level, and including the steps, approaches and curbing, will be of granite. From the first floor level to the second floor level the walls will be constructed of Vermont marble and the superstructure above of a white terra cotta, in color and texture to harmonize with the marble below. The building will be surmounted by a metal roof, finished in a dark bottle green color.

A. M. HESTON,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

THE HEIMANN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DR. W. PASZOWSKI, of the Royal Library in Berlin, has written an article on "The Hugo Heimann Public Library and Reading Room in Berlin in the first four years of its existence, and its printed catalogue," issued as a reprint from the *Archiv für soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik*. Its chief interest lies in the illustration of the gradual spread of the free public library idea on the European continent, and for this reason a short résumé of its contents seems worth while.

On Oct. 24, 1903, the library founded by city councilman Hugo Heimann completed the first four years of its existence. During that period there have been 420,874 visitors, 126,343 of them in the last year; visitors to the reading room 215,668, of whom 64,668 (62,256 males and 2412 females) were in the last year; volumes drawn, 247,609, of which 75,161 (including 61,675 for home use) were in the last year; 510 periodicals are on file. This noteworthy development is attributable to a great extent to the exceedingly liberal conditions under which the library can be used. It appears to be the first attempt in Germany

to make a large free library accessible, without hampering formalities, to the inhabitants of a large city. The donor's confidence in the public was justified by the fact that of the 61,675 volumes circulated last year only 16 were lost. The Krupp Library, it is true, reports but two volumes lost in three years, but that institution is not really a free public library, being open only to Krupp employees, people dependent on the donor and therefore directly under the librarian's eye, while the public served by the Heimann Library is spread over Berlin and its suburbs.

To the model arrangements of the library, described in this same *Archiv* (v. 15, 1900, p. 267-270) there has been added a printed catalog, classed in 19 divisions, each again subdivided. We are told that it has been carefully prepared; works are entered not only under their main subject, but also under others on which they touch. There is, unfortunately, no author-index, an obvious hardship for those who wish to use the catalog at home and "cannot get the idea of the system without a considerable loss of time." At the library, the list of authors is of course included in the "alphabetical" catalog, a term that does not indicate whether the dictionary arrangement or the card form, or both, are used.

The library was intended especially as an educational center for the skilled workmen of Berlin. Statistics for the last year show that of the library's 7475 readers 3812 are skilled workmen, and of the rest 1907 are in mercantile pursuits, 135 are physicians or lawyers and 249 teachers. Hence economics, technology, the natural sciences and history, "for which, as is known, there is most demand among these classes," have been particularly considered. The collection has on the whole been formed with much circumspection and unusual literary knowledge. The question is raised whether the chosen system of numbering the books can be retained as the library grows. This system is apparently dependent on the installation of the indicator intended for 20,000 numbers, "no doubt quite useful for smaller libraries." A combination of this system with letter symbols is inevitable in the future, according to the author. "The arrangement," says he, "would certainly gain in clearness if the parts of a work belonging together were really placed together." From which one is forced to assume that the books are classed only in the catalog, being placed on the shelves in the order of accession.

Dr. Paszkowski's closing sentence is significant in the stress it lays on personal influence. He expresses the hope that the owner of the library may make up his mind "to entrust an official of wide literary knowledge or a lady of varied acquirements with the sole duty of advising the public in the choice of reading matter, especially as the contact between librarian and public has been greatly limited by the indicator." FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT LIBRARY INSTITUTE.

THE Library Institute for the Highland District opened on May 19 at 2.30 p.m., in the Free Library Hall, at Port Jervis, N. Y.

The Institute was conducted by Miss Rathbone, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, who introduced Miss Hewins, of Hartford, as the speaker of the afternoon. Miss Hewins read a number of interesting letters from children between the ages of 12 and 14 years, illustrating the fact that different children like different kinds of books. Boys have a more decided taste than girls and prefer books of adventure and history, while girls like stories that illustrate patience, affection and fortitude. Among the classes of books that children liked were stories about animals, mechanical books, history and travel, fairy tales and those that appeal especially to the imagination. Miss Hewins thought that perhaps the one book that impressed children more than any other was "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Her address called forth many questions and prompted a spirited discussion.

In the evening the topic was: "The library and the school." The first address was made by Professor J. M. Dolph, who emphasized strongly the importance of the library in supplementing the work of the school. He stated that sixty per cent. of the pupils never enter the high school, and for these the library is the only means for continuing their mental growth.

Professor Dolph's address showed a keen appreciation of the importance of the library to the educational system, and his experience in both the library and the school gave his remarks special weight.

Professor Smith followed with a paper on the subject prepared especially from the teacher's standpoint. He referred to the library as the younger sister of the school, especially in view of the fact that the average period of school attendance for the children of the United States is six years. It is important, therefore, that the school should not only teach pupils how to read, but should develop a taste for reading and an appreciation for the best things in literature.

He suggested various methods for bringing the library and school in touch with one another.

The third address of the evening was made by A. L. Peck, of the Gloversville Library, who aroused considerable interest and amusement by paying his respects to the Regents' examinations and showing how the library should come to the relief of teachers and pupils.

The institute closed on the morning of May 20 with a very practical treatment of reference books, by Miss Rathbone. She discussed a number of the more important ones for a small library, and gave valuable suggestions regarding their purchase, value and use.

CO-OPERATIVE BOOKBUYING.

IN the May number of the *Library Association Record* Ernest A. Savage contributes to the net price controversy between librarians and the booktrade in Great Britain some suggestions for "Co-operative book buying." His contention for larger discount to libraries is based chiefly on the point that "we belong to the category of large buyers to whom traders have invariably thought it just (and found it advisable) to give more favorable terms than to haphazard purchasers. Public libraries are not inimical to publishers, so there can be no reason for refusing them preferential treatment; on the other hand, they have been of considerable benefit to literature and the book-trade. Books are now on our shelves which in pre-municipal library days would not have been published at all. Hence, I think we are justified in complaining of their treatment to us." The value of combination is emphasized. "When one party of business men join hands to protect their interests, the opposing side must also combine. Booksellers have combined. Publishers have combined. Each association controls the other." Therefore if the buying of libraries could be concentrated librarians would be in a much stronger position. It is estimated that rate-supported libraries are purchasing not less than £70,000 worth of books per annum, a sum increasing yearly; and though the combination of these into one huge bookbuying trust is probably not feasible, some effort in that direction could be made — for instance by the combination of a dozen or so libraries in the London metropolitan district, and the establishment of an agency to handle their purchases. As to whether such an agency would receive from publishers the terms usually granted to booksellers, Mr. Savage says: "If we asked them in so many words, they would not, at first; that is pretty certain. For a time this would not matter, because the libraries would at least be no worse off than they are at present, since the agent would be permitted to supply libraries on the same terms as other booksellers. Meantime, the position of the libraries is stronger; that of the publishers weaker. A natural desire exists on the part of the publishers to do business; and they at least would be favorable to the supply of books to a combine of libraries for the discount usually allowed on direct sales to booksellers, because most of their sales are now conducted through the booksellers' agent, who must get his five or more per cent. A combination of 12 libraries will mean fairly large purchases, certain and regular payments; it would increase its members rapidly, and eventually become a power. For these and many other reasons, which cannot be mentioned, publishers would eventually grant us the terms we ask." Pending the organization of some such agency, Mr. Savage suggests the establish-

ment of a special Book Committee of the Library Association, "to watch over and protect the interests of public libraries in relations with the booktrade," and to develop methods of co-operative buying, as to best editions, good bindings and improved book-making. Such a committee might facilitate the publication of standard reprints by insuring a sufficient sale for them among libraries, and might guarantee a certain number of orders for some new important work — thus ensuring, perhaps, a special library edition on good paper, in durable form. "We are agreed that a bibliographical institute is requisite. A few ardent spirits see in the near future a co-operative cataloging office. But surely the logical order of growth is co-operative bibliography (which prepares us for selection), co-operative book-selecting (which prepares for buying) — and in bibliography and book-selection we have already co-operated tentatively — then co-operative bookbuying, which prepares us for cataloging and annotating — indeed, buying, co-operative or otherwise, is the necessary concomitant of cataloging."

BOOK THEFTS AT THE SOMERVILLE (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

EXPERIENCE with a daring and expert book thief at the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, resulted in the arrest on May 17 of John McKay, of Somerville, charged with stealing library books valued at \$600. It is stated that in all about 200 books, valued approximately at \$1600, have been taken from the library since November last, and that practically all the thefts can be traced to the man now under arrest.

Mr. Foss states that the operations of the thief were confined almost entirely to the library's Americana collection. This collection, consisting of town histories, historical pamphlets, historical collections, general works, etc., is kept in a room by itself, to which access can be gained only through a request made to an attendant who has a key to the room. He says: "Our thief has been a regular frequenter of the library for a long time. He used to bring a large bundle of manuscript, which he claimed was a manuscript history of Charlestown that he was at work on. Of course, under the circumstances, the Americana room was the department upon which he had special need to draw, and the attendant frequently gave him admittance. It is supposed that he took our books away in his pocket or concealed in his manuscript at almost every visit. He knew where the attendant kept the key to the room, and we have learned since that in one instance at least he went to the drawer where this key is kept, in her absence, and unlocked the door for himself. The thief secured in this way books to the value of

\$1000 and perhaps more. He was very clever in erasing all stamps, marks, etc., from our books."

When the disappearance of books from the Americana room was discovered, visitors were required to register before being allowed to use the collection, and the arrest of McKay was made after it was found that his signature, on the one occasion of his registering, corresponded with that on a receipt for books just previously sold to a second-hand dealer. The dealer later identified McKay. When arraigned in the police court he waived examination and was held under \$1500 bonds for the grand jury. A number of the stolen books have been recovered by the police from second-hand book stores in Boston. Mr. Foss states that McKay's photograph was identified by librarians in several of the libraries of the vicinity, and thinks it probable that he has operated more or less in other libraries.

BOOK THIEVES: AN INCIDENT AND SOME SUGGESTIONS.

"If a copy of March's Thesaurus is offered to you for sale please look on page — for an accession number. If you find one, the copy is mine." So read a letter which I received on March 20 from a librarian in another borough. Many copies of the book in question were offered to me in response to an advertisement and each copy was duly inspected, but without avail. One of the copies was purchased from a man who said that he had obtained it in Canada and had used it in his newspaper work, but he needed money and could get along with "Soule and good old Roget."

On May 5, a week or so later, the same man knocked and was admitted to the library after it had been closed for the day. He was courteous and affable, regretted his lateness, but begged forgiveness, as he had secured for us from a friend another copy of March's Thesaurus. The man was so evidently genuine in his claims that suspicion had not entered my mind. He was very sorry when I explained that our fund for the purchase of reference books had been exhausted. He was sorry for our library, for his friend always secured the best, and the binding of the second copy was much better than the first. Politeness combined with curiosity, tinged with caution and a shade of mistrust, prompted me to remove the wrapping. It was a beautiful copy, full red Russia, full gilt, with a thumb index. In turning over the pages I paused at several, and on the one indicated an accession number stood out in the margin.

"Paul," I said to the page, "get me letter file no. 3 of this year." The letter of notification was re-read, and my memory of the page was correct.

"It is true," I said to the visitor, "that our

reference book fund is exhausted, but possibly I can relieve you of the copy nevertheless; just wait here a minute." The first assistant discussed reference books with him all unsuspectingly. I locked the outside door and secured a policeman. When confronted the "newspaper man" said it was no doubt a curious coincidence. The price of the book was \$15, the accession number was 15001, and the figures were not in orthodox library hand. When shown the letter, he asked to have the matter fully investigated and assured me that I was in error. At the station house he claimed that the volume belonged to him, and that he had obtained it in Boston. After being searched he was held on suspicion.

Next morning, after exchange of telegrams and many telephone messages, I learned that the copy of the Thesaurus which I had been requested to keep in mind was not numbered 15001 and that the charge could not be substantiated. The facts as then appeared were reported to the magistrate. He said:

"This business of stealing books from public libraries must be stopped. You suspect this volume to be the property of some library. I will hold the prisoner for 48 hours and you must investigate."

Such is the story of the arrest. My investigations were minute and extensive, and revealed a condition which must receive consideration.

The defendant was held on suspicion for twice 48 hours, and eventually was arrested on a warrant and transferred to another borough of this city and is now held for trial. At the end of the coming trial he is "wanted" in another state, also on account of the theft of a copy of March's Thesaurus.

In all, I found that 10 copies of that particular work have been stolen from public libraries. I have recovered three.

I am inclined to believe, from what has been brought to my notice, that at least three men operate together. One investigates, one steals, and one sells. The territory covered seems to extend from Boston to Washington, perhaps further. Books are so treated that identification is extremely difficult. Where library marks cannot be effectually removed the pages are cut out and replaced by others. In several cases all catalog cards for stolen volumes were removed from the trays, indicating a familiarity with library method, cross references, and subject cards. Book plates and embossed stamps are removed with great skill.

The actual thief is an expert. One library lost both volumes of the large Rand & McNally atlas; one bookseller lost six copies of the Webster International dictionary in one afternoon; in several of the libraries from which the Thesaurus was stolen all persons were required to pass inspection at a turnstile. I have heard of first editions which have been loaned for reference, and a few days after it was found that dummies were substituted and

the real first editions stolen. False references seem to be used only to a limited extent by professional thieves.

In consequence of my investigations I am convinced that there is an organized body of men who know book values, library methods, and who are skilled in book alteration who prey upon public and semi-public libraries.

Neither the turnstile nor stringent rules against taking packages or baskets into the stacks seem to be of use, nor is any current method of marking books a practical protection. Some effectual method of marking books must be adopted, or an extensive system should be devised to recover stolen books and apprehend the rogues. E. W. GAILLARD.

THE A. L. A. CATALOG RULES.

A MEETING of the A. L. A. advisory committee on cataloging rules was held at Atlantic City, March 18-20. There were five members present: Mr. Hanson, Miss Browne, Mr. Currie, Mr. Hopkins, and Miss Kroeger. Various points were discussed, in particular the rules for corporate entry. Since the last meeting of the committee in March, 1903, the A. L. A. Publishing Board, which has the deciding vote, determined upon three disputed rules in regard to capitals, *i.e.* to capitalize only the first word in names of bodies and institutions, not to capitalize names of noted events and periods, and not to capitalize common nouns in German; also, that the names of departments and bureaus should not be inverted in government entries. The rules for capitals now printed as Library of Congress rules in appendix I. of the Condensed Rules have been adopted, with a few additions, as A. L. A. rules. It should be understood that the rule for government entry headings does not necessarily imply that the arrangement of entries must be under the words which come first. The most important word may still be used in arranging entries, as is now the general custom, such word being underlined to assist in filing the cards. The Publishing Board further decided that the rules when printed shall be headed: "A. L. A. Catalog rules as revised to date by a committee of the A. L. A. and adopted by the Publishing Board."

Much of the misunderstanding of the Rules arises from the fact that the committee have been at work upon a "condensed" code of rules, whereas the majority of catalogers seem to expect a fuller code, minutely illustrated by typical examples, and further supplemented by a digest of decisions on particular cases treated as specific exceptions. Such illustration does not lie within the province of the committee. The supplementary rules issued by the Library of Congress assist catalogers in understanding the printed cards. These may be obtained in the same manner

as the printed cards. They are also issued as leaflets in which form they may be had for the asking. In course of time they will form the material for a handbook which shall explain more fully the system of cataloging in force at the Library of Congress.

Since the publication of the "advance edition" in August, 1902 the committee has held two important meetings, and the improvements made have been many. The tendency of the committee's work, resulting from the criticism of the Rules, has been towards the omission of exceptions. A definite rule with few exceptions has been found to be on the whole more satisfactory in the working than a rule with some exceptions, notwithstanding the fact that as in grammar so in cataloging the exceptions must sometimes outnumber the rules. The catalog is for the public and not for the cataloger. For this reason exceptions to the rules must be made. As the new edition of the A. L. A. Rules will contain a minimum of exceptions, each cataloger must make such as seem best for the usefulness of the catalog, always remembering that reference cards will frequently be found sufficient, but that in disputed cases a duplicate entry, now made practicable by means of the printed cards, will bring out the entry under any heading preferred, care being taken merely to note in an annotated copy of the rules all such special provisions made for the benefit of the unsophisticated users.

In the corporate entry rules—sections 8-36 inclusive of the Advance edition—an entire rearrangement will be made, with a view to grouping rules relating to governments, societies, institutions, and other organizations under these or similar distinctive headings, a special effort having been made to limit exceptions in these sections. The tendency has been towards entry under the first word of societies, reducing the present number of rules for entry under place. Some of the exceptions omitted are those in sections 27, 31, and others. In such rules as those governing benevolent, moral and similar charitable societies, a note has been made stating that librarians may enter such local societies other than those of their own locality under the name of the place.

In disputed points, especially where the requirements of large scholarly libraries and smaller popular libraries are at variance, the rules have been formulated for the Library of Congress printed cards, with the addition of alternatives for the popular public library. Reference will also be made to other codes where a fuller explanation of a rule may be found when such explanation agrees with the decisions of the committee. An example is the rule for pseudonyms which will now be worded to accord with the Library of Congress practice of entry under the real name except in a few specific cases, but an alternative will advise for the popular library entry

under the pseudonym when it is better known than the real name and reference will be made to Cutter's and perhaps to the Eclectic Rules for explanation of this difference.

Rules for translators, series, general collections of laws, affiliated societies, newspapers, committees of citizens, commissions, mass meetings, classes of citizens and ecclesiastical councils have been added. Section 74 has been divided into two parts, Notes and Contents, under both of which headings fuller explanations have been made. Brief rules for punctuation, arrangement, abbreviations, are to be added in view of the fact that reference cannot be made to Cutter's Rules, 4th edition, for these subjects. Mr. Cutter's death has made it impossible to bring the new edition of his Rules into full accord with the decisions of the Committee. Terms are to be defined to make the rules clearer.

During the coming summer a careful study of the rules will be made, each member of the committee being assigned definite sections. In the early fall a final meeting will be held after which the rules will be made ready for the printer. The next edition will be printed as expeditiously as circumstances will permit and it is hoped that it may appear by the end of the year. While the committee realizes that the rules will be far from perfect, it is hoped that they will nevertheless be found to constitute an important step in the preparation of a uniform code for American libraries.

ALICE B. KROEGER,
Secretary of the Committee.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago was held on the evening of April 23, at the Albion Café, Pullman building. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and Die Freiherrliche C. N. Rothschild'sche Oeffentliche Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main, were elected members. Report of the council, reviewing the work of the year, was read by the secretary. Regarding the organization of an American Bibliographical Society, the following recommendation of the Council was presented and adopted:

"Resolved, That the Council of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago is hereby authorized and instructed, after the formal organization of the American Bibliographical Society is completed, to take such action as may be appropriate to wind up the affairs of the Chicago Society and to terminate its existence, after having made suitable provision that the books, records, and other property remaining in its possession shall be transferred to the Chicago Chapter of the American Bibliographical Society when such chapter is organized."

The treasurer's report showed expenses of \$292.21 for the year, and a balance of \$24.22. Mr. Henry E. Legler, of Milwaukee, read a paper entitled "King Strang's press: a bibliographical narrative."

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

26th annual meeting: St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17-22, 1904.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE, OCT. 17-22, 1904.

STATE MEETINGS.

Missouri, Iowa and Kansas have arranged for the meetings of their state associations during conference week. These meetings will be held in the state buildings and arrangements can be made for party luncheons at the Inside Inn either before or after meetings. The secretary would like to hear from the officers of any other state library associations that are planning such meetings, so that exact information may be printed in the official announcement which will be issued in August or September.

NEW ENGLAND ATTENDANCE.

Mr. Faxon, chairman of the Travel Committee, is already at work upon the details of the New England travel arrangements. He reports an encouraging registration even at this early date and wishes to hear from all librarians in New England who expect to be at the St. Louis meeting.

EASTERN PARTY TRAVEL PLANS AND EXPENSE.

Going.
 Leave Boston (Fall River Boat), Thurs. Oct. 13, 6 p.m.
 Leave New York (B. & O. R. R.), Fri., Oct. 14, 8 a.m.
 Leave Phila. (B. & O. R. R.), Fri., Oct. 14, 10.27 a.m.
 (Stop 2-3 hours in Washington.)
 Leave Washington (Special Pullman train), Fri., Oct. 14, about 5 p.m.
 Breakfast at Cincinnati Oct. 15.
 Arrive St. Louis (B. & O. S. W. R. R.), Sat., Oct. 15, 6 p.m.
 Sunday, Oct. 16, day of rest.
 A. L. A. Conference Oct. 17 to 22, one session each day.
Returning.
 Leave St. Louis Sun., Oct. 23, about 9 a.m.
 Arrive Chicago Sun., Oct. 23, about 5 p.m.
 Leave Chicago (Mich. Cen. R. R.), Mon., Oct. 24, 5.20 p.m.
 Arrive Albany (N. Y. Cen. R. R.) Tues., Oct. 25, 4.40 p.m.
 Arrive New York (N. Y. Cen. R. R.), Tues., Oct. 25, 8 p.m.
 Arrive Boston (B. & A. R. R.), Tues., 9.03 p.m.

PROBABLE EXPENSE OF TRIP.

<i>En route going and returning.</i> New York. Boston.		
Railroad fare to St. Louis and return.....	\$30.35	\$34.33
Half stateroom (outside \$1; inside 50 c.).....		50
Double Pullman berth Washington to St. Louis.....	5.00	5.00
Hotel room, Chicago, Oct. 23....	1.50	1.50
Double Pullman berth from Chicago.	5.00	6.00
Meals going and returning, estimated.....	8.00	8.50
Totals.....	\$49.85	\$55.83

At St. Louis. (Inside Inn is Headquarters.)

Eight days at Inside Inn, two in a room, from \$1.50 per day, each person. (Reserve room in advance.) This includes daily admission to the fair grounds. Meals 7-2-3 days, estimate at \$1.75 per day. (Breakfast 50 c., lunch 50 c., dinner 75 c.)

All intending to go to the conference from the east should notify the undersigned as soon as possible, whether they intend to join the above personally conducted party or not.

FREDERICK W. FAXON,
Chairman Travel Committee.

108 Glenway St., New Dorchester, Mass.

MEMBERSHIP AND HANDBOOK.

It is hoped that 1904 will show a larger membership roll than ever before. The names of all persons joining the A. L. A. before Aug. 15 or of all old members paying 1904 dues before that time will appear in the new handbook to be issued in September.

All who expect to be at St. Louis are urged to pay 1904 dues in advance and not wait till the conference week, for on many accounts it is desirable that the membership list in the new Handbook be as representative and complete as possible.

THE INSIDE INN.

The following information in detail regarding suites of rooms, accommodations and prices is in addition to that found in the Inside Inn Red Book which has already been widely distributed to A. L. A. members.

Suite No. 1. Has two rooms accommodating four persons. Hot and cold running water in each room. One of these rooms has bath and lavatory; the other room has shower bath and lavatory. These suites are on the north, south and east sides of the building on every floor and are conveniently located near the front of the hotel. The size of the rooms is from 11 ft. x 17 to 12 x 20 ft.

Rates. European plan, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per day for each person up to four, according to size and location of suite. For each additional person \$3 per day. American plan, add \$1.50 per day to these rates.

Suite No. 2. Has two rooms accommodating four persons. Each room has private shower bath. These suites are on the south, west and north sides of the building on every floor. The size of these rooms is from 10 ft. x 15 ft. to 15 ft. x 16 ft.

Rates. European plan, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day for each person up to four, according to size and location of suite. For each additional person \$2.50 per day. American plan, add \$1.50 per day to these rates.

Suite No. 3. Has four connecting rooms accommodating eight persons. Each of the two inside rooms has shower bath. These suites face courts 25 ft. to 30 ft. in width on every floor. The size of these rooms is from 10 ft. x 15 ft. to 14 ft. x 15 ft.

Rates. European plan, \$3 to \$3.50 per day for each person up to eight, according to size and location of suite. For each additional person \$2 per day. One-half of suite may be had at same rate for four persons. For each additional person \$2 per day. American plan, add \$1.50 per day to these rates.

Mr. Crunden writes: "The smallest rooms are large enough for a double bed, wash stand and dresser; none of the rooms are extremely small and some are very commodious. Rooms and halls are prettily papered and I can speak in terms of decided praise of the bedsteads and mattresses. The house is well supplied with plumbing and every precaution

has been taken against fire. Hose and stand-pipes are to be found everywhere and 150 fire extinguishers, while at each intersection of the main hall with the cross halls a person is stationed day and night.

ADVANCE ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION.

The secretary will print the usual advance attendance register and names of those who expect to be at the St. Louis meeting may be sent to him at any time.

State Library Commissions.

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Merica W. Hoagland, corresponding secretary, State House, Indianapolis.

The commission has just published a "Finding list of travelling libraries, 1904." (22+ 110 p. O.). The list is arranged in two divisions — 1, numerically by libraries, and 2, in an alphabetic author list; the titles are well selected, and excellently adapted to the character of their use — in clubs, small communities and rural places. The list is prefaced by an historical sketch of the commission and a review of its work since its establishment in 1899, interesting charts of the state showing the location of travelling libraries in 1900 and 1904 respectively, and a list of the travelling library associations (clubs, schools, etc.), in affiliation with the commission — 248 in all.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Henry E. Legler, secretary, Madison.

The commission has issued a 68-page pamphlet devoted to illustrations of "Some Wisconsin library buildings," which shows effectively the library development of the state during the past few years. A large proportion of the buildings are the gifts of Mr. Carnegie, ranging in cost from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

State Library Associations

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Jonathan Trumbull, Otis Library, Norwich.

Secretary: Miss Laura F. Philbrook, Middletown.

Treasurer: Miss C. Belle Maltbie, Falls Village.

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held in Norwich at the invitation of the Otis Library, on Thursday, May 26, 1904. The sessions were held in the Bushnell Chapel of the Central Baptist church.

President Trumbull occupied the chair. An address of welcome was given by Gen. Aiken. The secretary's report was omitted till later in the meeting. Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Mr. James was not able to be present and his paper on bibliography was substituted by an account given by Mrs. B. H. Johnson, of the State Board of Education, on "Some of

the smaller libraries of Connecticut." The difficulties in the way of the efficiency of these are often great and the outlook far from bright. Their appropriations are small, one having only \$20 a year and the time of opening sometimes only one evening a week. Discussion followed, opened by Mr. Whitney.

The subject of "Bookbuying under present conditions" was presented by Mrs. Hills of Bridgeport Public Library. She says librarians have been paying 25 % more for books since May 1, 1901. They have been slow to wake up to the situation. Buy as few *net* books and as few *new* books as possible. Few can go to auctions, but there are good opportunities to get the best books when they are a few months old.

In the millennium the cards will come along as a matter of course, and solve the catalog problem. Discussion followed opened by Miss Van Hovenberg of Stamford. Mr. Anderson spoke from the bookseller's point of view. Mr. Whitney, of Branford, spoke of a bill introduced by Senator Platt, and made the motion, which was seconded, that the president and secretary be instructed to convey to Senator O. H. Platt our protest against the passage of the bill introduced by him, to prevent the importation, duty free, by libraries, of foreign editions of books having American copyright. That they be instructed to convey this protest also to Senator Hawley, to the several Connecticut Congressmen, to other state library associations and to library periodicals. The suggestion was made that a standing committee be appointed to keep in communication with other associations. A recess was taken for dinner at the Norwich Hotel. A remark was made afterward to the effect that "our 'outing' was very pleasant and our 'inning' at the hotel very satisfying."

The afternoon session was opened by the reading by Mr. Godard, State Librarian, of the report of the work of the committee on Bibliography of Connecticut. They have adopted the report of the special committee, appointed to arrange details for collecting material, which was read at our last meeting and resolved to send copies to the different libraries with a request for their co-operation. In order to secure uniformity in this work of collecting, they have prepared a standard card to be used for all items.

In filling the cards the following rules are to be followed:

1. Follow title-page as printed.
2. Give author's name as it appears on title-page.
3. Anonymous works to appear under title as on title-page.
4. Note date of copyright. State if a Connecticut copyright. Note edition.
5. Books with pictures should be noted as illustrated.
6. All maps, pictures, charts, etc., which are not paged as part of the text to be noted and number stated.

Each librarian will note specially local publications, town, county, church, etc., as many of these do not get into general circulation. Special items on rare books, pamphlets, or local matters, are put on the back of the card.

These cards are to be arranged at the State Library and may be consulted there till they are edited and the result embodied in a just and accurate bibliography of Connecticut to 1900.

Hon. H. H. Bridgman, of Norfolk, was added to the committee and Mr. A. C. Bates resigned.

The distribution of the work over the state was as follows: state library to have charge of state publications and libraries in Hartford Co.; Otis library, Norwich, of New London Co.; Pequot Library, of Fairfield Co.; Wesleyan University, Middlesex Co.; Norfolk Library, Litchfield Co.; Tolland and Windham counties to be provided for later.

The several libraries in a county are to be under the supervision and report to the library in charge of the county and from these the returns to be forwarded to some other center ready to receive them. Mr. Holman reported the Pequot Library ready to contribute \$25 toward the work.

Miss Campbell, of Passaic, N. J., gave a paper on books in foreign languages: "There are only two things native—the Indian and the buffalo—so it is really advisable to buy foreign books. Foreigners come to us now with the same possibilities as the Pilgrim fathers. Where are they to get ideas of our government? Considering the cold shoulder we give them it is marvellous how easily they assimilate. Librarians are beginning to do something for them. There is great opportunity. Some librarians say there is no demand—a demand can be created. There are foreigners in every town. When they know we have books they will come for them. The parents can be reached through the children. Buffalo and Chicago libraries furnish lists. Tolstoj is one writer recommended. The Jews are good readers and earnest students.

Discussion followed. Mr. Stetson said the German, French, Swedish, Italian and Danish books in New Haven Public Library were well read.

In Goshen, French books and in Rockville, German books were circulated. Mrs. Hills said they would not read standard books but called for trash. Miss Scott suggested that it was kind and hospitable to foreigners at least to show them that their language was not despised.

An invitation was given to visit the New London Library; also Slater Hall and Peck Library, Norwich.

Confidential session of librarians and trustees called, to be held after adjournment. A vote of thanks to Otis Library was then rendered and the meeting adjourned.

LAURA F. PHILBROOK, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights.

Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: William S. Burns, jr., Public Documents Office.

The Memorial day excursion to Great Falls on the canal, held under the auspices of the District Library Association, was deemed a very jolly outing by the ninety-and-nine who took part. About half the party, comprising the early risers, started with the "mule yacht" John R. Mason at the Aqueduct bridge at 8.30, while the more leisurely members boarded the boat two hours later at Cabin John Bridge.

No unpleasant incidents marred the pleasure of the journey, and the easy method of transportation made strolling between locks a popular pastime. Some even walked all the way to the Falls from Cabin John, and a pedometer worn by one of the ladies has now registered the exact distance between these points so as to make future surveys unnecessary.

At the Falls lunch demanded first attention. The provisions aboard might have fed the Japanese army for a week, and comprised most known edibles, from the traditional ham-sandwich up to caviar and maraschino cherries. Four-fifths of the party followed the advice of the executive committee and provided two meals instead of depending on the uncertainties of holiday accommodations at hotels.

After a stay of nearly four hours the signal for return was sounded promptly at 5 o'clock. Gently floating down the canal through the late afternoon and early evening was delightful. The singing, which began somewhat ambitiously with "set pieces" from the Arion quartet books, descended imperceptibly along semi-classical lines, to the strictly orthodox "Clementine" and "Bull Dog on the Bank," which might have been heard in the vicinity of Chain Bridge.

At 10.10 o'clock, when the last effort of the mule team was over, everybody was just tired enough to be glad to be at home again and glad to have shared the pleasures of the trip.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Fanny R. Jackson, University of Illinois Library, University Station, Urbana, Ill.

Treasurer: Miss Jane P. Hubbell.

The ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association was held in the Decatur Public Library, April 19-21, 1904. Hon. Owen Scott, trustee of the Decatur Library, welcomed the members at the Tuesday afternoon session. Miss Katharine L. Sharp, president

of the association, responded to the hearty welcome, and continued in her annual address to outline the plan for library extension work for the coming year, which is to take the form of institutes. These are to be similar to the library institutes held in New York state, but adapted to the special conditions existing in Illinois. The association, being incorporated, is in a position to do the work of a commission, but as it has no source of income for the purpose of institutes, the extent of the work must be determined by the amount of funds voluntarily contributed. Enough money has already been contributed to provide for several institutes.

Later in the afternoon the association was given a street car ride around the city and out to the James Millikin University, where they were received by President Lord and Miss Allin, the librarian, and other members of the faculty, and were conducted through the different buildings.

The evening was given up to a delightful reception tendered to the association by Dr. and Mrs. William Barnes, whose hospitality and beautiful home were thoroughly enjoyed.

C. B. Roden, of Chicago Public Library, presided at the Wednesday morning session, which was devoted to the consideration of state documents. Mr. Roden spoke of documents as the laboratory material for those who were studying economic and social questions, since they aid in determining the existing conditions and afford opportunity for the comparison of governmental methods and exhibit the results of legislative activity. The law governing the publication and distribution of documents in Illinois involves a number of officials — the Commissioners of State Contracts, four gentlemen charged with other, and to them far more important, duties, but who, as a side issue, are to supervise the publication of the state reports; the contract printer, whose business it is to print, and who is also ordered to pack and ship under the nominal direction of the Secretary of State, who in another place is directed to make "judicious distribution;" the county clerk, whose business is with the affairs of his own county, but who is burdened with the final distribution of the documents, a burden of which, at least in Cook county, he acquits himself by means of postal card notifications. The inevitable result is that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. The intervention of a year between the adjournment of a legislature, or the completion of a fiscal period, and the appearance of the reports covering it, is not at all uncommon; and it is the frequent experience of librarians to be told in reply to requests for reports long overdue that such reports are not yet printed, and that the reporting officer has no information as to the time when they will be ready. In matters of printing and binding it is perhaps the part of wisdom to suspend judgment for the present. Neither paper, typog-

raphy nor binding is calculated to withstand even ordinary wear. There are, however, some signs of the dawn of a better day. Some of the most recent documents that have arrived appear in neat linen covers, printed cleanly on reasonably white paper, and present an aspect which, while far from ideal, is at least an encouraging improvement. Illinois is by no means the only culprit, for a comparison of state practices shows, for instance, that lateness in distribution is not at all an uncommon evil, while we know that the character of the average state document, judged by ordinary standards of typographic fitness, is generally disreputable. Brilliant exceptions to this dead level of shoddiness are furnished by the admirable volumes issued and distributed freely and promptly by the states of Massachusetts and New York. In looking about the country we find that the most satisfactory state publications and the best administration of them come from those states which have entrusted these matters wholly to their state libraries—state libraries in fact as well as in name, regularly and independently organized and constituted as such.

T. H. Utterback, of the State Library at Springfield, explained that except in a few cases the distribution of Illinois documents was in the hands of the Secretary of State. In his office he has a mailing list of libraries to which documents are to be sent. The best way for a library to get the state publications is to have its name on this list, although this means that the library must pay for transportation, as the law makes no provision for it. Illinois documents are gotten out as well as the average, and changes are being made to improve them.

Possible improvements in type and binding were suggested, and A. B. Hostetter, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institutes, thought this an appropriate time for the library association to try to influence the method of publication, because other organizations were trying to do the same thing, and each would help the others. Miss Ahern expressed her opinion that the only remedy was a revision of the law and the establishment of a regularly-organized library department which should keep in touch with the libraries throughout the state.

In regard to the historical side of the state document question, discussion brought out the fact that Illinois was rich in manuscript material, a great deal of which is in the possession of families and therefore not accessible to the public; that for the sake of historical research it should be made accessible by being put in possession of either the state historical library, that as much material as possible might be in one place, or in the local public libraries, which should send to the historical library lists of its material, so that at least it could be known where the material was to be found.

At the Wednesday afternoon session on reference work, Miss Helen Price, of Blue Island Public Library, spoke of the different books which she considered most necessary. There was unanimous agreement on the subject of the value of files of bound periodicals, some of which should be obtained complete even at considerable cost, and others of which need not be complete for the earlier volumes if funds are scarce, since almost everything really important has been either written or rewritten during the last 50 years.

Miss Stella V. Seybold, of the Jacksonville Public Library, read a paper on "Self-help *vs.* dependence," and recommended talks to schools and clubs as the most effective way of producing independence, to be supplemented by the "whenever possible" method at the library.

Bruce Smith, of the Decatur High School, spoke of the "Schools and reference work." Secondary education is not concerned with research work, as the text-book covers each subject. Reference work is merely supplementary, and the pupil should be put in possession of the material with the least expenditure of energy on his part. There should be duplicates of books used by large classes. The library professes to be an educator, and should co-operate with the high school in making out courses of reading, the lists to be supervised by the literature teachers. High school students read tremendously, and they should get hold of books which are a part of the literature of the world, that make for culture and greater and wider sympathies and truer values of life. If this makes a circumscribed circle in which the students are to read, the libraries should duplicate the books, so that large classes may have them. Teachers change often, but teachers of literature are coming more and more to be teachers of literature. If it takes money to supply the classes, it is the people's money, and it is also the people's children, and the library should be as truly for them as the schools.

In regard to the scope of reference work, Miss Parham, of Bloomington, spoke of work with the clubs, the high school, the grades, newspaper men, work for out of town people by mail, and work for people of the town by telephone.

Some of the "Don'ts in reference work" from the paper of Miss Minnie E. Dill, of Decatur Public Library, are: Don't try to get along without all the necessary tools in the way of indexes, bibliographies and catalogs. Don't fail to keep a record of all the questions looked up that were difficult to find or which are likely to be asked again. Don't put off filing your notes where they will be accessible to others. Don't post long reading lists and expect them to be read. Don't fail to examine all new books. Don't get in the habit of using one book or set of books to the exclusion of other, and in some cases,

better ones. Don't forget to report to the librarian books which are needed or suggested. Don't pretend that you know what is wanted before you understand the question. Don't be stingy nor too lavish with material. Don't lose yourself so completely in the problem that you are oblivious to the interests of others. Don't do all the work yourself, even to putting your finger on the place where the article begins and reading therefrom. Don't lose your temper at the 11th-hour woman who, arriving when everything is out on her subject, says the library isn't worth much. Finally, don't let yourself become self-satisfied and machine-like.

A question box, over which Miss Mary Eileen Ahern presided, closed the afternoon session.

At the Wednesday evening session E. G. Routzahn, field secretary of the American League for Civic Improvement, told what had been done in different cities in the way of civic improvement, illustrating his talk with stereopticon views. He also showed a number of exterior and interior views of libraries, large and small. Later in the evening the staff of the Decatur Library gave a very pleasant reception for the members of the association.

On Thursday morning there was a meeting of trustees, who took occasion to formally endorse the association's plans for library extension.

The president, Miss Sharp, presided over the regular session, which was devoted to the subject of library extension. Mrs. E. M. Bacon, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke of the federation's travelling libraries and its willingness to co-operate with the library association in carrying out extension work. A. B. Hostetter, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institutes, explained their travelling libraries, which are intended primarily to furnish agricultural and domestic science material, but which include all classes of books to foster the reading habit, to train the aspirations of the young to higher things, to educate the people in the knowledge of books and the pride of ownership, to show them what and how to buy.

Miss Sharp prefaced her remarks on the legislative outlook of the association with a brief history of its growth since its origin in 1896. The Federation of Women's Clubs and the Illinois Teachers' Association, as well as the library association, had worked for a commission, but their efforts had not been successful. The association was incorporated two years ago, so now it is in the position to do the work of a commission if it had money. Circulars have been sent out with the help of the chairman of the literature committee of the federation and money has been received for institutes to be held in May. When the association has some results to show, the legislature may be willing to make an appropriation for the work.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, then told of the work of library extension in a neighboring state. As our public school system evolved it was necessary to give direction and encouragement to it. This was done through the Department of Public Instruction in each state. In a similar, though in a much smaller way, the library commission in each state is to give direction and encouragement to the library interests. A majority of states have laws providing for the establishment and support of free public libraries, but in many communities the people have to be encouraged to take advantage of the provisions of the law. In Iowa the activities of the commission have varied as the demands of the work required. The secretary has through correspondence and personal visits become acquainted with library conditions in the state, and every effort has been made to influence all cities in the state of over 2000 inhabitants to take advantage of the law providing for a municipal tax. The demands upon the secretary include many phases of work, among which are the following: Aiding in the preliminary plans for the submission of a library tax to the popular vote; assisting boards of trustees and librarians in organizing libraries for a business-like administration; advice regarding library records; aiding in securing a competent organizer for properly organizing a library according to modern methods; conferring with library trustees regarding plans for new library buildings, with special reference to interior arrangements that provide supervision and economical administration; addressing teachers' meetings, women's clubs, public and other meetings, on library subjects; selection of books; supervision of travelling libraries; direction of the Summer Library Training School; keeping accurate records of the work of the commission and correspondence on many subjects related to the above-mentioned activities. As new needs arise, new forms of service will be developed as far as means permit. Library extension in the sense of establishing local libraries in towns where no such institution exists and aiding in the development and enlargement of the library after it is once established is the particular line of work that needs to be emphasized. Encouragement and help from the state as shown by a library commission representative, carries force in a community and the local movement at once takes on dignity. A central bureau for library information and suggestion is a source of strength to those in the state who are trying to develop interest in their communities, and an active field worker who shall visit these communities and push the work of library extension is an important factor.

The result of the election was announced as follows: president, Carl B. Roden; vice-president, Miss Mary Eileen Ahern; secretary, Miss Fanny R. Jackson; treasurer, Miss

Jane P. Hubbell; councillors, A. B. Hostetter and Mrs. Alice G. Evans.

Invitations for next year's meeting were received from Rockford and Springfield.

At the council meeting held immediately after the adjournment of the association, J. E. Miller was elected a member of that body to succeed Miss Ahern. Miss Sharp, J. S. Currey and C. B. Roden were elected directors.

The executive board also met on April 21 and appointed a committee consisting of Miss Florence Beck, Miss Evva L. Moore and Miss Stella V. Seybold to plan for the library institutes to be held in May.

FANNY R. JACKSON, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Secretary: Miss Emma Graham, Public Library, Sidney.

Treasurer: Miss Grace Prince, Wittenberg College Library, Springfield.

The tenth annual meeting of the O. L. A. was held at Findlay, May 24 to 26. The attendance while not as large as usual was representative and enthusiastic.

Tuesday evening, May 24, the Association was tendered a reception by the citizens of Findlay at the Adams Club Rooms. The welcome was most cordial and the evening altogether delightful.

The conference opened Wednesday morning at 9.30. Mayor Metcalf welcomed the Association to Findlay in a happy address and also spoke a few words on behalf of Professor C. J. Fox who was unable to be present. W. T. Porter of Cincinnati responded, expressing the appreciation of the Association for the welcome extended. Then followed the annual address of the President, Miss Linda A. Eastman. The theme of the President's address was "The activities of a state library association." The growth of the Association during the ten years of its existence was briefly outlined and practical suggestions and recommendations for enlarging the usefulness of the organization were made. The Association having grown to ten times the number of charter members a change in the method of procedure seems advisable. The interests of the organization and development of the work would be increased by a more permanent and deliberative overseeing body than the executive board composed of officers changing every year. Increased effort on the part of the individual members looking to the appointment of a library organizer would undoubtedly augment the work of the legislative committee along that line. The need of by-laws defining the scope and duties of the various committees was shown. The President recommended that "the standing committees be working bodies not merely reporting the condition of the work throughout the state but

concentrating the year's efforts on improving those conditions." Conditions affecting the choice of a place of meeting seem to have changed and Miss Eastman recommended a recognition of such change, and that hereafter at least each alternate meeting should be at some one of the resorts of the state with shorter programs, and "the opportunity to breathe more deeply and think more clearly." Reports of officers and committees followed, closing the morning session.

The afternoon session was opened with a piano solo by Mrs. Eugene Palmer which was greatly enjoyed by the members. Professor J. W. Zellars spoke in an interesting manner on "Practical points in co-operation between the school and the library." Women's clubs and libraries were treated from the standpoint of the library in a practical paper by Miss Georgetta Haven, and from the standpoint of the club by Mrs. W. H. Kinder. Miss Ethel Hoskins read an interesting paper on "The school, the home and the library." After the report of the committee on the relation of libraries to schools the meeting adjourned.

The Orpheus Glee Club opened the evening session with several songs which were enthusiastically received, after which Melvil Dewey held the close attention of the audience by an address on "The future of the modern library in the social system."

The Thursday morning session was in charge of the small library section. Miss Mary McCracken read a suggestive paper on the "Selection and use of periodicals for the small library." "Clubs for boys and girls held under literary auspices" was the title of the paper read by Miss Daisy Smith, followed by a paper on "Bulletin work," by Miss Cornelia G. Smith. The morning session was closed by a discussion of the work of the special committee on cataloging. This committee was appointed by the Association to confer with the Library of Congress looking toward the printing of catalog cards which shall be more suited to the needs of the small library, the cards to contain less bibliographical detail and to have more subject headings indicated, especially for analytical work. The work of the committee would seem to indicate a decided demand for such cards throughout the country.

After music by the Fanny Bloomfield Club the afternoon session was opened by the report of the committee on library training. This report shows that "the tendency among the libraries of the state is toward the employment of better equipped workers than formerly; not only are more Ohioans applicants for admission to the library schools, but the number of library school graduates appointed to permanent positions or as organizers has increased." Referring to the Western Reserve Library School the report says: "We are especially to be congratulated upon the fact that our own state is shortly to have an endowed

library school built upon the broad foundations of the college and public library in active co-operation." Special library courses and apprentice training classes have been in operation during the year in the Cleveland and Cincinnati Public Libraries, at Oberlin College and at Youngstown. The committee urges again the necessity for a trained library organizer and recommends that the well organized and best equipped libraries of the state give to the librarians and trustees of their vicinity an opportunity to visit and study their systems and methods to the best advantage. The committee also recommends that the Association designate such libraries as may be convenient (geographically) for the smaller libraries of the various sections of the state to visit and to request the privilege of holding Library day when the librarians and trustees of the vicinity may have an opportunity for visiting and inspecting the work of such libraries. Following this W. H. Brett gave an interesting outline of the work to be done by the Western Reserve Library School.

N. D. C. Hodges read a scholarly paper on the "Selection of books," particularly such scientific books as should be excluded from the purchase list of the small library. This was followed by the report of the special committee on cataloging. The committee on resolutions recommended a hearty vote of thanks to the mayor and citizens of Findlay, to the women's clubs, to the musicians and especially to T. A. Dean, the chairman of the local committee, to whose untiring efforts the success of the meeting was largely due. This was passed by a unanimous vote.

The committee on nominations reported as follows: for President, Mr. N. D. C. Hodges of Cincinnati; 1st vice-president, Mr. T. A. Dean of Findlay; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Jefferson Sohl of Columbus; 3d vice-president, Miss Ellen S. Wilson of Steubenville; secretary, Miss Emma Graham of Sidney; treasurer, Miss Grace Prince of Springfield. The nominations were approved and the secretary instructed to cast the vote of the Association for them.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 8 p.m. to listen to the address of President W. O. Thompson on "The place of the library in the educational system." The subject was admirably treated, a great many practical points were presented and the audience was deeply interested.

Library Clubs.

CENTRAL NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: E. W. Mundy, Public Library, Syracuse.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke, Seymour Library, Auburn.

The first meeting of the Central New York Library Club was held at the Seymour Li-

brary, Auburn, N. Y., on May 11, 1904. The fine weather brought out a large gathering of librarians from Syracuse, Fulton, Moravia, and other neighboring towns, as well as many interested in library work in Auburn.

Much pleasure was expressed by the visitors in the opportunity to inspect the beautiful Case Memorial Building, recently presented to the Seymour Library Association by Willard E. Case of Auburn.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke, the vice-president. Miss Clarke made a brief speech of welcome, and outlined the work and prospects of the club for the coming year. The remainder of the morning session was devoted to a discussion of Reference Work, presented in a clear, practical way by Miss Ada Wright, reference librarian of the Syracuse Library, and was followed by an animated discussion of the most useful reference books, in which Mr. Eastman of Albany, Mr. Mundy of Syracuse, Mr. Stevenson of the Auburn Theological Seminary and others took part.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Mundy, the secretary, presiding, a simple constitution and by-laws were presented and accepted. The first number on the afternoon program was a short paper on children's work by Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke, who dwelt especially on what could be done for children in a small library of limited means; it was illustrated in a practical way by the working of the Seymour Library children's room, and a display of mounted pictures and picture bulletins.

Following this was an interesting paper by Mr. Yust of Albany, read in his absence by Mr. Eastman, on the "Value of fiction." This gave rise to the most animated discussion of the day, in which Dr. Beecher and Dr. Hoyt, trustees of the Seymour Library, took part, as well as many of the librarians present. Wm. Y. Foote, of Syracuse, followed with an eloquent defence of the value and influence of fiction, as stimulating the imagination and increasing the sum total of happiness in the world. Then, taking up his own subject of the "100 best books of 1903," he gave, from his knowledge and experience as a dealer in books, many good points on current literature and short lists, as of "Nature books," "Good stories to read aloud," etc.

The session closed with the election of officers for the coming year as follows: president, Rev. E. W. Mundy of Syracuse; vice-president, Wm. Y. Foote of Syracuse; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth P. Clarke of Auburn.

At the evening meeting, held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Dr. Brainard, president of the Seymour Library, presided, and introduced Mr. W. R. Eastman, speaker of the evening. Mr. Eastman's subject, "The value of a public library to the community," brought from him a most able address, full of inter-

est to all present. In outlining the rise and progress of the public library movement in New York state, he alluded to the fact that the library of the Auburn Theological Seminary is one of the oldest in the state. In speaking of the great influence of a library in a city, he emphasized its work as an educational influence for children, and especially in continuing the work of the public school.

He also brought out its mission as a free university for the people. The evening meeting was open to the public, and many, especially of the teachers of Auburn, availed themselves of the opportunity.

Over 40 persons signed the membership register of the Club, and 10 libraries were represented at the meetings.

ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*.

Secretary: Charles Brown, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, *Public Library*.

The last regular meeting for the season 1903 was held on the evening of May 12 in the room for the blind, Chicago Public Library. Reports were read from all committees and from the officers. On motion of Mr. Josephson, duly seconded, it was voted that the publication committee continue in active service until action be taken on all committees by the new executive committee.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss M. E. Ahern; 1st vice-president, Miss Caroline McIlvaine; 2d vice-president, Miss Mary B. Lindsay; secretary, Mr. Charles Brown; treasurer, Mr. C. A. Larson.

After the business meeting Miss Goddard, of the Youngstown (O.) Public Library, gave an informal talk on the training for children's librarians given at Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

RENEE B. STERN, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Theresa Hitchler, *Brooklyn Public Library*.

Secretary: Miss Josephine Rathbone, *Brooklyn Public Library*.

Treasurer: Miss Sara Jacobsen, *Brooklyn Public Library*.

A regular meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held on Thursday afternoon, May 19, at the Farm House in Prospect Park, preceded by an informal luncheon.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were approved as published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and the report of the auditing committee read and accepted. Two new members were elected.

The amendment to the constitution proposed at the last meeting and referred to the Executive Committee was recommended by them to a vote of the club. The motion was

carried that Article VII, Section I, read as follows: There shall be annual dues of 50 cents, payable in advance. New members shall pay at the time of entrance to the club 50 cents for the remainder of the fiscal year.

A motion was carried that the Institute Committee in future consist of the Executive Committee of the club, and two or three additional members appointed by the president; that at least two or three of the Institute Committee shall have served on the previous institute committee.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, director of the Brooklyn Institute, spoke upon "Nature literature." After alluding to the growth of library interest in the city in 25 years, from seven persons in three libraries to the existence of the present club, Prof. Hooper dwelt upon the breadth of each of the subjects, nature and literature, and upon their relation to one another. Literature is one of the arts, and the mission of art is to illumine nature, by giving it purpose, touching common things with the Divine. He deplored the ignorance of the city-bred young woman, even though a high school or college graduate, of the elements of natural science—the names of constellations, of flowers, trees, birds, or rock crystals. The city young man, being less conversant with literature, knows even less of these things. The remedy suggested for this ignorance and indifference is more educational parks like Prospect Park, more botanical gardens, numerous small public museums, nature-study in the schools, of which we have a beginning, and nature books in the libraries, which, if somewhat unsatisfactory, are better than none. Prof. Hooper read passages from Homer, Virgil, Beowulf, and some of our American poets, to show the grandeur of the wedding of nature and literature in every age.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle was the other speaker of the afternoon, and delighted her hearers with a description of the Garden Literature of the 17th century, when there was a great awakening in England of interest in plants and flowers. Long tramps were taken, and books published with descriptions and places below for specimens. These books were often given to sailors to complete in foreign countries. In the time of Henry VIII. and of Charles II. many fine formal gardens were laid out, following French fashions, as most of the garden books were translations from the French. Horace Walpole's "Essay on modern gardening" turned the tide of influence, being translated and widely circulated, so that the English return to an imitation of nature was copied on the continent.

Among the Herbals frequently reprinted are Gerard's and Parkinson's, of the latter of which Mrs. Earle had a copy. For many years no garden books were published, even when voyagers to China and Japan were bringing many new flowers to England and America at the beginning of the 19th century.

Robert Fortune and Sir Robert Banks introduced the tiger lily, the azalea, wistaria, and several varieties of rose, all of which flourished on southern soil better than in the Orient. Such are the Banksian roses, the Marechal Niel, tea roses, and some three hundred varieties cultivated by Noisette and descendants near Charleston. In the same neighborhood exist the finest formal gardens in the country, one being 200 years old, though perhaps the best specimen of the formal garden of Revolutionary times is that at Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Earle marvels at the flood of nature and garden books which the past 10 years have brought forth, considering the long dearth of these. She calls Ruskin's work, Celia Thaxter's "Island garden," and Forbes Watson's "Flowers and gardens" three perfect books. The increased interest in gardens is well illustrated by the fact that three years ago there were but six or eight sundials in this country, whereas there are now fully 500.

IRENE A. HACKETT, *Secretary pro tem.*

INSTITUTE COMMITTEE.

A library institute was held under the auspices of a committee of the Long Island Library Club at Rockville Centre on Saturday, May 14, with a representation from the neighboring small libraries and clubs besides the committee and speakers.

The meeting was opened with introductory remarks by the chairman, Miss Rathbone, who introduced Miss Lord, librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library. The general topic for the afternoon session was "How to make the most of a small appropriation," and Miss Lord spoke on "Economies in book-buying." She recommended saving from other expenditures as much as possible in order to spend the largest part of the appropriation on books. The books to be obtained free were first considered, including government publications, chosen from the list made by Mr. Peck of Gloversville, the four-page monthly list from Washington, and the regular publications of the Department of Agriculture. The selection should be careful as every addition means time and care, and the publications should be bulletined and made known in order to be useful when obtained. The publications of library commissions were also recommended.

For bookbuying, the local dealer was thought as economical as the larger houses because of the net price system, in the case of new books, but buying at second-hand was strongly urged. The librarian should decide upon the books she wants and can afford for her library, then give the list to a good second-hand dealer and leave it with him to send the books as he gets them. This will increase the purchasing power of the appropriation about one-third if continued from year to year, and followed also in the case of

replacements and additional copies. In the case of standard books, editions must be considered. It is sometimes better to buy a cheap, attractive copy, if the print is good, than to rebind. Personal visits to the shops are indispensable, as orders are often overlooked and books much desired are frequently discovered. The little shop where nothing is known of rare editions and the books are unlisted, is the most profitable. As prices in these shops vary from week to week, it is well to drop in at every opportunity. It is seldom worth while for the small library to order from lists or auction catalogs. In the discussion following Miss Lord's talk, librarians were warned against buying a book solely because it was a bargain.

Miss Frances Rathbone, of the Newark Public Library, spoke on "Work that tells," and first made the distinction between economy and thrift. She suggested three things—to simplify machinery, to create a cordial, helpful atmosphere, and to do aggressive library work. She would make the mechanical work as inconspicuous as possible, eliminating every unnecessary process, and doing each thing in a manner to save having to duplicate the same work next time. For the atmosphere of the library, the staff must remember that the books belong to the community, not to them. People may be interested and the librarian be relieved of some detail work by accepting as much voluntary assistance as practicable. Rules should be very elastic and the privilege of taking a number of books extended wherever expedient. To do aggressive work the librarian should extend her interests beyond the library, should know the town, its conditions, laws, clubs, and schools, and should consider the methods of other libraries. In all work she should balance time, money, and results, keeping the results always in view. The work with schools was particularly emphasized, and the advantage of keeping the library before the eyes of the public, through the local paper, for instance. To have the books illustrating each article or bulletin convenient for inspection was her final point, and attention was called to the reports of such libraries as Evanston, Cedar Rapids, Dayton, Madison, and the Webster of New York City. Considerable discussion followed upon relations with schools and co-operation with clubs. The Long Island chapter of the State Federation of Women's Clubs has written to offer their assistance in library matters.

"Economical bulletins" was taken up by Miss Moore of the Pratt Children's Room. A bulletin was defined as a means of expressing in a forcible way an idea or a subject. The timeliness of the bulletin depends upon the discretion of the librarian; the material may be had from publishers' lists, old magazines, worn out books, and colored picture books purchased with this object in view. Much thought is needed as there should be a

definite plan, and plenty of time should be taken to make this plan. Suggestions were made of subjects for each month in the year. All clippings should be preserved in made envelopes, and for children scrap-books may be made as well as bulletins.

Miss Jacobsen, head of the City Park branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, showed by practical demonstration how to prolong the life of a book. She mentioned opening a new book; piling up books by reversing alternate ones to keep them from slipping; and repairing, in which little paste should be used and that kept thin. She showed how to paste tissue on each side of the print and scrape it off when dry, to overcast loose leaves into a signature before pasting, to put on a new back of binder's cloth, and even pasteboard sides when the sewing was good, using tarleton inside for back and hinges. She suggested making one's own paste, using a flat brush, lettering with David's white ink, and shellacing over the lettering. Outside paper covers were deprecated.

Supper at a near-by house, and informal discussion, filled in the time until the evening meeting at which the president of the local board of trustees, Prof. Francis F. Wilson, acted as chairman, and made a brief and very practical address to his fellow-townsmen on the value to them and their families of a public library in its own building. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick made the address of the evening on the value of the public library, and was followed by Mr. Eastman with pertinent statistics from the experience of other towns, and some inspirational advice. One of the ministers of Rockville Centre closed the meeting with timely suggestions for the library's influence, and the proposition that a public debate bring all opposed and favoring forces together, and let them argue out the acceptance of a Carnegie offer.

IRENE A. HACKETT,
Secretary Institute Committee.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Charles A. Nelson, Columbia Library.

Secretary: (Miss Husted, resigned.)

Treasurer: Henry W. Kent, Grolier Club, 29 East 32d st.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the auditorium of the New York University, on University Heights, on the afternoon of May 12, 1904.

Chancellor MacCracken very cordially welcomed the librarians on their first pilgrimage to this "library shrine" and spoke briefly on the architectural and educational features of the university library.

He was followed by Mr. William Hepner Partridge with a paper on "Architectural competitions for library buildings," and this subject was then discussed by Mr. Bostwick. Mr. Partridge's paper will be printed in a later number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mr. Walter Cook read a paper on the "Architectural problems encountered in building" the New York Carnegie branch library buildings.

After this program, the regular business meeting was held.

The minutes of the last meeting as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL were approved, the treasurer's report was read and accepted and new members were elected. The report of the nominating committee was presented and on motion of Miss Foote the ticket was elected by one ballot cast by the secretary. It was as follows: president, Charles A. Nelson; vice-presidents, Miss Isabel E. Lord, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse; treasurer, Henry W. Kent; secretary, Miss Harriet Husted.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: John Ashhurst, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The fifth and last meeting of the season was held at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Monday evening, May 9, 1904, with the president, Mr. Bliss, in the chair.

Mr. Frank D. Baugher, chairman of the nominating committee, announced the following ballot for officers for the coming season: president, John Ashhurst; vice-presidents, Clarence Sears Kates, Albert R. Durham; secretary, Miss Edith Brinkmann; treasurer, Miss Bertha S. Wetzell. It was moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for the persons named, which was done and they were declared elected.

The following persons were announced as having been elected to membership in the club at the meeting of the executive committee held just before the regular meeting of the club: Miss Anne S. Regester, Miss Mary W. Pierson, Miss Lydia Weston, Miss Genevieve McGlade, Mr. E. J. Boyd, Mr. Henry Malkan. Mr. Bliss then announced that under the auspices of the Keystone State Library Association a library institute would be held at George School, near Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., on Saturday, May 21, 1904.

Mr. Bliss then presented the speaker of the evening, Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, who read an interesting paper on "Old probabilities in the library: his modest vaticinations." It is hoped to print this in full in a later number of the JOURNAL. At its conclusion the thanks of the club were extended to Mr. Bostwick. Mr. Bliss, with a brief speech of thanks to the club for its assistance in rendering the meeting of the closing season so successful, resigned the chair to Mr. Ashhurst, who accepted it with a short speech of acknowledgment.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

DURING the last few months there have been a number of special lectures before the Training School for Children's Librarians at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, by the following lecturers:

Miss Alice G. Goddard, assistant in charge of work with children, Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

Discipline of a children's room. (March 3.)

Miss Mary E. Dousman, head of children's department, Milwaukee Public Library.

The child in his kingdom—the library. (March 24.)

Relation of the children's room to the general library. (March 25.)

Government of children's rooms. (March 26.)

Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of children's department, Brooklyn Public Library.

Planning and equipment of a children's room. (April 13.)

Planning and equipment of a children's librarian. (April 14.)

Miss Elizabeth Culp, principal of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Kindergarten College.

Co-operation. (April 15.)

J. P. Stephens, principal Hiland Schools, Pittsburgh.

Co-operation of the public school and the public library, from the school point of view. (April 29.)

Miss Annie C. Moore, children's librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Books on history, travel and biography for children. (May 4, 5, 6 and 7.)

Gilbert D. Emerson, bookbinder for Free Library of Philadelphia and Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

How to mend books. (May 9.)

Materials and binding. (May 10 and 11.)

Miss Caroline M. Hewins, librarian, Public Library, Hartford, Conn.

Some earlier writers for children. (May 16 and 17.)

J. C. Dana, librarian, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

What the Free Public Library is doing for the children of Newark. (May 24.)

Interior decoration of libraries. (May 25.)

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The yearly out of town visit of the students was begun on April 21 by a visit to Princeton and Trenton. At the Trenton Public Library a thorough inspection of the library was made, Mr. Strohman and his assistants doing everything they could to make the visit agree-

able and instructive. After the tour of the library a luncheon was served in the trustees' room, at the conclusion of which the party went by way of the electric cars to Princeton, where Dr. Richardson, after a short talk on his methods of classification and the library routine in general, conducted them through the several departments and seminar libraries. It was a regret to all that the shortness of time permitted only a hurried glance at the various rich treasures of this library.

On the morning of May 4 the New York visit began when the class left Philadelphia, arriving in New York in time for luncheon. The afternoon was spent at the Columbia University Library. Here the class was divided into sections, each of which was conducted through the library by some member of the staff who explained the methods of the library and answered the numerous questions asked by the students. All were especially interested in the collection of rare books on exhibition.

Early the next morning the party crossed the Brooklyn bridge, the objective point being the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. Here they were taken in charge by Miss Hawley and conducted through the various departments. Much interest was taken in the work of re-classification which is now under way. An opportunity was given the students to inspect two new Carnegie branch libraries now in process of erection—the Pacific branch and the Bedford branch. From the Pacific branch the party was escorted to the administration building, where they were welcomed by Mr. Hill and his staff. An hour or so was devoted to luncheon and social intercourse, after which the students gathered in Miss Hitchler's office, where she gave them an interesting talk on the administrative system of the Brooklyn Public Library.

The Pratt Institute Library was next visited. Naturally keen interest was felt by every member of the Drexel school in meeting students engaged in the same work, and as the guides here were all members of the Pratt school, notes were compared and many pleasant experiences exchanged. The children's room appealed to all of the class. After a thorough inspection of the different departments the class was invited to the lecture room where tea was served and an informal reception held by Miss Plummer, her staff and the students. Many pleasant impressions will remain of the afternoon spent here and the hospitality extended to the class.

Friday morning the Lenox Library was visited. A tour of the library was made under the guidance of Mr. Eames, who kindly showed many of the rare books and choice manuscripts in the collection.

From the Lenox the students proceeded to the Astor Library, where they spent the rest of the morning.

Friday afternoon was spent at the Chatham square branch, one of the new Carnegie buildings. Mr. Bostwick gave an informal talk on the circulating department of the New York Public Library and on the plans for the Carnegie buildings. The party then divided, some going to the Jacob Riis settlement, others, accompanied by Mr. Bostwick, visiting the Harlem branch library.

Saturday morning the class visited the Newark Free Public Library. The loan desk work was of particular interest, both in the children's and in the main department. After a tour of the building the party divided, some returning to Philadelphia, while others spent Sunday in or near New York.

The kindness and courtesy everywhere shown was much appreciated by the students, and will long be pleasantly remembered.

DAISY B. SABIN.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The first day of the visit to New England libraries was reported in an earlier number of the JOURNAL. During the rest of the visit the experiences of previous years were repeated so far as outward incidents are concerned, but 50 new students gained the widened horizon which is the invariable result of such library pilgrimages. The new building of the Clark University Library was a welcome addition to the itinerary. It was also our good fortune to attend a regular meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at Pawtucket and to inspect the new Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library. Several social features added to our pleasure and facilitated acquaintance. In Worcester we shared the hospitality of Mr. Green at a bounteous collation which he would not allow us to call a dinner. With Mr. and Mrs. Wire we drank the glass that cools and cheers but does not inebriate. In Cambridge we enjoyed a very pleasant luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. Lane at Harvard Union. In Boston we were the guests of the College Club at a reception.

A party of students with their friends spent an hour or two in the unique and wonderful Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at Fenway Court.

LECTURES.

The following lectures have been given by visiting librarians:

April 22, Miss M. W. Plummer, Poetry for children. (Two lectures.)

April 29, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Books and libraries in the 13th century. (Two lectures.)

May 6 and 7, F. P. Hill, Library administration. (Two lectures.)

May 20 and 21, Miss C. M. Hewins, Children's books which librarians cannot afford not to know. (Three lectures.)

May 27 and 28, Miss Alice B. Kroeger, 1. Reference work, 2. Place of the library in Technical education.

Both Miss Plummer and Miss Hewins il-

lustrated their lectures by reading aloud, thus elucidating the subject and charming the audience.

SUMMER SESSION.

The summer session opened May 19, though most of the class were in attendance at the meetings of the Library Institute held May 18. The following students have matriculated:

Davison, Caroline Virginia, Catonsville, Md., assistant catalogue department Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Eldred, Helena, Battle Creek, Mich., Vassar College, 1901-3, assistant librarian Battle Creek Public Library.

Flattery, Amanda M., Detroit, Mich., B.A. University of Wooster, 1897.

Johnston, Ursula K., Binghamton, N. Y., temporary assistant Binghamton City School Library, 1902-4.

Lidgerwood, Ethel, Brooklyn, N. Y., assistant circulating department Montague Branch Brooklyn Public Library.

McKnight, Grace, Cohoes, N. Y., assistant Cohoes Public School Library.

Meyer, Emma, Delphi, Ind., librarian Delphi Public Library.

Minor, Mrs. Kate Pleasants, Richmond, Va., assistant Virginia State Library.

Otis, Mabel L. M., Brooklyn, N. Y., cataloger Williamsburg Branch Brooklyn Public Library.

Peckham, Mary Cogswell, Jamestown, N. Y., assistant Jamestown High School Library.

Prentiss, Mabel Emerton, Pomona, Cal., librarian Pomona Public Library.

Price, Carrie Rush, Jamestown, N. Y., assistant Jamestown High School Library.

Reed, Elsie M., Brooklyn, N. Y., general assistant Bedford Branch Brooklyn Public Library.

Van Zandt, Ethel Jean, Albany, N. Y., assistant Pruyn Library.

Vaughan, Lelia M., Albany, N. Y.

The session is to be devoted to reference work and bibliography, with the addition of a few general lectures. D. V. R. Johnston and Miss M. E. Hazeltine have charge of the reference work and W. S. Biscoe of the bibliography.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The *Library Association Record* for May opens with suggestions by Ernest A. Savage toward "Co-operative bookbuying," which are noted elsewhere; and contains also a paper on "Reference shelf-placing, ideal and practical," by Henry V. Hopwood; a short account of "Hospital libraries in the field," supplied by the Pushkin Society of Russia, and the usual departments.

The *Library World* for May opens with a paper on "Some elements of success in public library work," by Edward Green, who emphasizes the three necessities—a suitable building, trained labor, and an interested board of trustees. Archibald Clarke contributes a short instalment of his "Essays on indexing," and there are the usual departments.

LOCAL.

Atlanta, Ga. *Carnegie L.* (5th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) The main facts

of the report were summarized in these columns (L. J., Jan., p. 34) at the time of its presentation to the city council. Miss Wallace makes a strong plea for increased support, and the report itself is evidence of the large amount of work done on insufficient means and the great opportunities for development that a larger income would make available. With a stack of 25,000 volumes and with nearly 14,000 borrowers, the circulation of 111,558 v. for the year shows how heavy has been the wear and tear. There has been a material gain in reference use and 3521 children under 14 are registered in the children's department. The apprentice class of four members has had good results in improving the efficiency of the library force, and monthly staff meetings are held for suggestions and discussion regarding routine work.

Austin, Minn. Carnegie L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on April 18. The library contains about 3500 v.

Boston P. L. Edwin A. Abbey's famous decorations of the library building are described by Sylvester Baxter in his book, "The legend of the Holy Grail," issued by Curtis & Cameron, of Boston. (1904. 118 p. S. \$1.50.) Tennyson's version of the legend is given, followed by considerations of "the theme in its relation to the place," "the legend in literature," "the artist and his interpretation" and "the frieze."

A loan collection of photographs from the museum of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences, illustrating vertical curves and other architectural refinements in the Gothic cathedrals of northern France and in early Byzantine churches at Constantinople, was placed on exhibition in April in the Barton-Ticknor room of the library, where it remained on view until May 15. It was primarily intended to illustrate a lecture delivered at the library by Professor W. H. Goodyear, of the Brooklyn Institute, who has gathered much interesting material in various parts of Europe in regard to the intentional variations from true vertical and horizontal lines in architectural monuments.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (47th rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1904.) Added 3503; total 63,930. Issued, home use 137,144 (fict. 60%), of which 8676 were issued from the children's room and 17,594 from the school reference room. New cards issued 1327; total registration 5442, of which 879 is for the children's room. Receipts \$18,939.34; expenses \$18,939.34 (salaries \$8956.46, books \$3315.38, periodicals \$608.96, bindings \$1009.38, classification \$1340).

A committee of nine citizens was appointed at the town meeting to consider and report upon the matter of a location and plans for a new library building.

The Newark charging system was installed

during the year, involving the re-registration of all borrowers. A deposit and delivery station was established for the district of Coolidge's Corners. "There is a regular delivery to and from the public library twice a week, but the issue of books directly from the deposit collection bids fair to be much larger than the issue by delivery from the central library, so great is the preference of the public for choosing the book itself, rather than the title of one from a catalog."

The work of reclassification is in progress, and it is expected that it will be completed in about two years. As a result of this there has been a considerable weeding out of obsolete or "dead" books, each of which if reclassified and recataloged would cost the library from 20 to 50 cents. Owing to the increased cost of books under the net price system, importation of English editions, free of duty, has been effected, "whenever a saving of money could be made, thereby attaining two ends — economy of the book fund and the practical expression of our disapproval of a most unjust schedule of prices and discounts on American books."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. At a meeting of the directors, held on May 17, the feasibility of establishing a department for the blind was favorably discussed and it was recommended that the matter of suitable quarters for such a branch be considered. A recommendation was approved to purchase for the three Carnegie branches now nearing completion the collection of books listed in the "A. L. A. catalog."

The library has opened a station to be known as the Winthrop station. It has its own collection of books, and differs from a branch in but one respect — that it is open only three days in the week, from 2 to 9 p.m. Three senior and three junior assistants have been added to the staff during April. Miss Hunt, superintendent of children's work, talked to the Parents' Association of one of the schools on April 26, on "Children's reading."

The library has issued in pamphlet form the exercises and addresses at the "Cornerstone laying of the first Carnegie branch (Williamsburgh) of the Brooklyn Public Library," held Nov. 28, 1903 (16 p. D.). The "Scheme of library service," devised for the administration of the library, is also published in pamphlet form (16 p. D.).

Brown University, John Carter Brown L., Providence, R. I. The John Carter Brown Library building was dedicated on the afternoon of May 17 with simple but impressive ceremonies. The exercises opened with a procession of the guests and faculty of the university to Sayles Hall, where Professor F. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, delivered an address on "The historical library in the university." A brief address, out-

lining the history of the library, was delivered by William Vail Kellen, a member of the corporation, and secretary of the committee of management of the library. The procession then reformed and marched to the new library building, where the dedicatory invocation was offered by Bishop William N. McVickar. Col. Robert H. I. Goddard, of Providence, on behalf of the trustees under the Brown will, presented the building to the university, and the keys were formally handed over by John Nicholas Brown, the four-yearson of the deceased donor. The address of acceptance was briefly made by President Faunce of the university, and at the conclusion of the exercises the building was thrown open for inspection.

The library building is a graceful example of Grecian architecture, of Indiana limestone, with basement of granite. It is in the form of a Greek cross, 80 by 80 feet in dimensions, the four corners being wings of lesser height. The main entrance, facing the middle campus, is approached by a broad flight of steps and is flanked by Ionic columns. Over the columns is the inscription, "The John Carter Brown Library," and the word "Americana" is chiselled on a slab just above the entrance. All the woodwork and furnishings are rich and harmonious. The bookshelves are of bronze, with glass doors, dust and fire proof, and there are heavily carved tables and show cases. In addition to the main hall there are five other rooms, one at each corner and one in the rear of the large room. Three of the corner rooms will be used for special collections, and one for the office of the librarian, George Parker Winship. The fifth room will be used as a committee room. In the basement a complete bindery has been established in charge of a skilled mechanic.

The library and the building were presented to the university by the will of the late John Nicholas Brown, A.M., class of '85, son of John Carter Brown. By the provisions of the will \$150,000 was donated for the erection of the library building, and \$500,000 as a permanent endowment fund. The collection itself has been valued at \$1,000,000, but its worth can hardly be estimated, as much that it contains could never be replaced.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. (7th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 2683; total 10,634. Issued, home and school use 55,087. Receipts \$18,392.30; expenses \$18,086.27.

"The circulation of the library has increased steadily. Recently a few changes have been made in the rules relating to registration and the lending of non-fiction. For readers of 14 and over we no longer require a guarantor, deeming a reference sufficient security. Thus a reader may take out a book upon his first visit to the library. The time for the expiration of a card has been extended from two to four years. No limit is now placed upon

the number of non-fiction books that a reader may take out on his card at one time. Classed books may be renewed every two weeks indefinitely unless needed by others. No charge is made for reserving non-fiction, but two cents is still charged for fiction."

Much has been done to train the staff in effective methods of reference and general work; and the work of the children's room, reported on in detail, shows enthusiasm and ingenuity.

Chester (Pa.) F. L. (Rpt.) Added 293; total 4248. Issued, home use 17,520; lib. use 4180. Membership 417. No. visitors, 24,000.

"The present great need of the library is books." A reference department was fitted up during the year, and a collection of 116 volumes was placed on loan in the library by the Chester Teachers' Institute, to be circulated among teachers.

Chicago Historical Soc. A collection of original manuscripts and photographs owned by the society, bearing upon the history of the Mississippi Valley, the Louisiana Purchase, and the territories of Louisiana, Missouri and Illinois, is to be sent to the St. Louis Exposition, for exhibition in the History Section of the Anthropological Division. Probably the most important article in the collection is a letter written by Robert de La Salle, and dated at "Chicago, Sept. 7, 1683." The other documents selected by a committee of the society with the assistance of the librarian, include: portrait of Pere Marquette; Thevenot's *Recueil de Voyages*, Paris, 1681, in which Marquette's Journal appeared in print for the first time; document signed by Joliet; portrait of La Salle; document signed by Tonty; portrait of George Rogers Clark; document signed by Clark; letter from William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, to Ninian Edwards; William Clark's appointment as United States Indian agent for Louisiana territory, signed by Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War; portrait of General Henry Dearborn.

Of the rare documents, photographs actual size of the original will be sent. The entire collection has been handsomely mounted and will require 40 square feet of space for exhibition.

Concord (N. H.) P. L. Added 1100; total not stated. Issued, home use 8,459. New borrowers 734.

The year's work is described with vivacity and interest though without some statistical desirable details. There is an evident improvement in the character of the use made of the library. "The mere number of books being charged one Saturday did not seem as vital as that in one group before the desk stood waiting four nurses from the state hospital for works on physiology, three machinists for late mechanical works, two Swedes for books in their native tongue, a

young lady for a description of England's crown jewels, an old gentleman for a history of Colombia, a craftsman for information as to women's guilds in America, and a clergyman for the best magazine articles on the negro question."

Among the new incidents of the year were the maintenance of a summer branch for two months in West Concord, open three afternoons and evenings of the week, continued during the winter as a reading room, with a weekly delivery of books; subscription to the Tabard Inn Library for new popular books; and the placing of about 100 volumes for examination on a table near the delivery desk. Miss Blanchard says: "During the last few months, in spare moments at the library and at home, I have carefully looked through our file of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* from 1890, and 98 reports received within a couple of years from libraries ranging in size from that of Dunbarton to that of Congress. These were skimmed separately at the time of their receipt, but this collective survey brings out better the leading tendencies in the library world. It is my belief that a small librarian ought to be able to pass an examination in what is doing in the great library field, and there is much self-training possible to the country librarian through this keeping pace, by means of reading, with modern library methods. Though the first effect of cumulative reading on the subject is a feeling of discouraged humility, soon the gleaned knowledge becomes an incentive, even a lash, to urge one to attempt for one's own town what has met with success in others." She notes as the chief library activities of the day, the extension of library privileges in the lending of music, pictures, etc., the children's department, work with schools, branches or delivery stations, and apprentice classes.

Coshocton, O. Carnegie L. The library building was dedicated on May 5. It cost \$17,000, and in addition the sum of \$2000 was given by Mr. Carnegie for equipment.

Davenport (Ia.) P. L. The handsome Carnegie building, erected at a cost of \$75,000, was dedicated on the afternoon of May 11.

Dayton (O.) P. L. (43d rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1903.) Added 3622; total 55,537. Issued, home use 135,773 (fict., incl. juv. fict. 74.3 %); ref. use 76,512. New registration 3427; total borrowers 17,606. Receipts \$18,945.29; expenses \$18,908.08 (salaries \$7696; books and periodicals \$4428.06; binding \$340.57).

A clear and well arranged report. Both in circulation and in reference use there was an increase, the latter being especially marked. There is a constantly increasing use of the card catalog by students and the public; "the value of analytical work is especially felt as research becomes more thorough and definite. Special effort has been made by the head

cataloger to explain its arrangement to users of the library, especially to normal school students in their library course." "The value of the annotation in the catalog, and the desirability of bringing their information as to scope and treatment of books directly to the reader who has the book in hand, working from the shelves rather than from catalog, has led to the experiment of tipping a slip containing the catalog annotation directly into the book. The idea has been received so favorably by the public, and seems so helpful to them in their selection of books from the shelves, that it is being done for all books for which the cataloger makes annotations."

The efforts made to counteract the circulation of pernicious cheap reading matter among children, previously noted in these columns, are reviewed, and it is evident that in many directions the library has become a helpful force in the community. Special instruction by the librarian is given to normal school students, in the use of books, reference tools, children's books, and kindred subjects.

Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout F. L. On April 30 the library observed its second "library day," which all are coming to feel is to be an event of each year. The subject of the afternoon's address, "Library forces," proved of much interest to the large number of club women present. And again the Educational Division of the Woman's Club showed its spirit of interest and generosity, presenting the children's room with the three panel picture of King Arthur, so beautifully done by Mrs. Lucy F. Perkins. Also one member of the club gave to the art room of the library a large cast of the "Flying Mercury." At the close of these exercises about 400 children assembled to hear the story of King Arthur as portrayed in the new picture to be hung in their room.

Galion (O.) P. L. The new Carnegie building was opened with appropriate ceremonies on April 28.

Germantown, Philadelphia. Friends' F. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 618; total 21,920. Issued, home use 15,806 (juv. 3476, biography 2391.) New cards issued 444; no. visitors 25,786.

"List of books added during 1903" appended.

Holyoke (Mass.) L. Assoc. (Rpt.) Added 3097; total 27,693. Issued 82,249 (fict. 74½ %.) New registration 1757; total registration 8032. Receipts \$12,027; expenses \$11,472 (books \$4502, salaries \$4347.)

Hurlock (Md.) F. L. The library has been transferred and assigned to the Board of Town Commissioners of the town of Hurlock, Md. On April 9 the commissioners appointed a board of directors for the library. This is one of the few libraries in Maryland directly under control of the town. Hurlock, in Dor-

chester county, contains 280 inhabitants, according to the census of 1900, and boasts of a bank and newspaper. The original free library was started by a lot of condemned books received from the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Guiteau L. (2d rpt.—year ending March 1, 1904.) Added 737; total not given. Issued, home use 15,328 (fict. 7720, juv. 3820); no. readers 2664. Total membership 1021.

During the year the endowment fund was increased by \$3000, an additional gift from the founder, whose death occurred on Oct. 5, 1903. The card catalog has been completed.

John Crerar L., Chicago. (9th rpt., 1903.) Added 14,280; total 103,291. Issued, recorded use 50,264; attendance 76,429; "the total use of the library may be estimated as over 190,000 volumes and periodicals." (Income \$188,757.02; expenses \$105,224.22 (salaries \$36,723.71, rent and light \$19,205.99, books \$18,516.48, periodicals \$5641.18, binding \$9230.70.)

As usual, a suggestive and interesting report, especially in the analysis of the use made of the library. This use shows a remarkable increase, both in number of readers and in the recorded issue of books from the stack—for the large use of accessible reference books no record is made. The greatest demand continues to be for books in the applied and natural sciences, which form respectively 36 and 40 per cent. of the total applications. In the less popular subjects it is interesting to note that "the calls for logic have increased five-fold, for domestic economy two and one-half times, for philosophy and paleontology they have doubled, and for bibliography, psychology, political science, law, mathematics, zoology and industrial arts they have increased more than one-half." The average time required to fill calls is 2.09 minutes, and 85 per cent. are filled within three minutes—a service that is regarded as unusually unsatisfactory in view of the crowded condition of the shelves. Revision of the "continuation record" brought to light some interesting details. Of the 3464 continuations received about 45 per cent. are secured by purchase (\$2762.04 in 1903.) "Out of 500 serials (100 consecutive titles in five different parts of the list) only 376 were received regularly without claim, 65 were received upon the first claim, six upon the second, 14 were reported out of print, six to have changed method of publication, being continued in a different form, 19 as discontinued, suspended, or delayed, while no report could be obtained from 14. Of the continuations which could not be obtained, 40 were supposed to come as gifts and 13 as purchases. Now that the record has been completed and the necessary claims can be made promptly, one cause of breaks in the sets will be removed. Nevertheless, it has

been a disagreeable surprise to find that reminders are necessary in one case out of four."

The most notable accession of the year was the collection on social sciences bought through Mr. Truelove, including 18,000 volumes and 13,000 pamphlets.

In the cataloging department the work has not quite kept up with the current accessions. "The failure to diminish the arrears has been due chiefly to the error of judgment of the librarian in substituting the cataloging rules of the American Library Association for those previously in force. The new code, or rather the present revision of the old code, was prepared in recognition of the desirability of more uniform cataloging among American libraries in view of their use of catalog cards from the Library of Congress. It was understood that the revision should be made especially for printed cards and consider especially the needs of large libraries of scholarly character. It was known that the adoption of a new code would cause a temporary loss of efficiency in the cataloging force, but unfortunately this loss proved to be much greater than was expected. The rules as printed are insufficient and in some cases inconsistent, and application to the Library of Congress for their interpretation did not always obtain definite information. In some cases the library has had to make its own interpretation and in others to fall back upon its old rules. This confusion has retarded the work far out of proportion to the small number of cases in which it has occurred." Use of the printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress has continued to be satisfactory, and a detailed statement regarding it is made. In the staff, the most important event was the resignation of Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, assistant librarian, to accept the charge of the Louisville Public Library; this with some minor changes necessitated considerable administrative rearrangement.

Lincoln (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt., 1903; in Report of town officers, 1903, p 118-153.) Added 248; total 7682. Issued, home use 6312. New registration 73; total registration 1554. Receipts \$1528.32; expenses \$1362.80.

A list of the year's accessions is given. The report of the board of trustees, written by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, is so cogent a statement of the ever-present problem of the small public library—the dealing with the constantly increasing accumulation of books—that it is printed in part elsewhere in this issue.

The resignation of Miss Huldah A. Howes, for 15 years librarian, was accepted with regret in September last; she was succeeded by Miss L. J. Chapin.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (15th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 16,655; total 96,961. Issued, home use 677,611; lib. use 276,947. New registration 9251; total

registration 25,227. Receipts \$52,483.99; expenses \$51,934.74 (salaries \$22,982.26, books \$18,418.42, periodicals \$2158.79, binding \$2838.98.)

In the accessions of the year there have been a large number of high priced reference books; "notwithstanding the fact that fiction and juvenile, always low in price, number 6251 volumes, the average per volume has been \$1.41, against \$1.32 last year. This is not an accident. It has been the policy of the library, while crowded for space, to buy so far as can be afforded, both financially and with due regard to the demands of the general public, such books as shall strengthen the library from a scholarly point of view. Hence the high average a volume."

Every department of the library suffers from overcrowding and lack of adequate facilities, despite rearrangements made during the year to improve existing conditions. For school use 178,504 volumes were circulated to schools and teachers, and 2206 pictures were loaned for school use; the books were drawn by 614 teachers in public schools and 165 private teachers. The importance of the library work at the high school was recognized by the appointment during the year, by the board of education, of a regular librarian, and the making of the high school a deposit station of the public library.

There are six branches in operation, nearly all of them having developed from delivery stations; four delivery stations are maintained, and there are deposit stations at several schools.

Medford (Mass.) P. L. (48th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 1184; total 26,758. Issued, home use 78,044 (fict. 73 %; juv. fict. 41½ %). New registration 817; total registration 6270. Receipts \$8642.32; expenses \$8238.48 (salaries \$3468.06, books \$1256.29, rebinding \$557.74.)

Owing to a change in the city charter the fiscal year closes with December instead of January, so that the report covers only 11 months. Miss Sargent gives some analysis of the circulation statistics, noting the decrease in juvenile circulation of fiction, and the increase in the adult circulation of the same class. "For the children the per cent. in general literature is 24; Natural sciences, 12; Description and travels six. We can but think that this satisfactory choice in books has been aided by the work with the schools. One would like to be able to look 10 or 15 years into the future and see whether this good habit formed by the young people will be a permanent one, or if that too will be overcome by the spirit of the time, which is constantly demanding something new." During three months 2004 books were sent to the schools, where they had an approximate circulation of 9145. The demand for new fiction is largely met by subscription to the Bodley Club, from which 250 volumes a month are received.

Montgomery, Ala. Carnegie L. The beautiful Carnegie building was opened on May 2, with no formal exercises, but with a general public reception that lasted all day. The issue of books was begun on the following morning. The building, which cost \$50,000, occupies a site 160 by 150 feet, and is 73 by 53 feet in dimensions. It is of Indiana limestone and gray pressed brick, classic in general style, with a stack capacity of 24,000 volumes. It contains at present about 5000 volumes. The librarian, Miss Laura Elmore, was assisted in the work of organization by Miss Julia T. Rankin, of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

New York P. L. A notice, giving the various branches of the circulation department of the library, and stating the privileges and rules regarding use of books by teachers and pupils, has been placed by way of experiment in about 50 public schools of the city. The rules are liberal, allowing books needed in special studies to be renewed monthly for six months if desired, waiving endorsements of teachers' cards, and suggesting the endorsement of children's cards by teachers—such endorsements being regarded merely as notes of introduction and not incurring financial responsibility. In all of the schools near five of the branch libraries bulletin boards, about 2½ x 3 feet, are to be erected, and used to post lists of new books in the branches, special graded lists, and other notices which may seem desirable from time to time.

New York Society L. (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1904.) Issued 27,195 (fict. 19,062), of which 13,349 were delivered by messenger, free delivery service of books to members having been introduced in February of this year. There were 19,854 visitors during the year, of whom 8475 were men; "the number using the Green alcoves of fine art books was 754, of whom 404 were men." It is pointed out that "the number of persons using the library is steadily increasing; the number of men using the library has doubled since 1901 and the proportion of books of permanent value read is increasing." Reference is made to the books of the first "public library" of New York, owned by the library and to two other collections. "First, the library of John Winthrop, the founder of Connecticut, which was presented by Francis B. Winthrop. It consists of about 300 volumes, chiefly in Latin, and treats of astrology, alchemy, magic, and the Rosicrucians. The other is a curious collection presented by Robert Lenox Kennedy in 1868, comprising about 2000 volumes, the circulating library of James Hammond of Newport, R. I. It preserves the lighter literature of the period from 1750 to 1830 and shows the reading enjoyed by the wealthy and fashionable society of Newport of that period. It is also a remarkable commentary on the history of publishing in this country, many of the books being issued from presses in various small villages of New England and the southern states,

whereas the tendency is now to concentrate all publishing in two or three centres."

A list of the chief accessions to the John C. Green alcoves of art books is given.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has published a neatly printed pamphlet, devoted to "Newark and its early days," by Frank J. Urquhart (30 p. S.). It contains a short historical sketch of the city, a chronological record of "leading events in the history of Newark," and lists of "interesting historic spots in Newark," and "Books and pamphlets on Newark in the Public Library." The frontispiece is a map of Newark in its early days.

Newton (Mass.) F. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 2406; total 62,970. Issued, home use 147,800 (fict. 59.82 %). New registration 1105; total registration 15,964. Receipts \$13,840.74; expenses \$13,840.55.

Four branches are maintained, and there are in operation seven delivery stations. In addition 20,295 books were sent during the year to 23 public schools and nine private schools. The reclassification of the collection, by the Cutter system, is being carried on.

Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 6737, of which 1017 were volumes; total not given. 1742 v. were bound most of these being journals and transactions, "thus securing a notable improvement in the appearance of this portion of the library, and adding greatly to the convenience of those consulting it."

"A large collection of maps which had accumulated since the founding of the Academy and which was practically inaccessible, have been cleaned, trimmed and backed with linen; 2128 pieces, forming upward of 9000 square feet, have thus been treated. A case of drawers has been provided for them and they have been roughly classified and placed therein, to be more carefully arranged as soon as time can be found for the work."

Philadelphia City Institute L. (52d rpt.—year ending March 28, 1904.) Added 1166; total 28,266. Issued 48,475. No. visitors 88,837. Receipts \$9122.99; expenses \$5498.27.

Philadelphia F. L. (8th rpt., 1903.) Added 15,843; total 262,923, of which 102,912 are in the main library and its special departments, and the remainder are distributed among the 14 branches, which contain from 5000 to 27,000 volumes each. Issued, home use 1,669,386. Number of borrowers not stated. The year's receipts were \$168,714.30; expenses \$158,688.17.

A special effort to record the reference or reading room use of the library was made, with the result that for the ten months June 1, 1903, to Feb. 29, 1904, 579,734 persons were thus recorded; "if each of these persons consults two books only, no less than 1,159,468

books were consulted in a period of nine months."

Much in the way of lectures and illustrated talks to young people was done during the year. Besides lectures under the joint auspices of the University Extension Society and the Free Library, which had a total attendance of 20,147 persons, 43 illustrated school extension lectures were delivered which had a total attendance of 21,161; and 83 story hours for children were held, with an attendance of 4637. In the department for the blind 191 new readers were added and 4819 v. were circulated; the total registration numbers 621 persons. Summarized reports from the various branches are given as usual. Naturally, special emphasis is laid on the need of a suitable central building, and on the desirability of making available Mr. Carnegie's gift for branch buildings—which will probably become effective during the present year.

Portland (Ore.) L. Assoc. (40th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 3144; total (estimated) 40,113. Issued, home use 146,329 (fict. 100.017 %). Visitors to lib., 228,918. Receipts \$23,671.16; expenses \$20,340.94 (salaries \$10,702.03, books \$4220.04, periodicals \$776.43, binding \$432.75, rebinding \$493.70.)

The report of the librarian, Miss Isom, is detailed, and most interesting in its presentation of effective work and of the great development in the library's activities since its opening as a free public library two years ago. During the year the state legislature authorized a county tax for library purposes, and as a result the library privileges have been usefully extended to county residents. "Advertisement was made through the daily papers of the resources of the library, asking the citizens of the county to visit it and become members. This was soon followed by a personal letter from the librarian to each postmaster in the county, explaining the library privileges and inclosing a notice to be placed in the post office, also applications for membership to be filled out and returned." Later boxes of books were sent to a few remote villages in the county, and it is hoped that this service may be extended during the year.

The former charging methods in use have been superseded by the Newark charging system; extra cards permitting the withdrawal of four non-fiction books are issued to teachers, and numerous lists and bulletins have been made. The work of the children's room has been marked by many attractive celebrations, such as a May day party, Thanksgiving and Yule-tide observances; and has included a weekly story-hour at which the Greek hero tales were told by Miss Hassler; "as a result the numerous copies of the many versions of the Iliad and the Odyssey have been circulating more like popular novels than classic literature." Many school classes have also

been brought to the library by their teachers, where talks were given and exhibits shown upon different subjects. To the county schools, scattered in more distant districts, boxes of books have been sent, to be kept for from three to four months, and then returned and exchanged. The work of recataloging the collection has been carried on, but not yet completed.

Queens Borough (New York City) L., Long Island City. (8th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 9798; total 40,735. Issued, home use 228,919 (fict. 45%; juv. fict. 23%). New registration 4082; total registration 19,003. Expenses \$30,000 (salaries \$13,545.73, books \$8030.08, rents \$6059.82.)

The library system was extended by the consolidation, on June 1, 1903, of the Poppenhusen Institute Library at College Point, and now contains nine branches, of which the Nelson branch in Long Island City is the administrative headquarters. Miss Hume gives a clear and practical review of the work as a whole, followed by reports of the individual branches. Nearly 28 per cent. of the total appropriation was expended for books, the fund being apportioned "partly according to circulation and partly with the view of building up the smaller branches." A new departure was the purchase of music for circulation, including both vocal and instrumental scores. The circulation statistics show an increase of nearly 24 per cent. over the previous year. "These figures are the more encouraging in that our libraries are not centers of closely packed communities, numbering thousands in an area of a few blocks, but are situated in open country places, where a considerable distance has often to be traversed in reaching the libraries."

The general recording methods for supplies, statistics, etc., are briefly described, and the work of the cataloging department is reported on in some detail; it is interesting in its presentation of the difficulties found in devising a central system to meet the needs of a number of branch libraries. The union catalog is almost completed. An apprentice class is still carried on, the requirements for admission and graduation being made each year more severe. Several exhibits were held in the various branches, and a bulletin is issued as a separate leaflet for each branch, or in a union form made by combining the nine leaflets in one cover. The report as a whole is gratifying evidence of the steady development of a uniform library system for the borough.

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. (33d rpt., 1903.) Added, by purchase 614, by gift 100; total not given. Issued, home use 79,392 (fict. 37.9%; juv. fict. 20.5%); school use 1829; lib. use 6422. New registration 1028; total registration 6316.

In November last the library became a subscriber to the Bodley Club, to meet the de-

mand for popular books; so far the service has been satisfactory.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. (31st rpt., 1903.) Added 6242; total 62,054. Issued, home use 314,206 (fict. 70½%), an increase of 37,131 over the previous year. A new registration was begun, and 7699 borrowers were enrolled. Receipts \$18,795.71; expenses \$18,793.04 (salaries \$8796.10, books and periodicals \$6634.27, binding \$1524.11.)

The school department has shown special growth during the year, having had a circulation of 65,646, for 9042 v., sent to 163 of the 227 school rooms of the city. Books to a maximum of 100 v. are furnished on request to Sunday-schools, and the service is used by a number of churches; "these churches send up representatives who select the books deemed desirable. These representatives are given a free range through the entire library. In every instance they have been permitted to select the books desired. If they select books for which the library feels an urgent pressing need we permit them even then to retain their selections and immediately purchase new copies of the book in question. If the library has such pressing need of a book that it cannot spare a copy for a Sunday-school it is time to buy additional copies of that book."

As a result of the re-registration undertaken it is apparent that during eight years about 15,000 card holders have ceased active use of the library. Mr. Foss says: "An inference to be drawn from this is that a large proportion of people fail to form a permanent habit of book-reading. Estimating the population of Somerville as 68,000, only one person in about nine is a card holder, and it is safe to say that not more than 60 per cent. of our card holders take out books with regularity. This leaves but a small percentage of the entire population. Even in Somerville, where we are inclined to be proud of our circulation, a limited number of the total aggregate of the people use the public library. I am more and more convinced of this truth every year. The public library does not reach the people as a whole."

South Hadley, Mass. Gaylord Memorial L. The beautiful library building, the gift of William H. Gaylord in memory of his son, was dedicated on the afternoon of May 18. Among the speakers was Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College. The building, which cost \$25,000, is of red brick with marble trimmings; it is under the charge of a board of seven life trustees, and the librarian is Miss Rebecca Smith.

South Orange (N. J.) F. P. L. A. The annual meeting of the association was held on May 10. A reading room attendance of 12,518, and a circulation of 23,362 were reported for the year. The president, in her annual report, referred to the "generous gift

of \$1000 from Mrs. Mayhew, as an addition to a like sum given by her husband some years since for an endowment fund, the income of which is to be perpetually used for the purchase of books"; another special gift of \$200 for the purchase of books was received from "five friends of the library." In spite of these gifts of money, the regular support of the library by the members of the association has been below the mark, and an appeal to the liberal spirit of the neighborhood for a larger income is urgently made. Reference is made to the resignation of the former librarian, Miss Watterson, in January. "She had served the community so long and so well, and had done so much to develop the true library spirit here, that her resignation, although expected, was a blow to us all. But we were fortunate in finding a worthy successor in Miss Freeman, whose work merits our full approval."

Southbridge (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 421; total 19,135. Issued, home use 26,727. No. borrowers according to new registration 1168. Receipts \$2753.86; expenses \$2582.12.

A catalog of books of religion was published during the year, and a new fiction catalog was prepared for the press.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. The library has issued a large number of short reading lists, in leaflet and bookmark form. The bookmarks list from a dozen to 50 titles on a wide variety of topics, printed on slips of different colors, while many of the special lists represent expert selection.

Steubenville, O. Carnegie L. (2d rpt.—year ending Feb. 29, 1904.) Added 342; total 6877. Issued, home use 35,986. New registration 802; total registration 2610. No. visitors 67,246.

There has been increased use of all departments of the library, and the work in the children's room particularly has been extended, with story-telling and special study classes. Books are sent to the schools, and two home libraries have been in effective operation.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (38th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 878; total not given. Issued, home use 67,850 (fict. 38,088; juv. 17,099). New registration 414; total cards in use 5135.

A description of the new library building, in course of erection, for which Andrew Carnegie gave \$70,000, is included, and appended to the report is a sketch of the late Ebenezer Cary Arnold, librarian from 1876 to 1895, who died on Dec. 26, 1901, in the 85th year of his age.

University of California, Berkeley. The university will add a course in elementary bibliography and library science to its curriculum next year, to be conducted by the li-

brarian, Mr. J. C. Rowell. The course will consist of 11 lectures, to be given by different members of the library staff on Thursday evenings, and is designed to give students information on the use of books, characteristics of reference books, and utilization of library facilities.

University of Wyoming, Laramie. The *University Melange* for April contains an account of the library, and its work during the year. This included removal to and rearrangement in new and more convenient quarters on the first floor in the north wing of the Hall of Language. The collection now includes over 17,000 v., arranged in open shelves. The Decimal Classification is used, and there is a card catalog.

Virginia State L., Richmond. The library was opened for the first time in the evening during May, and will be reopened for evening use in September, to continue until the following June. It has been equipped with electric lights, and arranged for the greater convenience of readers.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. (15th rpt., 1903.) Added 1950; total 33,796. Issued, home use 85,666 (fict. 70.57 %). New registration 1192; total registration 11,130.

Miss Poland's report opens with a fitting tribute to the memory of the former librarian, the late Miss Hannah James, whose work and influence moulded the character of the library and will be an abiding influence in its work—"as we look back upon her splendid record and realize what has been achieved and built up from the solid foundation laid by her from the start, there can be but one voice, and that, one of admiration, thankfulness, and reverence for all that she accomplished here."

Privileges granted to teachers have been extended by allowing the issue of six books for four weeks on one card, and the reservation of books by post-card is now permitted. The opening to the public of the library of the Historical Society has made it possible for the Osterhout Library to reduce its stock of public documents, genealogical books and like works, and has made the two libraries effectually supplementary to each other.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (10th rpt.—year ending March 1, 1904.) Added 4663; total 51,115. Issued, home use 212,831 (fict. 53.8 %). New cards issued 5778; total active registration 27,040.

During the year a careful inventory was made and there was a large proportion of withdrawals of obsolete or worn books and bound periodicals.

"In order to strengthen the collection of the works of a semi-reference character, the library has been pursuing the plan of becoming an institutional member of such bodies as the National Educational Association, the

Religious Education Association, the American Historical Association, the Southern History Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Geographic Society. The proceedings and other publications of these societies contain the latest information in their special fields, and it is important that they be found in the library.

"The operation of the net price plan of the American Publishers' Association continues to work a hardship to this and other libraries by increasing the cost of books. As before it has been necessary to delay the purchase of certain books until they could be picked up at second-hand or could be imported." Subscription to the Booklovers Library has been continued, to meet the demand for popular books, and is regarded as satisfactory and economical.

There has been a considerable decrease in circulation, owing to the smaller number of juvenile books drawn from the library since books are circulated through the schools. An increase in fiction percentage has been the result of this decreased juvenile use, but "this increase is more apparent than real; almost every class of so-called more serious books shows an increase in the actual number of books drawn over the year previous."

Library privileges have been extended to non-residents of the city, and many teachers in the rural schools have become borrowers. Magazines and music scores are circulated for home use; any reasonable number of books for study or serious reading may be drawn at one time and kept for an extended time, subject to recall. In the children's room there has been a large increase in reference work, and the work with the schools has been developed, 4266 books having been deposited in the 29 schools of the city. Interesting evidence is cited, showing the good effects in school work of the use of library books. In the reference department special effort is made to supply material to the many artists and art students of the city, and an effective art reference section is being gradually developed. The need of establishing a system of branches or deposit stations in remote sections and special institutions is pointed out. The publication of a monthly bulletin has been continued, and many special lists have been prepared; "a poster giving information about the library and extending an invitation to use its privileges has been recently printed and copies have been hung in hotels, restaurants, railway stations, manufacturing, barber shops and tobacco shops."

Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. L. (51st rpt., in Proceedings, 1903. Madison, 1904, 136 p. O.) A summary of this report, made at the 51st meeting of the society in October, 1903, has already been given in these columns (L. J., 28:798.) In addition to the reports of the various officers and Wisconsin necrology the volume contains two historical papers, "Co-

operative communities in Wisconsin," by Montgomery E. McIntosh, and "Early Wisconsin imprints," by Henry E. Legler.

FOREIGN.

Bodleian L., Oxford. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 74,449, of which 13,986 were received by gift or exchange, 52,449 under the copyright act, 7308 were new purchases, and 706 second-hand purchases. "This total exceeds by 7602 the highest previously recorded, namely that for 1898." The chief accessions are briefly described; "among them a very singular purchase deserves record. An Edinburgh bookseller acquired some 70 volumes of Edinburgh medical dissertations printed between 1751 and 1813. He extracted and cataloged all those written by West Indian and American students—the former at moderate, the latter at high prices. The Bodleian at once bought all the West Indian and asked terms for the American as a lot. The reply was that the American were already sold, but that the vendor had about 1400 other Edinburgh dissertations which, to save the cost of cataloging, he was willing to sell for £5. Thus the Bodleian acquired for less than 1d. each 1410 British publications not in its collection, and of which probably hardly any other copies exist."

Through a gift of £100 made in 1903 by Hon. T. A. Brassey, for the purchase of books relating to the British colonies, the library was enabled to organize relations with publishers and booksellers in every part of the British empire outside the United Kingdom. A printed notice was sent by the librarian to "every publisher or bookseller in the British dominions outside the United Kingdom whose address was ascertainable. The total number so addressed was 725, and all who have made any offer have hitherto received an order."

Calcutta (India) Imperial L. The library has issued a small eight-page leaflet of "Hints to readers." It gives a brief account of the collection, which was formed by the amalgamation in 1902 of the Calcutta Public Library with the then Imperial Library, which itself had been formed in 1891 by combining a number of departmental libraries. The various catalogs are recorded and other general bibliographical works useful to readers are listed.

Liverpool (Eng.) P. Ls. (51st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Additions not given; total ref. lib. 127,991; lending libs., 104,282. Issued 2,093,133 v., 963,707 magazines and periodicals; there were 1,076,061 newspaper readers. "If to these figures we add the 70,742 persons who attended the 130 free lectures given in the Picton lecture hall and other lecture halls in various parts of the city, the work of the libraries, apart from all the details of management and upkeep, may be gauged and understood." Three more branch libraries were in course of erection during the year. There was an increase by

500 volumes in the issue of books to the blind, largely the result of the gifts of Miss M. L. Hornby; the collection of these books now exceeds 1000 volumes.

Gifts and Bequests.

Lowell (Mass.) P. L. On May 20 the library trustees received from the executor of the late John Davis the personal property of the Davis estate, bequeathed to the library, amounting to about \$86,000. This personal property consisted mostly of stocks, bonds, mortgages and cash, about \$40,000 being in cash. The library had previously received considerable real estate. The total amount of Mr. Davis's bequest is estimated at about \$115,000; it was left unconditionally, to be used at the discretion of the trustees.

Nashua, N. H. By the will of the late Mrs. Daniel Hussey, of Kentucky, made in 1871, the city is bequeathed \$50,000 for a public library building, the conditions being that the building shall cost \$40,000 and \$10,000 be invested, the income to be used for book purchases. A complication results from the fact that the city already owns the Hunt Memorial Library building; it has been suggested, however, that the Hussey bequest be devoted to a library building for the northern section of the city.

New York P. L. By the will of the late James Becks, who died on May 16, in St. Louis, the library will receive a collection of 3000 prompt books, many of them in the handwriting of such actors as Garrick, Macready, Forrest, and Booth, gathered during Mr. Beck's long career as an actor.

Trappe, Md. Miss Laura Dickinson, daughter of the late Philemon Dickinson, has given a building and ground for the Philemon Dickinson Library at Trappe. Trappe is a town of 279 inhabitants.

Tyngsboro, Mass. By the will of the late Mrs. Lucy Littlefield, the town is bequeathed the sum of \$5000, for the erection of a brick or stone public library building, to be known as The Littlefield Library.

Librarians.

BIGGS, Walter B., superintendent of the reading room of Harvard University Library, has been appointed reference librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, and will enter upon his new duties on Sept. 1.

HEPBURN, William M., on the staff of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, was on May 4 appointed librarian of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., succeeding the late Miss Elizabeth Swan. Mr. Hepburn is a graduate of Dalhousie College, Halifax, and of the New York State Library School.

ROBINSON, Miss Mary, for 22 years cataloger of the library of the American Antiquarian Society, and for the past 11 years assistant to the librarian, was married on April

28, at her home in Worcester, Mass., to Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, of Fitchburg, Mass. Mrs. Reynolds continues her work for the society.

STILLWELL, Miss Margaret A., for nearly 20 years librarian of the Zanesville (O.) Athenæum, has resigned that position, owing to failing health.

VIRGIN, Edward Harmon, New York State Library School, 1899-1900, has resigned his position as assistant in the catalog department of Harvard University Library to become librarian of the General Theological Seminary in New York City. He will begin his new duties Aug. 1.

WALLER, Miss Sarah Belle, for three years assistant librarian of the University of Cincinnati, died at her home in Cincinnati of pneumonia, on May 3. Miss Waller was a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School.

Cataloging and Classification.

CHURCH L. Assoc., Cambridge, Mass. Catalogue of books recommended for Sunday-school and parish libraries: II. Cambridge, Mass., 1904. 40 p. D.

Supplements the first general catalog issued in 1900, and includes books read and passed upon since Advent, 1900. The two catalogs cover books recommended since 1881, and should be useful in selection for Sunday-school collections, or young people's departments of public libraries. It is asked that persons desiring the catalog send 25 c. to aid in meeting expenses of printing and mailing.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Classification bibliographique decimale, tables générales refondues. . . fasc. no. 18: tables de la division Sciences sociales, statistique, économie politique, enseignement, assistance, folk-lore. Bruxelles, Institut International de Bibliographie, 1904. unp. D.

The JOHN CRERAR L. "List of books on industrial arts," noted in May L. J. (p. 271), is sold at 30 cents *postpaid*; the price of 20 c., as given in the JOURNAL, is for copies sold at the library.

MALLORY, John A. The theory of the American digest classification scheme. (*In American Law School Review*, 1:184-191. Published at St. Paul, Minn., 1904.)

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for May prints some curious letters relating to India affairs in 1765-1766, from the Hardwicke manuscripts in its collection, and a detailed "catalogue of the De Bry collection of voyages."

The *Open Shelf*, published quarterly by the Cleveland Public Library, contains in its April issue a short "Selected list of books and

recent periodical literature relating to the Louisiana Purchase and the St. Louis Exposition."

ST. LOUIS P. L. *Bulletin* for May contains two short reading lists—"Books for out of doors" and "Trusts."

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for May devotes its special reading list to the "Louisiana Purchase."

The SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April contains part 2 of its reference list on "Rural industries of California"; the May number has a reading list on Wales.

TRENTON (N. J.) F. P. L. Catalogue of works of fiction. April, 1904. 92 p. O.

Lists separately Adult fiction (author and title lists), German fiction, Fiction for young folks (author and title lists). No call numbers are given—interesting evidence of the recent tendency to return to old-fashioned practice in this respect.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Bulletin no. 50: Accessions to the Department Library, January-March, 1904. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 62 p. O.

VERMONT F. P. L. COMMISSION. Annual book list, 1904. 12 p. O.

A brief classed list, with some annotations.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION, Madison. Special list no. 4, February, 1904: German books for public libraries. 8 p. D.

A list of the German books in the Public Library of Watertown, Wis., which are regarded as especially well selected, and suited to the use of the ordinary community.

WISCONSIN STATE HIST. SOC. L. Bulletin of information no. 20, March, 1904. Periodicals and newspapers currently received at the library; corrected to Oct. 1, 1903. p. 76-92. O.

Bibliography.

BILLINGS, John S. The trade catalogue collection of the New York Public Library. (*In Engineering News*: Literary supplement, May 19, 1904. 51:46.)

BOOKS IN APPLIED SCIENCE. A well-selected list of books on technical subjects has always been desired, and we now have one that comes with considerable authority, no less than a committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. It contains titles of books on applied science and technology suitable for the use of libraries of various classes, and is designed as a working basis for further addition and revision. The books are graded as books of elementary character, books treating a subject from a

popular standpoint, and books treating of details of practical application in science and engineering. Many of the titles are annotated. Prices are given. The list should prove very helpful in the selection of technical books for libraries for which purpose it has been compiled. This is the list mentioned by Mr. C. F. Burgess at the Magnolia meeting of the A. L. A. as in course of preparation, and it is contained in the Proceedings of the society, vol. 11, 1904. A. B. K.

CAINE, Thomas Henry Hall. The *English Illustrated Magazine* for May, 1904, publishes a list of Hall Caine's works, in "Our birthday portraits" series, from 1897 to 1902. The books and magazine articles about Caine are also given to 1903.

GEORGE F. DANFORTH announces the discontinuance of the *Quarterly Bibliography of Books Reviewed*, heretofore edited by him and issued by the Index Publishing Co., Bloomington, Ind. It is stated that the limited circulation of the publication "has been insufficient to cover the manufacturing cost, but the editor has provided for the deficit in addition to carrying the entire editorial work without compensation." Owing to advance in printing cost, refusal of second class mailing rates, and the editor's withdrawal from library work to enter a business field, publication has been necessarily suspended.

DOYLE, Sir Arthur Conan. The *English Illustrated Magazine* for May, 1904, in "Our birthday portraits" series gives a list of the works of Doyle's works, from 1887 to 1903. The magazine articles on the creator of Sherlock Holmes are also given.

FIREFLY. Townsend, A. B. The histology of the light organs of *Photinus marginellus*. (*In American Naturalist*, Feb., 1904. 38: 127-51.)

Bibliography of 34 titles, unannotated, is appended.

FLOYER, J. K. The mediæval library of the Benedictine priory of St. Mary, in Worcester Cathedral church. (*In Archaeologia*, 58:561-570.)

Some of the bindings in this library are described, and they "are still supple and in good order after four or five hundred years of wear, dust, neglect, and other destructive influences."

FORMOSA. Campbell, Rev. William. Formosa under the Dutch; described from contemporary records, with explanatory notes and a bibliography of the island. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1903. 14+629 p. 8°.

The annotated bibliography, pages 561-614, though not exhaustive, is the most extensive ever published.

IRELAND. Murray, Alice Effie. A history of the commercial and financial relations between England and Ireland, from the period of the restoration. (Studies in economics and political science.) London, P. S. King & Son, 1903. 17+486 p. 8°.

Pages 445-467 are bibliographical. The titles of books are arranged chronologically, from 1633 to 1903. To most of these the press mark of the British Museum catalog is added.

JAVA. Day, Clive. The policy and administration of the Dutch in Java. New York, Macmillan, 1904. 434 p. 12°.

Works cited, p. 19-21.

LANGUAGE. Moulton, James Hope. Two lectures on the science of language. Cambridge, University Press, 1903. 10+69 p. 12°.

Pages 55-62 contain a short annotated list of books on the science of language for English readers.

MUSIC, American. Elson, Louis C. The history of American music. (History of American art ser.) New York, Macmillan, 1904. 13+380 p. 4°.

Contains a two-page general bibliography.

PROGRESS OF THE CONCILIIUM BIBLIOGRAPHICUM. (*In Science*, May 20, 1904. 19:802-805.)

A full review of the work for 1903.

PSYCHOLOGY. Warren, Howard E., and others, comps. The psychological index, no. 10: a bibliography of the literature of psychology and cognate subjects for 1903. (Supplement to *Psychological Review*, April, 1904. 8+142 p.)

This annual number lists 2122 titles, as against 2628 for 1902 and 2985 for 1901.

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING. Peet, William H. Bibliography of publishing and book-selling. (*In Notes and Queries*, 10th ser. 1:342-344.)

This instalment includes Scott to Yates, and concludes the bibliography.

REACTION TIME. Moore, Thomas Verner. A study of reaction time and movement. (*Psychological Review*: Monograph supplements, v. 6, no. 1, April, 1904.) 3+86 p. 8°.

Contains a six-page classified bibliography.

DR. DIETRICH REICHLING has prepared a supplement to Hain and Copinger's "Repertorium Bibliographicum," of which part first is announced by Jacques Rosenthal, of Mu-

nich. It is entitled "Appendices ad Hainii-Copingeri Repertorium bibliographicum, additiones et emendationes," and the first part will contain more than 400 incunabula not recorded by Hain and Copinger.

RUSSIA. Skrine, Francis Henry. The expansion of Russia, 1815-1900. (Cambridge historical ser.) Cambridge, University Press, 1904. 8+386 p. 12°.

Contains a 10-page classified bibliography.

INDEXES.

EDUCATIONAL Review; ed. by Nicholas Murray Butler. Analytical index to volumes 1 to 25, January, 1891, to May, 1903; by Charles Alexander Nelson. New York, Educational Review Pub. Co., [1904.] 4+218 p. O. net, \$2.

This index is extremely elaborate in its topical analyses, a feature that—though in some respects redundant—is intended to make it especially useful in showing the extent and character of the material contained in the pages of the *Educational Review* during the past 12 years. It is closely printed, two columns to the page, entries being given alphabetically, with numerical sub-arrangement. Titles of works reviewed are given in italics; authors of signed articles are indicated by small caps. The index will be of value to all interested in educational subjects, and will be a useful reference aid.

Practical Notes.

BINDING FOR BOOKS. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, May 17, 1904. 110:806.) il.

This patent was issued to Mr. Cedric Chivers, of Bath, Eng.

BOOK-LEAF FASTENER. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, March 8, 1904. 109:352.) il.

BOOK-SUPPORT. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, May 3, 1904. 110:141.) il.

This is a device for holding books upright upon the shelves.

LOCKING DEVICE for card-index rods. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, May 17, 1904. 110:845.) il.

Ten claims allowed for this device.

NEWSPAPER RACK. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, April 5, 1904. 109:1473-1474.) il.

Nine claims are made for this patent.

PAPER PUNCH or perforator. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, May 17, 1904. 110:805.) il.

Safe

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 7

JULY, 1904

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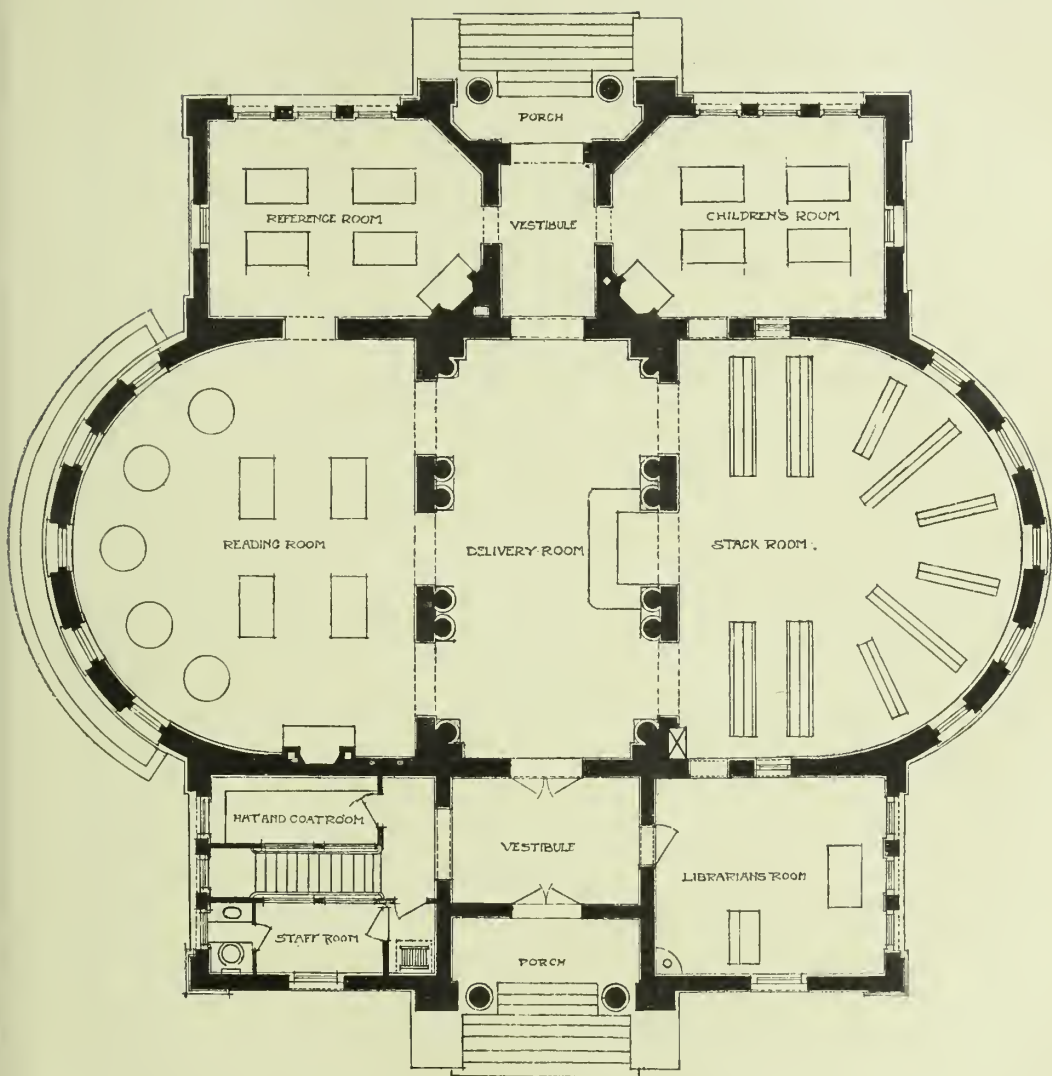
British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

“For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—*in re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs.”

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

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Edw. L. Telford

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CARNEGIE BUILDING, MT. VERNON (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 29.

JULY, 1904.

No. 7

WHILE the discussion of the qualifications necessary or desirable in library work is a familiar and some may think an outworn subject, the presentation elsewhere of the views of librarians upon the shortcomings observed and the qualifications desired in their assistants is well worth consideration. Perhaps the dominant notes of the contributions gathered here are the sympathy and appreciation evident on the part of librarians for the work done by assistants, and the evident realization that kindred aims make for real equality in service. Formal training, it will be observed, is not regarded as the prime requisite for successful work; the elements that go to make up character are the necessary foundation stones, and the practical is recognized as the essential basis for the ideal. At the same time, there can be no question that the equipment of library assistants, as regards technical knowledge and formal education, is constantly improving. There is interesting evidence of this in the recent report of the Cleveland Public Library, where it is noted that within the last year seventeen members of the staff had taken a special course in reference work, four others had been granted leave of absence to enter library schools, and that a class in technical work for the benefit of substitutes preparing to enter the library service had been conducted during the summer. This is but an indication of the tendency apparent in most libraries to improve the character of the service by employing trained persons so far as possible and by giving every opportunity for training to those whose qualifications in other respects have admitted them to the force.

THE "scheme of library service," or civil service plan, adopted by the Brooklyn Public Library, is printed in full in this issue as a model or suggestion for other large libraries employing a considerable staff. Mr. Hill and his associates of the board have done a service to the profession in thus indicating useful lines of library development. The Brooklyn Public Library is a singular corporation in that while the library is supported by the city its board of trustees constitutes a separate corporation, instead of a municipal department, so that it is not bound by the civil

service regulations of the municipality. Three of its members are municipal officers elected by the people, one-half the remainder appointees of the mayor and the other half successors of the old Brooklyn Library board, private members appointed a third each year by those private members holding over. Thus the library board combines public and private membership, and is in an unusually free position to obtain the advantages both of a public and a private corporation. Its civil service plan seeks (1) to make the chief librarian the responsible executive, whose recommendations, as passed upon by committees, will be the usual method of administration; (2) to reserve to the governing board, nevertheless, full powers of independent action, whether in initiative or in review of its executive or committees; (3) to establish a graded service, based on examination and competition, and free from "influence;" and (4) to safeguard the library against vexatious litigation by employees by providing that the civil service scheme has no contractual relation. So far as foresight can do so this scheme seems to combine these several advantages—and the working of the plan from year to year will be watched with interest.

SOME years ago Charles Francis Adams, as the guardian angel of the Quincy (Mass.) library, made some interesting suggestions as to the limitations of small libraries, and he has now returned to that subject, in the report of the trustees of the Lincoln (Mass.) Public Library, written by him and reprinted elsewhere. Ruskin said: "If you read this, you cannot read that;" and this pregnant sentence may be applied in many fields of modern life to good advantage. If the small library keeps this, it cannot keep that; and Mr. Adams's suggestion that the town library should be confined to 8000 or 10,000 volumes, inclusive chiefly of works of reference and general literature, with a fair proportion of classic and current fiction, should devote itself specifically to local publications and records of local interest, should eschew special collections and particularly government documents, and should from year to year weed

out dead or comatose books and decayed fiction and replace worn classics by fresh copies, are all in the right direction. Self-restraint and wise foresight are even more virtuous in the small library than in other human relations, and this is the pith of what Mr. Adams has to say.

MASSACHUSETTS may fairly be credited with the origin of the modern library renaissance in this country—although the actual initiative of the American Library Association came from New York and its first meeting was held in Philadelphia. It has been for most of that period the banner state in library progress, and now it can say, as no other state can, that every town in the commonwealth has the privilege of a free library. Of its 353 townships, 274 have libraries owned and controlled by the town and free for circulation to all the people; 36 have free libraries in which the town is represented in the management; 26 have free libraries toward which the town appropriates money, though not represented in the management; 15 have free libraries which have no connection with the town; and two have free use of public libraries in other places—Newbury of the Newburyport Public Library, and Washington of the Becket Athenæum. This result is greatly to the credit of the Free Public Library Commission, which has crowned its fourteenth year of service with this triumph, and not least of Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, state librarian and chairman of the commission, who has been its executive and leader.

AN important move in book prices has been made by a western publishing house, realizing the expectation of result from the net price system which in so many other cases has been disappointing. The Bobbs-Merrill Company has priced "The castaway" at one dollar net, though it is one of the novels likely to prove a "big seller," usually priced at \$1.50 and sold at \$1.08. This is a straightforward move in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that other publishers will follow this good example. What libraries want is books at the lowest price at which they can properly be issued, and a straightforward price like this is better than an inflated price with inflated discount.

AMERICAN librarians will be interested in the effort being made by the Italian Bibliographical Society to secure catalogs and other bibliographic material on behalf of the National Library of Turin, whose valuable collections were in large measure destroyed by the disastrous fire of last winter. The society has undertaken to reconstruct, so far as possible, the department of Italian and foreign bibliography, which was completely destroyed, and seeks to enlist the aid of librarians all over the world in this endeavor. The object of the society is an admirable one, and its appeal, noted elsewhere, should meet with a cordial and prompt response. Such contributions as are requested cannot, in any degree, replace the collections so unfortunately lost, but it is to be hoped that they may be of sufficient variety and importance to be a welcome addition to the library's resources, aside from their value as tangible evidence of professional sympathy and fellowship.

It is a pleasure to present, elsewhere in this issue, the report of the recent library conference held in South Africa, and to note the active work undertaken to develop library interests in that vast field. Mr. Dyer, the secretary of the meeting, writes that while the majority of the people of South Africa know little of libraries save those within their own districts, a genuine interest seems to have been awakened in the subject, and it is hoped that with the growth of the country a system of libraries especially adapted to its needs may be evolved. The conference was held as a division of and in connection with the meeting of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, and it was felt that the time was not yet ripe for an independent organization or the publication of a library periodical, desirable as both these agencies might be in the future. It has been therefore decided to arrange for a library sub-section of the Science Association, to meet in connection with the annual session of the larger body. This conservative beginning has advantages, for it gives a firm foundation for future independent organization and brings the librarians into useful association with those interested in other fields of professional and scientific work. South Africa may be assured of a cordial welcome into the library ranks.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS: SHORTCOMINGS AND DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS.

THE requirements and the shortcomings of the librarian have been more than once reviewed and discussed in the columns of the library periodicals, and "the ideal librarian" is a familiar (albeit an impossible) figure in library school lectures. In the pages of the JOURNAL from time to time, the point of view of the assistant concerning the conditions of library work have been set forth with considerable frankness; and it now seems worth while to take up another side of the general subject, in presenting the views of librarians upon the shortcomings observed and the qualifications desired in their experience with library assistants. The contributions here presented have been prepared by librarians of libraries differing widely in character—including those of two small towns, of several large cities, and of one college and one university—and they represent observations and conclusions based upon practical experience. In requesting these contributions it was pointed out that what was desired was a concise statement of the special difficulties met in dealing with assistants, the more common defects in their equipment, and the qualifications necessary for satisfactory work; distinction between trained and untrained assistants was not desired, except in so far as certain faults were regarded as characteristic of training, and *vice versa*; and it was suggested that the difficulties and advantages found in dealing with women as library assistants might have special consideration. As anonymity seemed likely to insure more frank expression of opinion, the contributions have simply been numbered and are given in numerical order; it is hoped that they may prove interesting and helpful, not only to assistants but to librarians in general.

I.

1. The chief fault I have found everywhere is the failure so to arrange, label and generally make clear one's particular work that anyone else could find out in her absence anything that ought to be get-at-able. My invariable experience has been that material is left in such a shape that not even the most intelligent person can understand it.

2. Lack of responsibility for the welfare of the library *as a whole*. I suppose this is hard to keep, when you are in one department, but unless every assistant feels the responsibility for the impression made on "the public" everywhere, it is impossible to get the best work done.

3. Lack of business habits—of *checking things*. If I give any sort of work to an assistant it is rarely that I can feel that that thing will be done *or reported as undone*.

4. Failure to report "things wrong" on time. There is nothing more irritating than to have someone tell you that a light has been out of order or a lock unusable "for a long time." No assistant should make a complaint to another assistant until she has made it to the person who could rectify it.

II.

In a general way, I am not fitted to speak about the average assistant. For the average assistant I have no use. The exceptional assistant is the only one whom I employ. Every member of our staff is an exceptional assistant. To secure the best possible material we pay in personal attention and certain privileges what we cannot afford to pay in money. Health and advancement are what we offer, and it is only the wide awake, energetic, ambitious assistant who finds a place in this staff. Therefore, the faults and complaints of which I hear very often are such as I seldom have cause to find.

Briefly, the main fault which I have to find with our assistants is that the importance of accuracy is not better comprehended. Only one assistant whose work has ever come under my attention has been accurate; and she was not a "trained" assistant. As a rule, however, a "trained" assistant has a better idea of accuracy than one who has been through the mill of apprentice.

Undoubtedly a man finds both difficulty and advantage in dealing with women as assistants. In a large library the difficulties would naturally fall under the jurisdiction of some older member of the staff. Probably a man can keep a set of women assistants at a higher level than could a woman of the

same rank. Certainly a man can secure better results from a general staff, mainly composed of women, than he could from men at the same price.

My observation is that there is more to be said on the subject of the treatment of assistants than on the shortcomings of assistants. I know of one recent death which was caused, I have reason to believe, by requirements imposed by the librarian.

III.

I should like to see the keynote of this symposium struck, not in enlarging upon the special shortcomings and qualifications of library assistants as assistants, but in emphasizing the fact that in the main the same general qualifications or deficiencies which make for strength or weakness in the librarian also make or unmake the assistant. "Men are only boys grown tall" and the librarian simply excels in those qualities which make the successful assistant; let there be no arraignment of the one against the other, but rather a helpful pointing out of deficiencies which may be remedied and of ideals which should be mutual.

The shortcomings which oftenest stand in the way of success in library work are failure to take full responsibility for one's own work, lack of good common sense and judgment, and insufficient knowledge of books. The first of these shortcomings is the cause of most of the inaccuracies which play havoc with records of any kind, and of most of the sins of omission of which library workers are guilty. The second lack is one so serious that no amount of mere knowledge can compensate for it; closely allied with it is the oft complained of lack of tact, for this usually means that the combination of good judgment with sincere and sympathetic interest is wanting. By the third lack, insufficient knowledge of books, I mean not so much knowledge of authors and titles as of the contents of books, and of the relationship of subjects with which they deal.

In summing up briefly the desirable qualifications, I should give them as follows: Reliability, good sense and judgment, knowledge of books and of the subjects with which they deal, abounding good health, enthusiasm, tact, sincerity and sympathy. Executive ability becomes an essential qualification in

increasing degree as one advances to positions of greater responsibility, involving the planning and direction of the work of others.

These defects and qualifications are found alike in trained and untrained workers. An untrained assistant with the defects noted is a certain failure; a trained assistant with the same failings can never claim success. Given the qualifications, the untrained assistant will acquire enough technical knowledge to do acceptable work at least, while the trained worker will go forward to assured success.

IV.

In my opinion the qualifications, etc., which make or mar a library assistant are as I have appended them below. The necessity of "fitting into a system" has turned many a virtue into a vice, and *vice versa*. When all is said and done a happy mediocrity seems a very desirable quality in a library assistant. It will help her often to avoid pitfalls and escape unfavorable criticism. Fortunate and happy is the one who succeeds in so far effacing herself as to cause no clogging of the wheels. Judging mainly from personal experience, I should consider the following as leading to success, or fatal to it:

Desirable qualifications.

- (a) Tact.
- (b) Punctuality (not only in attendance, but in the performance of work promised, etc.).
- (c) Physical health and strength.
- (d) Adaptability.
- (e) Sanguine temperament.
- (f) Pleasing personality and even temper.
- (g) Sense of humor.
- (h) Elementary or advanced professional training.
- (i) The "reading habit."
- (j) Precision and accuracy.
- (k) Fair amount of speed, ability to work quickly and well, without nervous breakdown—work in itself ought not to cause the latter.
- (l) Ability to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials. This is most important, as it tends to make an assistant valuable or not in proportion as she possesses this desirable qualification. It (the possession of it) saves no end of time and labor.
- (m) Patience.
- (n) A natural (not an acquired) liking for children, and more important even than that, in the work with children
- (o) Ability to maintain discipline.

- (p) Perseverance
- (q) Cool-headedness in emergencies.
- (r) Loyalty to her institution, her chief and her immediate head.
- (s) *Willingness* to do *more* than is required — on occasion. These occasions should be rare, but the *willingness* should always be there; it will make itself felt if it is.
- (t) Interest in the work (This may be a merely *selfish* interest; the result must be good.)
- (u) Ability to think and act quickly — nimblewittedness.
- (v) Broad and cosmopolitan state of mind.

Undesirable qualifications or shortcomings.

- (a) Absence of tact.
- (b) Too strong or pronounced personality.
- (c) Opinionativeness.
- (d) Choleric temperament or fretful disposition or *sullen* disposition.
- (e) Physical weakness — or worse still,
- (f) Physical deformity (deafness included in this).
- (g) Ineffective memory.
- (h) Unwillingness to take pains.
- (i) Habit of constantly comparing one's position and privileges with those of other assistants to the *other's* advantage. This breeds
- (j) Discontent (and no good work was ever done by a discontented or disgruntled assistant).
- (k) Inability to preserve order or do one's work systematically.
- (l) Unfamiliarity with books and characters in books.
- (m) Inability to suggest or substitute "helps for study," etc., to borrowers.
- (n) Tendency to theorize and criticise and gossip.
- (o) Inaccuracy.
- (p) Too passive a disposition or appearance — this always seems, even when it is not actually so, to mean a total lack of interest.
- (q) Inability to mind one's *own* business exclusively.
- (r) Slovenly personal appearance.
- (s) Air of constant superiority (this "riles" the other assistants invariably and makes the atmosphere *not* peaceful and is *not* conducive to good work.
- (t) Fussiness.
- (u) Long windedness.

V.

In jotting down briefly the qualities, good and bad, which are generally characteristic of assistants, the debit and credit columns are both headed with "knowledge of books." We wish we might mean by this an intimate acquaintance; but knowing we cannot, we do

all the more desire a knowledge of what the book is about, its rank, etc. — the kind of understanding which teaches an assistant to bring a certain book to the person blindly seeking just such book. A certain kind of acquaintance with current literature seems to come to an assistant *per se*, but of real knowledge of books even the trained assistant with her college diploma has far less than she should possess to be a really competent helper.

And next to this is "carefulness." Care in the most minute details of library work — we are almost tempted to say in loan desk work — is an essential in the make-up of a good assistant. A book-card slipped into the wrong book, a figure made carelessly, may cause an "overdue" post-card to be sent the wrong person and bring much unpleasantness to the reader and the librarian. Many similar details might be cited which to the trained assistant too often seem beneath her notice and to the untrained trivial and unimportant. Inaccuracy in the *little* things is one of the most common failings of assistants and one of the most difficult with which the librarian has to cope. Inaccuracy in the very small things is the fault which even the most earnest worker overcomes last of all.

An assistant must have patience limitless, courteous and pleasing manners; a neat appearance; speed and keen powers of observation; willingness to serve always and all, and a constant and increasing love for her work.

Usually the spirit of the library makes itself felt so strongly that a desire for a knowledge of books, a desire to help, a change from an untidy appearance, come to an assistant with very little effort; but accuracy in details comes with the greatest effort, and the lack of it is a heavy cross for the librarian in her relations with her assistants.

VI.

The qualifications necessary in a library assistant, according to the consensus of opinion at a meeting of branch librarians to which this question was submitted, are as follows:

In the case of four, the majority decided that they were the most necessary qualifications in the order of importance as stated; namely, tact, intellect, accuracy and natural ability. Further than this the order of importance could not be determined by a ma-

jority vote, but all agreed that the following qualifications were necessary and that some of them were indispensable; namely, willingness, personal neatness, training and experience, executive ability, patience and good temper, unselfish interest in the work and good health.

I should say that a total lack of any one of these qualities would disqualify a person for library work, although a deficiency of several of them might be compensated by great excellence in some of the others. For instance, a conspicuous lack of personal neatness would be fatal, although a slight degree of carelessness in personal appearance would be forgiven with an assistant of high degree of ability, good temper and accuracy. I should be inclined to divide the qualifications into two classes, those that aid the assistant in doing her technical work properly or well, and those that make her acceptable to the public with whom she deals. If she does not come in contact with the public, of course, the latter are of comparatively little account. For instance, if an assistant in the cataloging department was not personally neat it would make very little difference so long as she was willing, accurate and well trained. But in the case of an assistant at the desk, I should be inclined to subordinate everything else to excellence in the second class of qualifications. The first class can be acquired more easily than the second. A library course can give training and experience, but tact, neatness and good temper are rarely acquired by those who do not have them naturally. The usefulness of a library depends very largely on its reputation with those who use it, and this reputation can be made or marred by the assistant who comes directly in contact with the public.

In regard to the objectionable qualities most often met with in assistants the librarians present at the meeting referred to agreed that they were as follows: Unwillingness, diffidence, lack of knowledge of books, and a tendency to be "forthputting." To these I should add inaccuracy, a lack of ability to respond to a sudden and unexpected demand, and lack of physical health. In a public library good health is a very important qualification, and it is not insisted upon with sufficient emphasis.

VII.

The qualifications desired are good health, a good education, a pleasing manner, assiduity, quickness, accuracy, and "gumption." In my experience we are seldom troubled by the lack of certain of these qualifications. In most cases, before the assistant is appointed to the regular staff, it has been ascertained that she is strong, well informed, tactful, and conscientious. It is more difficult to make sure that the assistant has the ability to work with speed and at the same time accuracy. Both of these qualifications are likely to be developed more fully as acquaintance with the work grows, and thus it frequently happens that on one of these two points an error in judgment is found to have been made. Perhaps the assistant performs less work than seems proper, although no fault can be found with her conscientious effort. This is a peculiarly trying defect — one which does not justify oftentimes a dismissal of the attendant, and yet seems very difficult to remedy in any other way. A still more exasperating defect is inaccuracy. It necessitates constant supervision, and when incurable is an exceedingly serious disqualification. Gumption is a quality difficult to define, for which there seems to be no pseudonym. But it is an indispensable qualification for the assistant who is to take an advanced position on the staff. It means the ability to see what needs to be done and the capacity to do it. It means independence, united with proper subordination and good judgment. Taken all in all, it is probably the highest characteristic of a good assistant, and one which it is most difficult to gauge without the test of actual work. Possibly this may be made plainer by an illustration. The assistant without gumption never has recommendations which are of value to make for the improvement of her work. Generally she makes none, and is content to follow the routine without ever taking her head out of the sand. If she does make recommendations they are impracticable. When the librarian outlines briefly some plan which he wishes carried out, the assistant lacking gumption either does not see how she can do it without giving up the work she has in hand; or if she does do it, carries out literally the suggestions made, and perhaps

omits certain indispensable things which were not mentioned in the brief outline, but which she ought to have seen, and the lack of which renders the work when completed practically useless. The assistant with gumption grasps at once what is wanted, contrives to execute it without allowing her other work to fall behind seriously, and without continual questioning contrives to produce the exact result the librarian desired.

College graduates, curiously enough, seem to render far less satisfactory service than others during the first year or two. They display inability oftentimes to deal with details in a careful and accurate manner. Yet after they have benefited by the training of actual work, say in the course of a year and a half or two years, they seem to outstrip competitors and show a larger grasp of matters. It very frequently happens that their fund of information is no better than that of a well-educated high school girl; but they have a larger horizon and see things in a broader way.

VIII.

The shortcomings of library assistants are those which arise from lack of sufficient general education, lack of sufficient general culture, lack of good breeding and home training, lack of good, shrewd common sense, lack of quick perceptions, lack of alert minds, and lack of interest. This seems like a sweeping statement, but it is literally true—though of course it is not all true of each assistant. The simple fact is that the very opposite of these characteristics and qualities and training results should be true of every library assistant. It is not true simply because librarians are human beings rather than ideal creations.

The three fundamental characteristics of any profession worthy of the name are reasonable assurance of success and continuity of effort and position, reasonable assurance of a reasonable livelihood, and reasonable assurance of reasonable appreciation. Where these are lacking it is almost impossible to develop professional feeling or professional standards—and we must admit that nearly all of these have been lacking in the work of the librarian, and some of them are still lacking. For this reason we have not been able to bring to this work the people who possess the qualities which I have enumerated

as being so essential to the highest form of success and to the most efficient work.

This, however, I regard as inevitable under existing conditions. It is with librarians very much as it is with the teaching profession; and, as in the teaching profession again, if we could offer all the inducements necessary to command such talent, there is not enough of such talent combined in individual persons to "go around."

There are probably not enough first-class, ideal teachers in this country—the born kind—to equip one good faculty; and much the same is true of librarians. Therefore, as my own library has been wise enough to recognize this and to content itself with a reasonably first-class second-class librarian, the librarian is going to content himself with first-class second-class people on his staff, and will even be glad if down along the lower lines he gets first-class third-class people—and in this he is not animadverting upon a single one of the loyal and faithful and more than fairly efficient people who are working with him.

IX.

A clever writer once assured a librarian that she belonged to the profession most abhorred by him of any on earth. "It exists," he said, with bitterness, "for the express purpose of keeping the public from getting at books."

This complaint may have been made more to humble a supposed proud spirit than from any real feeling of resentment, but similar expressions have too often been heard to be without a reasonable origin, and they lead one to ponder the qualifications and shortcomings of those in direct touch with the reading public. The root of the matter is perhaps purely psychological, and lies in the attitude a library assistant assumes toward his work.

There are not many different kinds of mental attitudes. They might be divided into three, and called the egotistical, the sentimental and the business-like.

Most difficult to deal with is the egotistical. It is the attitude of revolt, of separation of one's interests from those of the occupation with which one should be thoroughly identified. It is the habit of considering one's own welfare as a matter of supreme importance, and that of the library as something secondary.

This habit leads to numerous downward steps.

The first is that of setting up a grievance — than which there is nothing more tiresome to the friends and associates of the unfortunate person. He begins by considering that his talents are not appreciated, and that he is giving the library more than he gets. He feels that he is underpaid, and he consequently shirks as much of his work as he can. This makes constant prodding necessary, and prodding not only makes life a burden to his superiors, but affects the individual himself so unpleasantly that he exhibits an increasingly bitter and critical spirit. He finally arrives at the point of being worse than useless, for he not only slights his work but is responsible for a taint of disaffection and disloyalty in the atmosphere which might, at a critical moment, spread to his associates.

Much less difficult to deal with is the person who affects a sentimental attitude toward her work. (One hopes to be allowed to change the gender of the personal pronoun at this point.) She begins by emphasizing its serious side, and ends by magnifying her office. She comes to regard herself as a being set apart.

This distorted view of herself so blunts her intuitions that she is likely to see everything in a wrong perspective, and make many mistakes. She is found, for instance, delivering lectures to a savant on his specialty, taking "immoral" novels away from middle-aged matrons, lavishing attentions on priggish and precocious children who ought to be snubbed, and in general, spending her time on matters that are trivial rather than vital.

She is easy to get on with if one is not above invoking the aid of sentiment. By presenting Duty to her in a sufficiently sentimental light, one can induce her to sacrifice almost everything for the good of the library.

But the most satisfactory attitude of all on the part of a subordinate is the business-like one. It means that the assistant who possesses it does not employ emotion in matters where there is no legitimate use for it. It means that she employs a sense of justice instead.

Punctuality and industry follow in its train, and perhaps other virtues, for a sense of justice makes one scrupulous in trying to meet all the obligations of an office.

A "measure for measure" spirit rules this

attitude, but it is sometimes touched by something higher — something which might be called highmindedness, or an exquisite sense of honor. Something, at all events, which makes its possessor more valuable in any field than the worker of only ordinary spirit and mettle.

X.

Dignity, self-possession, self-reliance. Speaking now of assistants who have to meet the public, these are essential qualifications. Dignity is usually possessed by the average young woman attendant, or if not soon acquired she is hopeless. I do not mean that she should not be approachable, but that her manners and bearing should be in keeping with the institution she (more than the librarian) represents to the average library visitor. She must be at all times self-possessed, never get "flustered," no matter how exacting or unreasonable the demands of borrowers, and of course never lose her temper or be sarcastic or discourteous. She must be self-reliant, remembering that her associates and superiors are busy, so that if she fails to meet the demands, her failure may result in getting less prompt or less sure assistance from others. Of course it should be said, on the other hand, that a poorly equipped attendant should not be self-reliant to the point of making the library ridiculous by giving faulty help when by appealing to others more trustworthy help could be given.

Self-consciousness. Excessive self-consciousness is one of the most common failings of library assistants in dealing with the public. While library work is a profession, yet it has its business elements, including such matters as the charging of fines. Of course there will be disputes about fines, there will be rudeness and discourtesy on the part of the public. That is to be expected. Attendants should be made to understand that such things are simply incidents to the business, that they are by no means personal to them. They hurt the individual who is rude and the rudeness is towards the library. One's sense of justice would insist that in such cases there be an invariable policy of repression; but that is impossible in the case of an institution dependent for support on the public. A quick-witted girl can by her manner in some cases freeze the offender, or disregard the offence, as necessity or policy demands and that, too,

without losing her self-respect—simply by not making it personal but simply a part of the official duty.

Failure to comprehend what it all means. This is the most vital matter, perhaps the commonest failing, and in some ways the most difficult to instil. Frequently librarians have themselves to blame for this failure. They may not themselves have a clear idea of what the library means, or if they do they neglect to take steps to drill the idea into their assistants. In too many cases assistants are regarded on the part of the librarian and board purely impersonally, simply as parts of the machine. Even where it is impossible to pay them fair salaries and take them to library association meetings, they should be made to feel that they are librarians and that their earnestness and devotion to the cause is important for the success of the library. With such a professional spirit thoroughly instilled, assistants will work because they love their work. Their sense of responsibility will be acute and many of the most common failings will be unconsciously eliminated.

XI.

To Poole is accredited the statement that a reference librarian in practice can carry in his head the general purport of a hundred thousand volumes. Poole was a product of the old regime in librarianship. There is a new regime to which belong the young men and women turned out by the library schools and training classes. And perhaps a cardinal principle of this new regime is to trust less to memory—intuition, if you like—and more to the records of the cataloger. Very likely Poole is not responsible for the statement with which I began, and with equal probability Col. T. Wentworth Higginson would disavow what I am going to put into his mouth: that, some years ago, standing in one of the cataloging rooms of the Harvard University Library and looking about him, he said, "A library is a place where people seem to be doing the greatest amount of useless work."

It is no longer within the capacity of any one man to carry in his head even the general purport of the multifarious technical literatures which have been created in the past seventy-five years. There is need in a large library for a corps of experts—experts in book learning, not in library science. Experts

cost money. There are not many with such knowledge who can be drawn into the libraries. The prospects are more alluring in the outer world. In science the need of such trained people is most marked—the readers consulting scientific record literature being, on the whole, less experienced users of books than are historians or philologists. The scientific patrons are more likely to be in need of help. But all this concerns not one library in a hundred, for it is hardly an exaggeration to place at one hundred the number of libraries which should curb their ambition as against the one which alone can expand without limit.

We are at a transition period: we are passing from an old regime to a new. For the small libraries there has suddenly arisen a largely increased demand for competent assistants. If we train people in all the systematics of pink and blue slips, are we not drawing them away from sympathy with that confused innocence of mental condition in which most readers enter a library? Sometimes I have had visions of training readers that they may know how to use a book, then books, and, finally, a library. I have never had the temerity to attack the hardened, petrified brains of thirty years' growth, but in the sunny hours of winter days, to be specific, I have planned the moulding of the plastic minds of school boys and girls. Then in the small hours of the night it has been granted me to see only the folly of such efforts.

When I was doing reference work—for under that heading would come most that assistants do for the public, aside from the labor of fetching, carrying and book charging—it seemed to me that a knowledge of human nature was even as important as a knowledge of books. There is so much of the mechanical in the way the product of our library schools and training classes is set running in a groove that it is to be feared that this product—whether men or women—will be, in so much, out of harmony with the higgledy piggledy of humanity.

If I were to sum up the desirable qualities of an assistant, I would place, in round robin form, unlimited good nature, general intelligence, knowledge of books and knowledge of library methods. I would have an assistant say to a reader either, "come with me," or "wait a moment." Never, "go here, there or elsewhere." I would have no term set to

what an assistant should do for a reader short of reading books aloud. Then I would have an assistant proffer help to every reader entering with hesitation, and with such tact as to have the proffer accepted with good grace. All this, I can testify, means great weariness of limb at the end of the day, but I would have it kept up from mere fascination with the occupation. This aggressiveness is more becoming in men than in women, but where are we to look for men to supply the many positions which should be competently filled? In most cases it will be necessary to be content with the intelligence and suitable library training of women.

XII.

There are several points in which observation and conference with other librarians have shown me that library assistants in general need—not so much informing, perhaps, as reminding—to use Hannah More's excellent phrase. There are not many people who have eyes in the back of their head, yet there are positions in a library which must be filled by such persons if they are to be well filled. The ability to be busy at a desk with statistics or other clerical work and yet to know all that is going on in a room is one that can be cultivated and that sadly needs to be cultivated. I have seen an assistant, supposed to be in charge of a room, so absorbed in her papers that people might come and go at will and, if so disposed, carry off whatever took their fancy, or carry on conversations which were evidently by appointment, without her ever lifting her head, unless some one came to her with a request for help.

Now, the assistant in charge of a room should always be on the alert. She should know just how many people are in the room, which of them are regular visitors to be trusted and which are new visitors with whose character she must become acquainted. She should know by the behavior of these persons whether they are finding what they want or need help, should know whether there is a draught blowing on some one, whether there is too much noise in the room, etc. She should never sit with her eyes glued to the work before her, but should lift them at frequent intervals for a quick survey of the room. As I have said, this is an art that can be cultivated, and if there is no other way, only such clerical work should be done at a

desk as can be done intermittently and is not urgently needed.

There is no need of an air of suspicion or watchfulness. That is annoying to honest people and defeats its object in the case of dishonest ones; acquaintance with public library work soon shows one that a reasonable proportion of thieves and mutilators of books find their way into libraries, and the proper attitude toward strangers is one of suspended judgment until they become known as desirable or undesirable visitors.

Forgetfulness of the end in the means may extend farther than this, into all departments of a library, in fact. We complain sometimes of motormen that their object seems to be to bring their cars in on schedule time rather than to pick up passengers. The same attitude toward the routine work of a library sometimes prevails, the assistant forgetting that serving and helping the public is the main object of the library and that the routine work should be secondary.

Literalness is another thing that is often very annoying to a librarian. Certain information is asked for and the reason for wanting it is given as a guide to the search. The assistant reports on just the one point mentioned, leaving untouched and unreported the other information necessary for the librarian's purpose. Another set of requirements has to be given and time wasted in specifying what it should be unnecessary to specify to an intelligent assistant. One might as well do the work of searching one's self as to detail all the steps of the search. "The message to Garcia" is not without its point for this type of assistant.

There is also the assistant who turns in an unfinished piece of work, the punctuation and construction, if it be a piece of writing, requiring to be gone over and revised, columns of figures requiring to be re-added, etc., because of evident discrepancies. Few assistants seem to feel the *final* responsibility for such work, expecting it to be revised and therefore not revising it themselves, and in the course of a long experience I have known only one library assistant whose work it was safe to send to the printer without revision. I have found less readiness to accept general responsibility on the part of assistants than should exist, it seems to me. One should, of course, do one's own work, but when, in the course of it, one sees something manifestly

wrong anywhere it should be reported or otherwise attended to, and not regarded as someone's else business. I have seen library assistants go past a piece of orange peel or crumpled piece of paper on the floor of the library with entire indifference, simply for want of thought and because of the lack of a feeling of responsibility for anything but their own little division of the work. The proper spirit is one of interest in and responsibility for the entire library, and a failure in this respect on the part of the staff is one of the most discouraging things the librarian has to contend with.

There are two points of professional etiquette on which library assistants frequently transgress without thought. They are not serious and yet if the transgression occurs frequently, it can only be regarded as an indication of a certain density and lack of sense of propriety.

Library assistants often visit libraries for professional reasons without making known their presence to the librarian, going about investigating methods and asking questions without realizing that something is due to their host or hostess. I have even known an assistant carrying a letter of introduction to a librarian, visit his library thoroughly, make the acquaintance of members of the staff and on leaving the library drop in casually to present the letter.

It is quite possible that in a busy library the librarian may have some one person whose duty it is to show the building and answer questions, or he may prefer to delegate this duty to one person rather than another, knowing who can best spare the time. At all events, he should have the opportunity of doing this if he thinks best. If he is unable to see visitors, for any reason, it is all the more desirable that he should appoint some one to do the honors of the library.

The same etiquette is even more transgressed in correspondence. There is nothing out of the way in an exchange of professional letters between two library assistants who know each other personally, though even in that case if information about a library is sought, it should be asked for of the librarian. He knows, better than a given assistant might, to whom the various questions may best be referred. This also enables him to know and to be responsible for the information that is being given out concerning the library. There

are exceptions to this rule, of course, but the safer way is to follow it.

XIII.

From the title of this article, it will be noted that the "shortcomings" of library assistants are emphasized, in order to bring out more clearly the desirable qualifications. It should be understood, also, that few assistants have all the shortcomings here enumerated, although it has been my misfortune to come in contact (very briefly, to be sure) with a few persons who had all these shortcomings and others "too numerous to mention." The moral qualities—honesty, truthfulness, promptness, industry, virtue, temperance, will not be discussed. It is also assumed that library assistants are ladies and gentlemen, that they manifest cheerfulness, patience and politeness in dealing with the public and with each other, that they are neither meddlesome nor malicious gossips. Where the corps of assistants is large a gossip can do much to disorganize the force and prevent the harmonious working together that is necessary for the best results. It is, therefore, assumed that everyone in a library has all these essentials. Persons without them should not be tolerated. And yet a person may have all these qualifications and still be wholly unfitted for library work.

It is John Burroughs, I believe, who says somewhere that "good observers are probably about as rare as good poets." By "good observers" he meant persons who have the ability to see things as they are and to report them correctly. In library phrase we term this quality accuracy, and the lack of accuracy is a very prevalent shortcoming—inside the library and out. It is surprising how many people there are who cannot copy figures—the shelf number of a book, for instance—with exactness, and the number is still greater who cannot transcribe a printed page *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim*. The importance of accuracy need not be dwelt upon, for every one can realize that a library assistant who is hopelessly inaccurate must be dismissed. We do our best to discover this before persons are appointed, and usually do; but even after an appointment is made there is nearly always a long struggle to increase the accuracy and to that extent the efficiency, of the assistant.

Another shortcoming is the lack of thor-

oughness, the inability or, more often, the indifference which so many assistants display when looking up a matter, to go to the bottom of things. Frequently this lack of thoroughness is due to the fact that some people are "born tired," to put it mildly. Instead of looking up a thing themselves and understanding the reason they will ask another and then most likely do it wrong. This shortcoming comes to the surface especially in order work and cataloging. If a book is by John Smith such a person will catalog it under the first John Smith on which the eye falls in the card catalog, even though the book is a modern one, say on Trusts, and the John Smith noticed in the catalog was the famous hero of the fairy tale of Pocahontas.

Speaking of Pocahontas reminds me that library assistants ought not to be "wooden Indians." They should use the brains the good Lord gave them, that is, do things understandingly—not mechanically. The doing of things mechanically and the asking of fool questions about the obvious—"I did not think"—is one of the most trying, nerve-wearing things to which a librarian is subjected in dealing with assistants. What librarian in sending an assistant to bring a reference for a particular piece of information has not told off for the hundredth time the list of books in which it is likely to be found, only to get a report that it cannot be found, and then on inquiry discovered that all the references had not been consulted, because, forsooth, the assistant forgot some of the books mentioned? Or even when the right book had been consulted, that he did not look in the right place? Only the other day I sent for the population of a certain small town, in a certain county, in a certain state, to be looked for in the Census of 1900. It was reported not to be there, but on getting the volume I discovered that it was looked for only in the part of the volume where the population is given by counties. When I get a report that a certain thing looked for has not been found my first question always is, "Where did you look?" It is a happy day to discover a new assistant who reports an intelligent and exhaustive list of reference works that have been consulted without being told in advance. I instinctively make a mental note of such a person as one likely to be fit for promotion. All this is the old story of "The message to Garcia," a story, by the way,

that I once requested all my assistants to read; and a few regarded the request as a personal reflection!

A lack of interest in the work in hand is another shortcoming; and this involves so often the failure to remember the things that have been done and how they were done. People remember the things that interest them. The plea of a poor memory for library details means that that particular person is a time server, rather than an assistant. Such a person never fails to remember the hour when his library duties cease and he watches the clock for the purpose of getting out of the building at the earliest minute, or, better still, five or ten minutes before the hour.

Openness and alertness of mind are often lacking in library assistants, especially in those whose education has been limited and who have been forced by adverse circumstances to earn their living, after a life of genteel leisure, by learning library work late in life, after they have passed the age—well, the age when most men and women are married, if they ever do marry. The lack of this openness and alertness is often termed "gone to seed," and I sometimes think the case of a person who has thoroughly gone to seed is hopeless. I know of nothing more pathetic than to see such a person—dried up, soured on the world, atrophied, afraid to call his soul his own. A genuine human interest in something outside of the regular library work will do much to prevent one from going to seed.

A college training aids immensely in overcoming this state of things, though I have known farmers who never attended more than a country school for half a dozen winters to be more alert and open to new ideas and interests than 90 per cent. of college men. This alertness is accompanied by a genuine thirst for knowledge—not idle curiosity—that is accompanied by the desire to know and to understand the things that go on around them and in the world at large. Let me illustrate. On a visit to the Capitol building at Albany—I am not sure but that it was in the State Library—a woman at work near a bust of some man was asked who the worthy might be. She did not know, but found out. On inquiry it was discovered that she had worked beside that bust for ten years or more, but never had sufficient interest to find out who it was that was important enough to be so commemorated. Such a lack of interest is

altogether undesirable in library assistants of the present day. It is more characteristic of the days when "addition, division, and silence" were considered the sum total of all a man needed to know to hold a government clerkship. In the long run the right attitude of mind coupled with industry, counts for more than previous training and education. The ideal assistant is the one who has all—the right attitude of mind, industry, education, and training.

Another shortcoming is the lack of "executive ability"—the ability to direct successfully the work of other people, even a very few people. Such assistants are required in every library having a considerable number of employees. This quality in its highest forms is exceedingly rare. It is generally constitutional, and no amount of training can develop it in every one. Sometimes it is a lack of "head" and sometimes it is timidity, the fear of taking responsibility, of making a decision on the spot.

Wastefulness is another shortcoming that seems trivial to many people, and yet in the aggregate it means much. There is wastefulness in time in going at a piece of work slapdash, haphazard, without planning in advance the easiest and quickest method of doing it—making two or more trips to the reference department when one would have been sufficient, etc. Then there is the wastefulness of supplies and material, light and water. Is it not a waste to use good catalog cards, costing several dollars per thousand, for notes and memoranda, when pads of the same size are at hand costing not more than five cents per thousand sheets? I have in mind a library that has a very large expense account and I had often wondered how it happened. I do not wonder now. On visiting that library I was shown through and we came to a collection of great value which was kept in a room under lock and key. It was a cloudy, dark day and the hour was that of lunch time. The assistant in charge had gone to lunch, but the 30 or 40 electric lights were consuming power just the same, even though there was a switch at the door that enabled one to cut out the service for the whole room in an instant. We examined the collection and on leaving the room I noticed that it was locked again with all the lights turned on. Does the leaving of a faucet open at a washstand

when no one is using it not add to the expense of the library even though water costs only a few cents a hundred gallons? Such wastefulness is money thrown into the sea. Such wastefulness, on a minor scale, goes on daily in our library in spite of one's best efforts to prevent it. I sometimes think that many people are born without a sense of knowing when they do waste things; at all events their home training has been deficient in this particular.

A few words as to what can be done to overcome these shortcomings. In the first place, librarians should emphasize what assistants can and should do rather than what they can't—lay stress on *do's* rather than on *don'ts*. They should be encouraged to take responsibility. This will help immensely to cultivate the feeling of loyalty to the institution—*our* library—which means so much in bringing about the enthusiastic service which the stranger feels the moment he gets inside the building. Assistants should read more of the things that are worth while, rather than novels only, as so many do. Above all, they should read the daily newspapers systematically. Questions of the day interest the public that uses the library for educational purposes. Women, especially, are likely to read the newspapers too little, some not at all. The real news, the news that makes history, not gossip, should be read. And here we come to one of the great differences between men and women assistants. Men are likely to know more of, to understand better, the real vital forces that move the social, political, and industrial world. They look upon life in a more impersonal way than women. They show more independence in questioning authority, and in dealing with them the librarian who gets adoration from his assistants who are women, will often find men a more difficult lot to manage. They are more indifferent to the minor details and in the case of boys often "trifling" to a trying degree. Nevertheless, in an emergency they can be worked harder under pressure, physically and mentally, and to the extent that they know more they take a more practical, common sense view of affairs. And in the end we must depend on common sense and not hysteria to make a success for the individual library, as well as for the great library movement of the country.

SOME NON-TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR LIBRARY WORK.*

BY FRANCES B. HAWLEY, *Superintendent of Branches, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.*

AN important factor in our success as library workers is our attitude toward the institution for which we work. There is a widespread sentiment that the library is run for the convenience of the employees. Stated baldly this sounds absurd, yet most of us allow ourselves to drift into certain opinions that can have no other logical explanation. Which sort of librarian is popular with his staff, the man who has most at heart the good of the work or the good of the workers? We are devoted to the librarian who believes in easy hours, big salaries, much praise and little criticism. Would it be a thrill of joy or indignation that would pass through us, should we learn that our library would remain open two hours later evening, that its usefulness might be increased? How many heads of circulating departments are at their posts on Saturday afternoons and evenings? How many of us who go on duty at one o'clock, or three, or six, spend the preceding hours of the day in a way that will be conducive to our starting our work with vigor?

It is unnecessary to multiply instances, but there is one point to which I would call special attention: how many of us do the day's work with might and main, with the same concentration and speed that we should bring to bear if we were taking an examination? We are engaged upon this or that piece of work, on duty here, in charge there, we consider ourselves busy, but we use so little force! We do not read books, write letters, or see our friends in library hours, these practices are everywhere tabooed, I believe, to the rank and file; but I doubt if they would affect the output of work as much as does the listless, leisurely manner in which we go about our daily duties. Our time record does not show how much we work. It is the pace, more than the hours; it is a question of how generously we give of the best that is in

us. In nothing that I have said have I had in mind the shirk, who is rare among librarians. I am talking of the average assistant who means to be conscientious in her relations with the library; of the woman who will go without her breakfast rather than be late, and stay at her post until she faints, rather than leave early; and yet go through her duties, day in and day out, as if they were of no more consequence than a game of solitaire.

Working for a salary, instead of a share of the profits, seems to blunt our sense of the relation between what we get and what we give. If we consider our salary inadequate, we sometimes frankly confess that we do not feel called upon to do our best. But the situation, as I understand it, is this: we have contracted with the library to perform certain work, and receive in return certain pay; we expect that pay to be prompt and in good money; the library, on its part, expects our work to be full weight. If we find the work more difficult than we had supposed, and so worth more money, we have the privilege so far as the library is concerned of refusing to continue the work without an increase of salary. If personal matters prevent us from taking this step, we must abide by our contract. In short, we have the right either to dissolve our contract or to keep it. We have no right to receive the full pay for which we contracted, while we withhold the full measure of work for which the library engaged us.

Poise is a qualification of great value in library work—as in everything else. So many of us think we have explained away the failure to meet a test or emergency by stating that we are made nervous by an examination, an unruly crowd, an unexpected contingency, the necessity for quick decision and action. Few things so disconcert us as a question about our work, asked unexpectedly—and possibly in a critical spirit—by our professional superior. If we are interested and intelligent, and it is merely information which is want-

* Extracts from a lecture to the Pratt Institute Library School, January, 1904.

ed, we usually rise to the occasion; but if we are asked to defend our attitude on any point, to make clear our grievances, to advocate our favorite theories and plans, most of us stand helpless. We have probably talked over these things by the hour with our fellow workers or our sympathetic relatives, but we lack the balance to present them lucidly and concisely to a trustee, a librarian, an inspector. Shall we dub this nervousness and accept it in ourselves once for all as we would a short stature, or shall we admit that it is just mental flabbiness, showing lack of security in our own knowledge, lack of respect for our own judgment, lack of control over our own faculties? Shall we tolerate this in ourselves? We have not brilliant minds—that is all too apparent to most of us; but we don't *need* brilliant minds. Given just an average, everyday mind, with enough courage and determination back of it, and we can meet most emergencies.

Suppose you students should be told this afternoon to have ready in three hours a scheme for the establishment and administration of a chain of library distributing centers throughout the mining towns and camps of South Africa. Presumably you know nothing about that country, its topography, its transportation facilities, or the mining situation; nor are you authorities on library organization. It is a problem on which you could well spend a fortnight and get expert advice. Yes, but you have only a few hours. Don't lose a minute in expostulating; don't suppose for an instant that it is impossible. Put your mind—every bit of it—upon the matter, and keep it there, unhampered by the fear of failure, and at the end of three hours you will have ready a report that, though it be neither exhaustive nor expert, is yet not without value. You have directed your own mind, instead of letting your nerves direct you.

In every library, as in every family, you will find the many who lean, and the few who are leaned upon. You will notice that cheerfulness, sturdiness, hopefulness are necessary qualifications for successful work. Aside from all question of duty, they enter into our efficiency. The library worker with a tale of woe must remain in a minor position; the woman who must be braced up, pacified or comforted, not only saps the strength of those

around her, but saps her own salary. If we can not help feeling discouraged, injured, indignant, let us remember that there is nothing so easy to conceal as our unhappy feelings. No one is going around with a lantern looking for other people's troubles; if we want sympathy, we generally have to beg for it. But suppose we try doing without it. If we pretend to be full of confidence and courage so that the public and our fellow workers come to us with their woes and leave us without suspecting ours, if we "bluff" long enough and hard enough, may it not be that our bluff will come true, and the courage and the confidence will really be ours?

The very conditions that bring to us discouragement and consequent lack of force have unexcelled tonic qualities, which may be extracted from the poisons. Take the feeling or the fact—it is often merely the former—that we are undervalued by those we work for or with; that, if we have any pride, should be one of the greatest possible spurs. There are few people so prejudiced that we may not wring appreciation out of them if we deserve it hard enough. It is really a far more valuable experience to work for a critical than for a lenient librarian or board. To work under someone who will tolerate from us nothing short of really good work and results is as good as any training money could bring us. In speaking of criticism I have meant justifiable criticism. Habitual injustice is perhaps bitterness without tonic compensations and tends to poison even the most healthy personality. The most we can hope for is to rise above it, so that it seems a small thing. But very few of us have to face this, and the occasional injustice which we all must meet is quite a different problem; it is something that should not trouble us at all, nor arouse in us the least bitterness; it is inevitable in a world of highly organized human beings, in whom a thousand and one causes contribute to every mood and point of view. Occasional injustice is not a personal matter; it is just a drop from a big inevitable cloud, of which we happen to be the momentary victims.

You have probably already become acquainted with the tonic qualities of a rush at the charging desk; but there is a prolonged

rush before which most of us falter, the long continued strain of too much to do. It comes upon us gradually. We can look back upon a time when we handled our duties with ease, but they have grown faster than we, and we are at last forced to admit that they are getting the better of us. Little by little our work falls off in quality; where we once did fifty things well, we now do one hundred things poorly. Unable to keep up with our standards, we lose interest, we no longer drive our work but let it drive us. We plod on hopelessly, aimlessly, accomplishing less because of our state of mind than in the days when we had less need of accomplishment. Here, again, we need more backbone. The situation is not hopeless, it cannot last indefinitely, it must break from its own weight. Our business is to see that we do not break first. If we can but keep our courage and serenity, in the face of the fact that our work is going to the dogs—or the pigeon-holes—until relief comes, we may find that under the stimulus we have developed into more expert librarians. Does it not depend upon whether our natures absorb the tonic or the poison?

Many of our non-technical qualifications we owe to the fact that we are—most of us—women. It is second nature to us to give homelike touches here and there that will transfigure even a public building, or at least create a few cosy corners. It is natural to us to try to please those who use our libraries, and we enjoy being with children. Women more than men, I believe, are considered to have talent for details, being more patient, more painstaking. Granting this and much more, the fact remains that a woman in the business world is a fish out of water, and has got to make a hard fight to adapt herself to the new element. Take for one thing her relations with those she works with. She is inexperienced in co-operative work. While men worked with others in war and peace, her duties lay within her own home and it was only in her amusements that she learned the art of meeting others. To a man it is a mere business arrangement that he works with certain people. If they do not trespass on his rights, he is satisfied. To a woman it is a social relation; she must have appreciation and praise from those above her, she must have personal liking from those under her, or on her level, and she must have

from everybody the utmost courtesy and consideration.

Miss Ahern, in her admirable address at the Atlanta Conference on "The business side of a woman's career as librarian," made this statement: "There is another attribute which has no place in the equipment of women librarians, and that is that almost indefinable something, called 'feelings.'" This is undoubtedly true, but it is also alarming, for there comes to us the awful thought "If a woman gets rid of her feelings, will there be any woman left?" The word is probably used in a somewhat restricted sense: we are to get rid of our petty feelings. We are to learn to keep out of the way when people have not time to bother with us; to have our most brilliant ideas laughed at, or ignored, or overruled; to put our best efforts on work that we do under protest; to co-operate heartily with some other woman who we feel has the position we deserve; to quench with self-respect our thirst for appreciation; to accept the discomforts incident to our profession—even to irregular hours and cold luncheons—as the editor accepts night work and the miner his underground workroom, instead of regarding them as personal grievances to be carried to trustees and reporters. We may learn all this and much more, and still have a few womanly feelings left that are helpful, not harmful.

In ninety-nine positions out of a hundred, we may come to be as useful and well-paid as if we were men; but at the very top there is no room for us. We may become as logical, as business like, as executive as any man—and thereby lose half our charm as women—we can not produce the same results as a man of equal ability. Recognizing our limitations, we may still count ambition as first among our non-technical qualifications. And ambition must mean more to us than a desire for good pay and perhaps a little honor and authority, and more than a desire conscientiously to discharge our duties; it must mean a *passion* for bringing all our strength into action, a *thirst* for responsibility and the power for usefulness which comes with responsibility, a creative force which impels toward the building up of our work; it must mean that there will not be a single working day in all our lives when we will not see or hear or think something that will make for the betterment of our library.

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY SCHEME OF LIBRARY SERVICE.

ARTICLE I.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND REMOVALS.

1. The chief librarian shall be appointed, and may at any time be removed, by the corporation, upon the recommendation of the executive committee.

2. All other appointments, promotions and removals shall be made by the executive committee, upon the recommendation of the chief librarian and approval of the administration committee.

3. Except in the case of the chief librarian, all positions in the library service will be deemed to be held during the pleasure of the executive committee.

4. Promotions and increases of salary will be based upon educational and technical qualifications, faithfulness and efficiency, rather than upon mere length of service.

ARTICLE II.

NON-GRADED SERVICE.

1. The non-graded service of the library includes the following positions:

- Chief librarian.
- Assistant librarian. *
- Reference librarian.
- Superintendents of departments.
- Branch librarian at Montague.
- Librarian's secretary.
- Clerical force, including stenographers, office boys, etc.
- Miscellaneous employees, including janitors, cleaners, drivers, etc.

2. The following positions may be filled without formal examination:

- Chief librarian.
- Assistant librarian.
- Reference librarian.
- Superintendents of departments.
- Branch librarian at Montague.
- Librarian's secretary.
- Clerks in treasurer's department.

3. Other employees in the non-graded service will be appointed only after an examination adapted to the position to be filled, which examination may be competitive or non-competitive, as the chief librarian may, with the approval of the administration committee, determine.

4. Clerks in the treasurer's department may be nominated by the treasurer.

ARTICLE III.

GRADED SERVICE.

1. The graded service includes generally all library employees for whom special training in library work is required, except such as are specifically included in the non-graded service.

2. Positions in the graded service are divided as follows:

- First grade: Branch librarians.

Second grade: Senior assistants.

Third grade: Junior assistants.

Fourth grade: Apprentices.

SUBSTITUTES.

All positions in the Cataloging and Children's Departments and such positions in the other departments as require special library training, are graded with reference to duties and salary in correspondence with the above.

3. Candidates for appointment or promotion in the graded service must qualify by passing a satisfactory grade examination appropriate to the position to be filled, and also by showing a satisfactory record of library experience.

4. Examinations in the graded service will be competitive, except as otherwise specially provided for.

5. Appointments in the graded service may be made upon special non-competitive examination in the following cases:

(a) In case of a transfer from one department to another within the same grade.

(b) In case, in the judgment of the chief librarian and the administration committee, there is no one on the eligible list both available and suitable for the position in question.

6. For each grade above the fourth there will be an eligible list containing the names of such candidates as have qualified for that grade. Candidates will be placed upon the eligible list in the order in which they have qualified, and in the order of rank, where two or more qualify at the same time. Other things being equal, preference in appointment will be given to candidates near the head of the eligible list, but an appointment may be made from any portion of the list whenever the interests of the library are deemed to require it.

7. Apprentices who have satisfactorily completed the apprentice course will be placed upon the eligible list for the third grade without taking a separate grade examination.

8. A candidate on any eligible list who has declined an appointment when offered may, upon the recommendation of the chief librarian and of the administration committee, be dropped from the list.

9. A candidate who has been upon an eligible list for nine months or more, and who has not during that period been engaged in library work, may be required, before receiving an appointment, to furnish further evidence of fitness.

ARTICLE IV.

EXAMINATIONS.

1. Examinations in the graded service for either entrance or promotion will, in general, cover both educational and technical tests. No technical test will be required for entrance to the apprentice class; and no educational test will be required for applicants who have

within five years passed satisfactory entrance examinations to the New York State, Drexel or Pratt Institute Library Schools, or such other library schools, as in the judgment of the administration committee maintain an equally high standard.

2. A grade examination will be held whenever the eligible list for the grade is exhausted, and at such other times as the chief librarian may, with the approval of the administration committee, recommend. Grade examinations will be open to members of the library service in the next lower grade, and also to such other persons not connected with the library as may satisfy the chief librarian of their fitness; no person not already in the graded service shall be eligible for appointment until he or she has been engaged in library work elsewhere as follows: for the third grade, two years; for the second grade, three years; for the first grade, four years.

3. As far as practicable, examinations will be written and the papers marked without knowledge of the candidate's identity.

4. One half of a candidate's final qualifying mark will be based upon the results of the examination. The remaining one half will be based upon the candidate's previous record. Candidates must obtain a mark of 75 per cent. in each half separately, in order to qualify.

5. All markings will be subject to revision by the administration committee.

6. The record mark of candidates will be based upon the reports made by those under whom they have worked.

7. A candidate who has failed to qualify in a grade examination will not be allowed to take another examination for the same grade and department or for any higher grade until at least one year has elapsed, unless upon the recommendation of the chief librarian and approval of the administration committee.

ARTICLE V.

APPRENTICES.

1. For the purpose of training candidates in the methods of the library and preparing them for entrance to the third grade, a class of apprentices will be formed in the spring of each year.

2. Candidates for the apprentice class must be not less than eighteen nor more than thirty-five years of age, and must be in good physical condition. They must have had the equivalent of a high school education; and must possess personal qualifications satisfactory to the chief librarian and to the administration committee.

3. Candidates meeting the above requirements will be given a competitive entrance examination in literature and general information. Those who obtain a mark of 75 per cent. or more will be admitted to the apprentice class.

4. Apprentices will receive both theoretical and practical training in library work. About

one month will be devoted to formal instruction and six months to practical work in the branches and departments of the library.

5. During the apprentice course examinations will be held from time to time in the different branches of library economy. Apprentices who pass each of these examinations with an average of 75 per cent., and whose practical work has proved satisfactory, will at the end of the course be placed upon the eligible list for the third grade.

6. Apprentices who fail to qualify for the third grade may, at the end of the course, be placed upon the substitute list; and in such case will be given an opportunity to qualify with the following apprentice class.

7. An apprentice who has failed in only one examination and whose practical work has been very satisfactory may, upon the recommendation of the chief librarian and approval of the administration committee, be placed upon the eligible list for the third grade; but if appointed to that grade shall not receive more than the minimum salary until he or she has successfully passed another examination in the branch in which the deficiency existed.

8. An apprentice may be dismissed at any time if in the judgment of the chief librarian his or her work is distinctly unsatisfactory.

9. An apprentice will receive no pay from the library, the instruction and experience given being deemed an equivalent for the services rendered.

10. The library does not guarantee to any apprentice a position in the library service.

ARTICLE VI.

SUBSTITUTES.

1. Vacancies in the graded service caused by temporary absence will, as far as practicable, be filled by substitutes.

2. The substitute list will contain the names of:

(a) Such persons on the eligible list for any grade as are available for substituting.

(b) Apprentices who have failed to qualify for the third grade but are to be given a subsequent opportunity for qualifying.

3. Preference in appointment will be given to substitutes in class (a). Substitutes in class (b) will not be given any appointment which might involve their being left in charge of a branch.

ARTICLE VII.

SALARIES.

1. All salaries in the non-graded service shall be fixed by the executive committee upon the recommendation of the chief librarian and of the administration committee.

2. Salaries in the graded service shall be as follows:

First grade: \$840 to \$1,500 per annum.

Second grade: \$660 to \$780 per annum.

Third grade: \$480 to \$600 per annum.

Fourth grade: No salary.

3. A person newly appointed to any grade shall receive, at first, the lowest salary for that grade; except that the executive committee, may, upon the recommendation of the chief librarian and of the administration committee, fix a higher salary whenever the special qualifications of the appointee or the responsibility of the service are deemed to warrant the same.

4. A person who has served in any grade for one year, and whose work has been entirely satisfactory, may, upon the recommendation of the chief librarian and of the administration committee, be given an increase of salary of \$60 for the second year; and a like increase may be given under like conditions at the end of the second year of service in the same grade. But such increases of salary shall rest wholly in the discretion of the chief librarian and the administration committee; and no salary shall be so increased beyond the limits fixed for the grade.

5. Increases of salary for satisfactory service shall date from the first day of the month next following the completion of the year of service. But an absence within the year of more than two consecutive months shall postpone for a corresponding time the date when such increase will become effective.

6. Substitutes will be paid only for the time during which they are actually employed as such, and at the rate of \$1.50 per day or \$1.00 for a half day or less; except that substitutes who are on the eligible list for the second or first grades may be paid at the rate of the minimum salary for those grades respectively.

7. Leave of absence for more than fourteen days shall be granted only by the executive committee upon the recommendation of the chief librarian and the administration committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

SCHEDULE OF POSITIONS.

NON-GRADED OR NON-COMPETITIVE SERVICE.

Chief librarian.

Assistant librarian.

Reference librarian.

Superintendent of Department of Branches.

Superintendent of Cataloging Department.

Superintendent of Children's Department.

Superintendent of Department of Apprentices.

Superintendent of Book Order Department.

Superintendent of Department of Supplies.

Superintendent of Department of Traveling Libraries.

Branch librarian at Montague.

Librarian's secretary.

Financial clerk.

Clerks.

Book-keepers.

Stenographers.

Janitors.

Cleaners.

Messengers.

Pages.

Telephone assistants.

Drivers.

GRADED OR COMPETITIVE SERVICE.

First Grade: (a) Branch librarians;
(b) Assistant to superintendent of Cataloging Department.

(c) Expert catalogers.
Second Grade—Senior assistants:
(a) In general work at branches.
(b) In children's work (children's librarians).
(c) In Cataloging Department.
(d) In other departments.

Third Grade—Junior assistants:
(a) In general work at branches.
(b) In children's work (children's assistants).
(c) In Cataloging Department.
(d) In other departments.

Fourth Grade: Apprentices.
Substitutes.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Charles Francis Adams in Report of Lincoln (Mass.) Public Library, 1903.

THE tendency of the present time with all libraries is to accumulate on their shelves a great superfluity of miscellaneous printed matter—what are known as "dead books"; that is, books rarely, if, indeed, ever, consulted, and which are retained simply because they are in the library catalog, and, possibly, a curious investigator may some day or other call for them. However it may be with institutions elsewhere and otherwise placed, it would be worse than useless for a town like Lincoln to permit the continuance of such a policy. While no demand exists for it, the Tarbell building has neither the room for an accumulation of this sort, nor can the town employ the library force necessary to handle it. The Lincoln Public Library is designed and maintained for the inhabitants of Lincoln in general, and not for students, investigators, or those pursuing lines of inquiry which necessitate consulting rare and expensive books, or foreign publications in various languages. Its function is that of a reading and consulting library for a small community, containing few scholars and a good many plain people. It should be carefully restricted to its function. If thus kept

within its proper limits, it should contain, primarily, a well-selected collection of what are known as classics, that is, books of established reputation, relating to history, biography, travel, and general literature, religious, philosophical, etc. In such collections, if carefully selected, works of fiction compose a large part, and are always in greatest demand; nor to this is there any well-founded objection. The desire to read a story, or to listen to a story told, is innate in human beings. The statistics of our public libraries, therefore, uniformly show that the demand for fiction, as it is called, exceeds in its various phases the demand for all other forms of literature combined. In the selection and growth of a library this fact must be recognized, and a demand, healthy and natural in itself, which cannot be resisted, should be regulated; that is, the best works of fiction should be liberally supplied.

Next to literature in general, as represented by its classics, a judicious collection of books of reference is desirable.

Finally, the public library of every town should contain one department devoted to the collection and preservation of printed matter in every form relating to that town. This cannot be looked for elsewhere, and should be the town library's one specialty.

So far as the classics, or general literature, are concerned, the Lincoln Library is now reasonably well provided. Among leading authors of established reputation, those whose works are most generally called for, and which should be on the shelves of a library whether called for or not, some gaps and vacancies exist. These ought to be made good as soon as practicable. Complete sets of every English-writing classic author from Shakespeare and Milton to Walter Scott and Hawthorne, should be provided, including, for example, the novels of Jane Austen, Dickens, Cooper, Thackeray, George Eliot and Harriet Beecher Stowe, the histories of Macaulay, Prescott, Parkman and John Fiske, the poems of Wordsworth, Longfellow, Bryant and Tennyson, the miscellaneous writings of Thomas Carlyle, Washington Irving, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ralph Waldo Emerson; and these, with many others of like character easily to be named, should be renewed as rapidly as they are worn out. Neither should the volumes be kept too long in circulation. If this is attempted, they are apt to become soiled, and affected by paper rot; not impossible, they may, when in this condition, be the means of disseminating disease.

As to books of reference, the Lincoln Library is at present not inadequately provided. It is to be remembered that there is no form of literature which becomes so speedily antiquated and out of date as books of reference of a certain kind, and that the kind most frequently called for. Dictionaries, whether of English or foreign tongues, change less rap-

idly; but books of general reference, like encyclopædias, dictionaries of dates, biographical and scientific dictionaries, and the like, may be considered as calling for renewal every five years. The best of these books are very expensive, and, accordingly, should be selected with the utmost care. In purchasing books of reference, moreover, for the library of a town of the size of Lincoln, it is much less desirable that new and additional publications should be acquired than that old editions of standard works the library already has should be got rid of, and the latest editions put in their places.

So far as local history and the material for it are concerned, the trustees are unable to find that any particular provision has ever been made. Not only should the library take, and preserve in permanent shape, all town documents and, if practicable, all newspapers and periodicals issued in the neighboring towns, but a scrapbook should be kept in which everything relating to Lincoln which appears in the city papers should find a place.

Including sums derived from various sources, the trustees find that they are able to apply a net sum, averaging about \$500 per annum, towards the purchase of books. In their judgment this amount should be ample for additions to a library intended to meet the reasonable requirements of a town with a population no larger than that of Lincoln. Rare books, books seldom called for, or books on special subjects, should as a rule not be added to the collection. Scarce imprints, or copies of costly editions, are out of place on the shelves of a town like Lincoln. They are, when there, buried in an out-of-the-way place where no one would think to look for them; it is, so to speak, lighting a candle and putting it under a bushel. Such literary material should be accumulated and kept at centers like Cambridge or Boston, to which students and investigators naturally go. As to books relating to particular subjects, professional or scientific, there is no call for such except from professional men, students or investigators, of whom there are not many in Lincoln; and those few naturally look elsewhere for what they want. If, however, such did look to the public library, it would be far cheaper and better for the town to furnish the applicants with transportation to Cambridge or Boston than to buy the books they wish to consult, and add them to a local collection. The most expensive and burdensome additions to modern libraries are thus, in the case of Lincoln, ruled out of consideration.

The periodical literature of the day furnishes one of the most difficult problems with which the trustees of town libraries are now called upon to deal. The magazines published, nearly all well illustrated and containing a supply of fair reading matter, are well-nigh innumerable. They almost equal the newspapers. The subscription to a reasona-

ble proportion of these involves no unduly large expenditure; their preservation is another matter. This demands not only immediate space, but it implies, also, a possible expansion of shelf capacity out of all proportion to what Lincoln, for instance, can afford. The sound rule in this respect, therefore, would seem to be to appropriate a reasonable sum of money each year for periodicals; to place them when received on the desk; to keep them on hand for a fixed time; and afterwards to dispose of them as waste paper, reserving merely one, or, at most, two or three, of the choicest and most valuable for binding, and preservation on the shelves.

The really perplexing problem, however, which always confronts the trustees of every public library not of the first class, is the intelligent and discriminating selection of new publications. During the last year, for instance, it would appear that, in the United States alone, more than 14,000 books and pamphlets were copyrighted, besides over 21,000 numbers — weekly or monthly — of periodicals. The limit of the Lincoln Library might fairly and wisely be set at, approximately, 7500 volumes. It would hence follow that the whole shelf capacity of the library building would not hold more than one-half of the new books last year published in the United States alone. It would, on the other hand, be difficult to exaggerate the ephemeral, not to say worthless, nature of the larger part by far of this output. . . . For instance, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "Little shepherd of Kingdom Come" and "Filigree ball" are as titles otherwise than suggestive of literary permanence. It is not at once apparent what particular niche in the Temple of Fame has been, or should be, assigned to their authors or to them.

Matter of pure manufacture, as a rule, and, in this respect, not greatly differing from cotton cloth or articles of footwear, these volumes appear, are to be found on the counters of the book-shops and news-stands, or in the hands of readers, for a few weeks, or, possibly, months, and then disappear. They are never heard of, nor called for again. For instance, take, in the case of Lincoln, six works of fiction of largest vogue issued during recent years. With their names every reader is familiar, for the editions of each ran into the hundreds of thousands — "Robert Elsmere," "Richard Carvel," "David Harum," "Ben Hur," "Quo vadis" and "Hugh Wynne." For a period, greater or less, each of these works was to be found on every news-stand, and could be seen in the hands of every reader. During the last year (1903) we find that they have been called for at the Lincoln Library as follows: "Richard Carvel," seven times; "David Harum," three times; "Hugh Wynne," three times; "Quo vadis" and "Ben Hur," once each; "Robert Elsmere," not at all. On the other hand, of the books for which there

was the greatest demand at our library during the last twelve months, few would be recognized as classics. It would probably be safe to say of the authors of these books, the names of not more than half a dozen have ever even been heard of by any person whose acquaintance with literature is of more than ten years' standing.

In the selection of books to be added to the library, the trustees have been under great obligation to the committee who have undertaken this delicate work. As a rule, the additions have been judicious. It is, none the less, more than doubtful whether out of the books thus placed on the shelves during the last twelve months one in ten will be called for by a single borrower during the twelve months now entered upon. Cataloged and shelved, they will remain undisturbed for an indefinite future. This fact presents a problem impossible to solve. The demand unquestionably is for new publications, and that demand should be met in a reasonable way; but it is equally unquestionable that these new publications, having satisfied the curiosity of a limited number of readers, will pass into an early, but complete, oblivion.

There is much printed material for which no provision need be made in the Lincoln Library. This is largely true of public documents, national, state and municipal, especially the first. Indeed, so far as the average library, here or elsewhere, is concerned, the congressional printing plant long since became a bewildering menace. What disposition to make of its accumulating output, of which through the thoughtfulness of congressional representatives public libraries are, and will remain, the natural and obvious recipients, has become more and more of a problem. The material thus received is rarely called for; and, not infrequently, the covering for it as mail matter remains permanently unbroken. In order to provide room for other kinds of accumulation, though perhaps not in much more active demand, the trustees have this year made a considerable clearance, sending back to the proper department at Washington a mass of congressional documents and publications which had accumulated since the library was organized. They amounted to some 1500 or 2000 volumes, in some 20 sacks. The clearance thus effected will furnish a much needed space for several years to come. It would, however, still further meet a growing need could some competent and judicious person be found to weed out of the library a large and miscellaneous collection of what may not unfairly be designated as printed rubbish, still cumbering the shelves. This would probably be found to include four out of five works of fiction, and at least one-half of all the other miscellaneous literature, purchased during the last 10 years. It has served its purpose; a purpose not the less useful, perhaps, because temporary.

A SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

THE first Conference of Librarians and those interested in the libraries of South Africa was held at Johannesburg, as part of the work of Section D of the Science Congress, on April 5. Theodore Reunert presided, and there were present E. B. Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Transvaal; Mr. Barnett, Superintendent-General of Education, Natal; Howard Pim, chairman of the Johannesburg Public Library; Gardner F. Williams, president of the Beaconsfield Public Library; Miss Martin, of Krugersdorp; Mr. Ross, of Pietermaritzburg; Mr. Bond, of Burghersdorp; and a large number of delegates representing the libraries of Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Rhodesia, and the Orange River Colony.

B. L. Dyer (librarian of Kimberley), who acted as honorary secretary of the Conference, commenced the proceedings by reading detailed information as to the public libraries of South Africa represented at the conference. Cape Colony had at present nine principal libraries, of which the largest was Capetown with 100,000 books. In all, the libraries of Cape Colony numbered about 100, receiving grants on the £ for £ principle from the Government to the extent of £9000 annually, having an annual income from 9438 subscribers, and 421,731 books in stock. Many libraries received small municipal grants in addition, but the main support of the libraries was from subscriptions. In Natal, Durban and Pietermaritzburg had large libraries of thirteen and fourteen thousand books each, and 19 smaller libraries supported mainly by subscriptions from the actual users of them, and from grants on the £ for £ system, but the most pleasing feature of which was the fact that almost every municipality, no matter how small, contributed out of municipal revenues to the library upkeep. In Rhodesia the library at Bulawayo was similarly helped, as was also the library of Bloemfontein, in the Orange River Colony. The former library contains 5370 books, and with the Salisbury library constitutes the whole library provision of Rhodesia. In the Orange River Colony there were libraries in process of formation at Ladybrand and Smithfield, but as yet little had been done to take advantage of the new library regulations. In the Transvaal the Government library of Pretoria had 24,000 books and 1040 subscribers, while Johannesburg had 15,130 books to its 1480 subscribers, and issued over 53,000 books annually—the largest turnover in proportion to stock of any South African library. Libraries existed at nine other centres in the Transvaal, but all of these were practically only in the initial stages, and were really still in process of formation. With the development of the country there would no doubt be growth.

In the course of an interesting address, the chairman said: "There is throughout South Africa at present a great and growing interest in all branches of education, so that the moment is particularly opportune and propitious for pressing this appeal on behalf of our public libraries. We wish to bring about a more intimate connection between our public schools and our public libraries. I hope every library in South Africa will subscribe the half-guinea annually necessary to procure all the publications of the National Home Reading Union, and I am sure they will be amply repaid. The National Home Reading Union has been called, without exaggeration, the People's University, and is, therefore, our natural ally. I believe that if we persevere in our endeavors to make our public libraries living and progressive educational institutions we shall deserve and secure a much larger measure of public support than we at present receive. If any Government should urge that funds are not available for increased grants I would suggest that they might easily and with benefit to the state be obtained by a tax on the illustrated comic paper."

Mr. Ward then read the inaugural address written by the Hon. Mr. Justice Laurence, which, after regretting his unavoidable absence from the gathering, expressed the indebtedness of all interested in libraries to the Science Association for the opportunity afforded by the arrangement of the conference for the exchange of ideas, the eliciting of experience, and the discussion of the problems connected with the working management, and development of a system of libraries in this part of the world. The history of the Royal Society of England had shown that scientific societies in their early days could afford to be comprehensive, and he rejoiced that the libraries of South Africa had been included in the present scope of the work of the Association, though in time to come those specially interested in libraries might have an association of their own. Years ago he had himself suggested such an association, but the suggestion was premature, and, in the opinion of many, such an association, though deemed most desirable, was held to be practically impossible. In the circumstances this was probably true, but it might be suggested that something more might be attempted than had yet been done in the way of bringing librarians and those interested in libraries into closer contact with one another, to facilitate co-operation and diminish the isolation of individual libraries by the establishment of a library journal. Such a journal, if published at quarterly intervals, would be subscribed for by every library worth the name, and most of the larger libraries would contribute a modest subsidy towards the expenses of its production.

Passing on to library systems, the learned judge regretted that the subscription library

system in South Africa, while it had produced excellent results, was not an ideal one, and he looked forward to the time when the word "free" as applied to South African libraries should no longer be a misnomer. The true solution lay in the direction of the municipalization of the libraries, when absolutely free lending libraries might be established everywhere; while those people who wanted newer books or more books, might still help the funds of the library by becoming subscribers.

Mr. Ward moved that something be done in the way of a recommendation that steps be taken to start a library journal.

Mr. Dyer deprecated the attempt at the present moment to start any journal specially for South African libraries, and appealed that if a section of the Science Association were set apart for those interested in libraries, it was to be hoped when that body issued a journal, a section would be devoted to library questions. The time was no more ripe now for a library journal in South Africa than it was for a literary one in 1824, when Mr. Jardine started the *Cape Literary Gazette*. Every librarian out here wanted to see a South African Library Association, but he hoped that it would long be and remain a part of the great and growing Science Association.

Mr. Cooper, librarian of Port Elizabeth, then read a paper dealing with the necessity of the proper classification of all libraries, and appealing for the universal use in South Africa of the admirable and adaptable system of Melvil Dewey, which had already been adopted at Bulawayo, at the Education Office at Capetown, at Port Elizabeth, and was being adopted at Kimberley. It was, in his opinion, the only safe system to adopt, and though its adoption at Port Elizabeth meant the re-classification of 40,000 volumes, it would be labor well done when once it was over; and every library, no matter how small, should adopt this system from the first, and thus save some future librarian the task of re-classifying.

A paper on cataloging by Gilbert Roy, which explained the main principles of cataloging, and appealed for the adequate cataloging of books rather than the accumulation of uncataloged masses of books, was then read.

A paper by E. Miller, librarian of Bulawayo, followed. This was entitled "A plea for a South African school of librarianship," and dealt with the adequate training of library assistants.

Mr. Innes and other speakers deprecated any attempt at a separate association, or any special journal for libraries at the present moment, and it was unanimously agreed to ask the council of the Association to arrange a special sub-section of Section D at all future annual meetings to deal with the question of libraries.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES.

THROUGH its special committee on cataloging the Ohio Library Association has outlined a plan for the issue, with the aid of the Library of Congress, of catalog cards adapted for the use of small libraries, simplified in form and with annotations. It is hoped to secure the issue of such cards at least for the titles included in the new "A. L. A." catalog, and about 100 libraries have already signified their willingness to subscribe. The committee has since last December been at work upon this project, and has carried on a correspondence with 180 libraries, all the state library commissions, and the Library of Congress—the latter institution having given welcome co-operation in printing sample cards, supplying a large part of the mailing list and franking the material. At the recent meeting of the Ohio Library Association (L. J., June, p. 316) the recommendations of the committee were approved, and it was continued with power to add to its members for securing available co-operative help, should the work be undertaken by the Library of Congress.

The committee has sent out a circular letter to all state library commissions, reporting upon the action taken, and asking approval and endorsement. It says: "There has been strongly expressed from many sources during our investigation a feeling that the actual subject, analytic and annotation work desired for town libraries could never emanate from the great Library of Congress,* though as a printing and distributing center it is our great opportunity. If the former work could be secured on the new A. L. A. books by some co-operative aid of libraries already having done the work on these books, it might be put out within the next few months and thus the new purchase list be accompanied by its complete adapted catalog cards."

The recommendations of the committee, approved at the recent meeting of the association and duly submitted to the Library of Congress, are as follows:

"I. That printed catalog cards be issued, specially adapted to the needs of small public libraries, changes from the present cards to be as follows:

a. Those making the face of the card simpler and clearer for the use of the public, viz.,

1. Omit repetition of author's name in title except where entry surname differs from the title-page name.
2. Shorter imprint: One place and one publisher (which shall be the original); date to express actual edition, not mere printing.
3. Bibliographic details confined strictly to those which reveal the value of the book for the average reader's use

* But should be held on the ground where actual contact with daily calls of the public is firsthand and continuous.

rather than mere book-makeup, viz.,
retain

Main paging only.

Illustrations in their various forms.
Volumes.

Edition (not meaning re-issue or re-print.)

Note: In fiction discard all bibliographic details, to allow same card to be used for all duplicates not of same edition.

4. Subject headings and other catalog aids removed from face of card and placed on reverse, except in cases where they can be confined to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cm. from bottom of card.
5. Punctuation of title to follow logical meaning of same rather than its division on title-page.
6. For the benefit of those who typewrite headings and call numbers, entry line to be printed two typewriter spaces from top of card, to facilitate use of the machine without re-adjustment. Also, the vertical alignment of author and title to correspond with the vertical alignment of the standard L. B. ruled catalog card.

b. Those providing full aid to the cataloger and opening up contents of books, viz.,

1. Subject headings suggested for all books.
2. D. C. and E. C. numbers to be indicated.
3. Subject headings to be suggested for analytic material (policy to be decided upon, but to include essays, collections, critical and bibliographical sketches, unexpected, analyticals and all other good material not naturally looked for under the book subject.)
4. Descriptive note, showing scope and thesis of book, when title is too brief, vague or fanciful.
5. Fuller contents, viz., Contents given for essays, addresses, lectures and miscellaneous sketches and for any other books in which contents would facilitate analytic work.

"II. That adapted catalog cards be issued as above for all books in the A. L. A. list of 8000 volumes for a small public library, currently supplemented by the New York "Best books" list and by some uniform purchase lists issued frequently by the joint library commissions and in general use by small libraries.

"III. That a printed list of subject headings be issued and kept up to date, these headings to be based upon the legitimate and perennial reference calls which small public libraries receive from schools, clubs and individual students and workers. This list to be based upon the A. L. A. list of subject headings, with new subjects since arisen; schemes for sub-divisions of countries and larger subjects; geographical and historical subjects; and necessary cross references. These headings to be followed on the adapted catalog cards and furnished to subscribing libraries as a guide to the use of the cards and for unifying their subject work.

"IV. That the organization of subject head-

ings and decision of policy in regard to analyticals and annotations, also supplying of copy, be done through some co-operative effort of libraries already in the public library field which are producing satisfactory work in that line.

"V. That some steps be taken for providing these adapted cards for the new A. L. A. catalog of 8000 volumes as soon as possible.

"The above recommendations are based in general upon investigation through correspondence with 51 independent small libraries of Ohio and 118 of 21 other states and 23 library commissions or state association secretaries."

The chairman of the special committee is Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, Public Library, Dayton, O., to whom correspondence upon the subject should be addressed.

ICELANDIC BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

From Mimir: Icelandic Institutions and Addresses, 1903.

WORKS printed in modern Icelandic, either in the island or in other lands, may be procured of the booksellers indicated in the lists of addresses. Most important for large libraries abroad are the admirable issues of the Icelandic Literary Society (*Bokmenntafélag*), lists of which may be had either of the Reykjavik or Copenhagen branch. One of the Society's serials, the annual *Skirnir*, contains a careful catalog of all new-Icelandic publications of the preceding year, wherever printed; besides which Icelandic bibliographers—latterly Mr. Bogi Thorar-ensen Melsted—have furnished to the *Nordisk Boghandlertidende* of Copenhagen a yearly list of books issued in Iceland. The two oldest journals of the island are the weekly *Pjodolfur* and *Isafold* (twice a week in summer), both ably edited and handsomely printed (Reykjavik); the two principal organs of Icelandic public opinion in America are the weekly *Heimskringla* and *Lögberg* of Winnipeg, the largest newspapers in the language. Editions of old-Icelandic works (the Eddas and Sagas), as well as grammars and lexicons of the earlier dialect, may, of course, be obtained through good booksellers everywhere, when not published in Iceland itself. Perhaps the four largest stocks of such works of earlier dates are kept by Harrassowitz of Leipzig; Herm. H. J. Lyngé & Son (8 Walkendorfgade), and the "Skandinavisk Antiquariat" (33 Bredgade) both of Copenhagen; and "Klemmings Antiquariat" of Stockholm. From a scientific point of view the numerous writings of the distinguished living geographer and naturalist, Thorvaldur Thoroddsen, are of extraordinary value for public collections.

THE TRAVELLING LIBRARY SCHOOL.

IN the report of the New York State Library School for 1903, Mr. Dewey outlines as one of the possibilities of the future the development of travelling library schools. The germ of his idea, he points out, already exists in the series of "library visits" made each year by the various library school classes to nearby cities. He says: "I propose that in a few centers a specified period each year of one or more weeks, preferably a month, be specially assigned for visits from library officials. This would be librarian's week or month, and certain members of the staff would be assigned to receiving and helping these visitors as much as possible. Informal lectures or talks would explain the library's resources and methods and in some cases definite instruction in certain subjects could be offered and dates announced when it would be given, so that a visitor who could not spend the entire month could select the time when his own specialty was under consideration. In the national library, besides the regular topics of administration taken up in all large libraries, there would be special dates for copyrights, government publications (including the Superintendent of Documents' work), manuscripts, maps, prints, printed catalog cards and other topics that could be studied better in Washington than elsewhere, including of course in the program, as at the other centers, visits to neighboring libraries worth attention.

"The natural centers would be the national library with trips to Baltimore; New York with headquarters at Columbia or New York public; Harvard or the Boston public for Boston and vicinity. The New York State Library would offer certain facilities not to be found elsewhere for study of a state library department with inspectors, the largest travelling library and picture system, study club and other extension work, and questions of state and law library administration. In Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Madison, San Francisco and perhaps other points the principle could be utilized as soon as the number of visitors scattered through the year became large enough to show demand and burdensome enough to indicate need of this remedy. Some libraries might give the week or month only on alternate years. This would be available not alone to students of library schools, but to older librarians, assistants and trustees who would take one or more of these centers each year and familiarize themselves to an extent not possible without this systematic provision for their guidance. A public librarian might give a month each year in rotation to a series of these centers with great profit, and incidentally the month in Washington, New York or Boston would be most enjoyable for metropolitan privileges outside the technical library field. Some would like

to give a year to this work and on that account it would be desirable for the principal centers to arrange their dates in rotation, choosing in each city the month that would be most enjoyable: Washington when Congress was in session, Boston perhaps in summer when the north and south shore and sea trip and beautiful suburban roads would be specially attractive; New York in the winter when the best entertainments were offered. Possibly the plan will eventually develop some one with special gifts for this kind of work who will spend his time at these libraries in rotation. This may be a phase of the new national library institute to have a director of this travelling library school who will spend a month at a time in chosen centers and be ready to assist all library officials who come at that time to study the methods and resources of that section.

"We should be glad if any one interested will send suggestions or criticisms on this scheme to us, to be preserved and submitted together when the time is ready to start the system. We have already made a beginning in New York by telling people if they can arrange it to come to the State Library in June each year when the regular school and summer class are both in session and there are an unusual number of lectures of interest. The next step is for the national library to establish a library month in Washington and these experiments will indicate when the other centers ought to offer their facilities.

"There must be no fees for those who attend these library weeks or months, and no library should offer such facilities unless it is willing to take much trouble to help those who come. They should have lists of really desirable boarding places and a circular giving needed information. They should provide tables and other special facilities for study, and make those who come feel more at home than the casual reader who drops in for an hour. In short, a few libraries with marked advantages for this kind of study will receive these visitors as special guests during the annual or biennial library week or month and will find it no little burden, but their return will be the satisfaction of contributing materially to library progress."

LIBRARY INSTITUTES IN NEW YORK STATE.

EIGHT library institute meetings were held during May, under the general supervision of the Institute Committee of the New York Library Association. The committee is composed of Dr. James H. Canfield, W. R. Eastman, and A. L. Peck, and it has in general followed the plan for the institutes in use for the past two years, emphasizing particularly the importance of local library organization. A summary of the institutes, as furnished by Mr. W. R. Eastman, is as follows:

New York Library Institutes, 1904.

Date.	Place.	Libs. of dist. represented	Persons present.		Conductor.	Secretary, 1904-05.
			Day sessions.	Evening sessions.		
May 3-4	Elmira	6	18	50	M. E. Hazeltine	K. S. Peck
5-6	Jamestown	14	24	28	E. W. Green	Eurydice Brown
10-11	Geneva	7	28	80	Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf	C. F. Webster
11	Auburn	10	42	60	Miss E. P. Clarke	E. P. Clarke
18-19	Albany	19	37	92	W. R. Eastman	C. M. Houghton
19-20	Port Jervis	5	15	40	Josephine A. Rathbone	Elisabeth G. Thorne
24-25	Little Falls	13	72†	300	Mrs. S. C. Fairchild	W. I. Bullock
26-27	Gouverneur	6	22	40	W. R. Eastman	F. R. Curtis

† Registered.

These meetings are regarded as having been without exception interesting and profitable for those in attendance, and likely to exert an important local influence. It has, however, proved extremely difficult to secure the attendance of librarians whose library duties occupy only a few hours of their time a week. The program arranged for the meetings is familiar, in its general features. It covers two days, with three sessions (afternoon, evening, and morning), and this year's course was given to the subject of "a working library," each institute having its special con-

ductor. The afternoon and morning sessions were devoted to practical talks, exhibition of books, records, etc.; and the evening session was given to the annual meeting of the district library club, with papers and addresses of a more general character. A useful feature of this institute work has been the development of the district library clubs, under whose jurisdiction the institutes are held, which should result in deepening and strengthening library interest in the state. The district clubs now in existence, with their chief officers for 1904-05, are as follows:

<i>Library Clubs.</i>	<i>President.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
Southern Tier	G. H. Miller	Miss K. S. Peck, Binghamton
Olean District	Miss M. E. Hazeltine	Miss E. Brown, Olean
Lake Country	W. H. Truesdale	Caroline F. Webster, Genesee
Central New York	E. W. Mundy	Miss E. P. Clarke, Auburn
Mohawk Valley	A. L. Peck	Waller I. Bullock, Utica
St. Lawrence	E. W. Flagg	Florence R. Curtis, Potsdam
Hudson Valley	W. F. Yust	Celia M. Houghton, Albany
Highlands	Mary K. Van Keuren	Elisabeth G. Thorne, Port Jervis

THE CARNEGIE BUILDING OF MOUNT VERNON (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GIVEN the problem of a lot, in the middle of a block, having a depth of 210 feet, and a frontage of 100 feet on two avenues representing the approaches from the old and the new Mount Vernon—and there were evident difficulties to be overcome in planning a library building that should satisfactorily meet the existing conditions. With local feeling running high, each avenue claiming the entrance to the prospective Carnegie building, a competition of architects was held in the summer of 1903. The plans chosen, those of Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York, solved the difficulty by a building, which without sacrifice of symmetry, or of library needs, turns an impartial face upon both streets.

The library building, a view of which appears as frontispiece to this number, is in the Grecian style of architecture, of white brick with granite copings and columns. Built upon a slight elevation it is approached by terraces set

with broad granite stairs. Entrance from either avenue is through a tiled vestibule, at the end of which, to avoid wintry draughts from the simultaneous opening of opposite doors, inner doors with fan lights will be hung. These vestibules open into the delivery room, around which the building centers, which is lighted through some 600 square feet of art glass forming the dome-shaped roof.

Triple archways, defined with columns, separate the delivery room from the circular book-room with its radiating stacks on the north, and the similar arc of the reading room on the south side. The delivery desk, projecting from the central archway of the stack, is so placed as to permit a supervision of both rooms. The reading room, corresponding exactly with the stack room in size and shape, is most attractive, with its five large windows, and the artistic effect of the arched entrance and the semicircular sweep of the outer wall. Opening out of the reading room is a smaller room for reference use. Provision has been made for open fires to add their

cheer to these rooms. Adjoining the stack is the librarian's office, to be shared by the cataloger. A book-lift placed between this office and the delivery desk provides a convenient means of passing books into the larger well-lighted work-room and receiving-room beneath the stack. The librarian's office is also accessible from the vestibule, which separates it from the staff-room and the staircase leading into the basement. At the opposite end of the building is the children's room, communicating with the stack, but open to the public from the vestibule only. In the high basement there are in addition to the work room a storage room, bicycle room, lavatories, etc., and a trustees' room, which will, if desired, afford ample accommodations for lecture or seminar use.

The building will be ready for occupancy in September, and the library, which eight years ago began its work in one room of a store, will for the first time have a home of its own. At its present quarters in the high school building the work of re-organization is now going on. With the many demands upon the time of a small staff, effort is being made to economize in mechanical work wherever possible, and in preparing a volume for circulation, a square of strong paper, having printed across the top the length of time a book may be retained, has been proven to be a satisfactory combination of book-pocket, dating-slip and "7 day label." Pasting this in the front of the book, the date of circulation is directly opposite the call-number of the book-plate and for the replacing of book-cards, no repetition of the call-number is necessary. The abandonment of the call-number on the book-covers of fiction is also proving a satisfactory economy for an open-shelf library.

Through the efforts of the high school students in raising funds for the specific purpose, the Mount Vernon library has during the past year become possessed of magazine files to an extent unusual in a small library. With but few valuable reference books as yet, the magazine files have been the factor in stimulating reference work to a growth exceeding that of any other department of the work. With a proprietary interest in the rows of magazines which their own efforts have placed upon the shelves, the young people of the town were ready to become interested in the use of Poole's and other indexes. A popular debating society of high school boys having pronounced favorably upon these, aspiring young orators began to appear daily. Debating societies have become the rule of the hour. Those who through limitations of age or otherwise were not eligible for membership in existing societies have organized societies of their own. Interest has been awakened among the older people in the homes, and the library's resources are taxed to the uttermost.

Library Association of the United Kingdom.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1904.

The 27th meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 30 and 31 and Sept. 1, 1904. In addition to the usual general program there will be several sessions on special topics—the report of the committee on public education and public libraries, submitted for discussion; "Local collections," illustrated by an extensive exhibit of material; "Book selection and annotation;" and "Best books of 1903," illustrated by exhibit of the books referred to in the various classes. There will be simultaneous sessions of the "Librarians' Section" and the "Committees' Section," following the plan adopted last year.

State Library Commissions.

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

The first report of the Iowa Library Commission for 1900-1903, covering two years and nine months, is issued in a substantial cloth bound volume of 154 pages, and is practically a handbook of library organization in Iowa, of much more than local value and interest. The Iowa commission is to be congratulated upon its record of effective work, and upon the remarkable advance in library development in the state, in which it has been the controlling force. The report deserves examination at first hand, and its extent precludes more than a brief summary in these columns. It is in two parts: "Library extension in Iowa," and "The free public libraries of Iowa, historical sketches," with the usual appendixes of library statistics and laws. In the first division besides the facts regarding library development in the state, there are full practical suggestions for library organization, and administration, advice regarding training for librarianship, and directions for the use of travelling libraries. The second part is a series of descriptive and historical accounts of the 77 free public libraries of the state, arranged alphabetically, with many illustrations of buildings.

The uneven period covered by the report is due to the fact that the commission, though organized July 1, 1900, did not begin its work until October 1, of that year; hereafter reports will be issued biennially. The work of the commission has included the maintenance of a travelling library system, a clearing house for periodicals, and a summer school, besides the giving of advice, and encouragement in all matters relating to library organization and management. At the time of its creation there were 48 free public libraries in the state; at the present time there are 77, in addition to 22 libraries connected with state

institutions, 36 college and academic libraries, 32 association and subscription libraries, 11 miscellaneous libraries, and 77 school libraries of over 200 volumes each. The total number of library buildings given in Iowa by Andrew Carnegie was 47 in July, 1903, reaching a total of \$1,027,000; the first Carnegie library building erected in the state was at Fairfield, in 1893. As gifts from Iowa citizens 16 buildings have been erected, at a cost of \$241,200. Miss Tyler says: "There is not a community in the state of Iowa large enough to support a library by municipal tax, but that is able to erect a library building, either by tax, or by gifts of its own citizens, if it so desires. While Mr. Carnegie's gifts of library buildings are bestowed by him in a manner to avoid pauperizing a community, by requiring them to provide for the maintenance of the library, still it is a vastly more desirable thing for the towns in such a prosperous, progressive and intelligent commonwealth as Iowa to provide the home for the library." The publications of the commission have been numerous, including besides a quarterly circular of information and news, a handbook of library organization, suggestive lists and buying lists, issued in co-operation with the Wisconsin commission, special lists and leaflets, study lists for the travelling libraries, and Miss Annie Carroll Moore's excellent "List of books recommended for a children's library." The work of the Iowa summer school is described in detail, and lists of the students taking the course are given. The travelling library system has been reorganized and developed; better facilities for the proper housing and management of this department are urgently needed. At present there are 175 centers, to which these libraries are sent—of which number 58 are study clubs, the remainder being library associations, school districts or groups of taxpayers. About 11,600 volumes are contained in the collections, and during the last year 227 libraries were sent out. A sub-department of books for the blind has been established, with a nucleus of 18 titles, only one book at a time being loaned to any one person. Lists of travelling library centers, arranged by towns and by counties, are given, and there is a map showing the distribution of these centers throughout the state.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Tillinghast, chairman, State Library, Boston.

The most significant fact in the 14th annual report of the commission, for 1903, recently issued (84 p. O.), is the statement that at the conclusion of the year covered "every town in Massachusetts now has the right and privilege of a free public library." In 1890, when the commission was established, there were 103 towns without a free public library, so that its record of 13 years is one

of activity and effectiveness. Now that public libraries are available in every town in the state, the commission's influence must be concentrated upon increasing library efficiency, and Mr. Tillinghast briefly reviews the signs of quickened interest and progressive work, found in the increase of reading rooms and branches, delivery of books for school and other special use, extension of open shelf system, "two-book" privilege, removal of age limit, exhibitions of pictures and collections, etc. There is a memorial notice of the late Henry Stedman Nourse, who died in Lancaster, Nov. 14, 1903, a member of the commission since its organization, and most devoted in advancing the library interests of the state. The usual records of towns aided by the state appropriations of books are given, with full classified lists of the libraries of the state; the department of "notes of progress from the libraries" reviews the chief library activities of the year; and the appendixes, as is customary, record "names of free public libraries and names of librarians," names of givers of free public library buildings, and the state library laws.

MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

The fourth annual report of the commissioners, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903, just issued (69 p. O.), reports a general encouraging library growth in the state. The state federation of women's clubs has formally co-operated with the commission in the matter of library extension by the appointment of a special committee, and the state has been divided by Congressional districts and apportioned among different members of the committee. "By this plan the whole state will be covered in an intelligent way, and the aid which the board is prepared to give in building up libraries will be brought before the people in a manner that cannot be misunderstood." There are 40 libraries registered with the board, and collections of 100 books were borrowed, under the registration plan, by 20 libraries. The usual reports of registered libraries and of county commissioners of schools are given, and "Reports of library progress" cover 20 pages, with numerous full-page illustrations of buildings.

State Library Associations.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
LIBRARY INSTITUTE.

A library institute under the auspices of the Keystone State Library Association was held at George School, Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., on Saturday, June 18. There was a large attendance, and the meeting was of general interest. A short address of welcome by Dr. Joseph S. Wilton was replied to by

Mr. Robert P. Bliss, chairman of the meeting. Mr. Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, spoke on libraries in public schools, especially in country districts, and Louis B. Ambler, superintendent of Friends' Schools, gave suggestions for the use of secondary school libraries. The subject of travelling libraries was presented by Miss Emma Neisser, and continued in discussion. After adjournment for luncheon and inspection of the school buildings and grounds an afternoon session was held, devoted to the problems of small town libraries. Among the speakers were Miss Jean Middleton, of the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia; Theodore C. Search, of Philadelphia; George A. Jenks, of Newtown; A. S. Martin, superintendent of public schools of Bucks county; Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian; and Miss Alice B. Kroeger.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Sam Walter Foss, Public Library, Somerville.

Secretary: Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia L. Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in the hall of the high school at Greenfield, Mass., on June 16-17. The first session began in the afternoon of Thursday, with an address of welcome by Mr. H. C. Parsons, instead of Rev. Mr. Reid, chairman of the board of trustees, who was unable to be present.

The chief address was given by Melvil Dewey, on "The responsibility of the large library toward the small one." He began by defining the large library as not dependent on numerical size or location, but as one which raises itself to the second power and concerns itself with others than itself; which has bigness of spirit, scope and influence. There are seven kinds of libraries: 1, personal; 2, family; 3, station or school libraries; 4, village; 5, central or endowed libraries; 6, state; 7, national. It is the last three with which we are concerned to-day. The public needs more, is willing to pay more, and demands more, and librarians are a little over-conservative. In recognition that libraries make half of the system of education, we take our place with the public school. Our system of libraries must be syndicated, and we must do things in the best and cheapest way. Big and little libraries are to work together, all cogs in one wheel to bring out results. Three concerns are of chief importance—the storage of books, storage of cards, and the supply of librarians. The large library must do the storage work, while the small one must select for its constituency what is of most value. The use of cards for annotations will mean great changes and improvement in reference work; and there must come a training of specialized

library workers until at last we shall have practically a library faculty. The large library, besides its supply of books, should circulate pictures, scientific collections, music, and like material.

"New methods and movements in the library world" was the next subject, opened by Miss Mabel Temple, of North Adams, with a review of "Kindergarten work," or library work with children from five to fourteen years' old. She described the means taken in North Adams to encourage the use of books by children in the vacation season by holding "story hours" on two afternoons a week. Friendly relations with the children and a practice of talking over books with them were advocated, and short bulletins, frequently changed, are found helpful.

"House to house delivery," as practised in the Milton Public Library, was described by Miss Gertrude Forrest. A territory of from 12 to 15 miles is covered in a weekly delivery, at a cost of 6 1-3 cents per volume; "although this cost per volume is rather high, it is cheaper, as we have proved by experiment, than delivery stations." The man in charge of the delivery is authorized if necessary to register new borrowers. "He collects call slips, fines due, and books to be returned; he distributes blank call slips, bulletins, etc.; for all fines collected he gives a receipt, signed by him at the time the fine is paid." "We have in addition to the regular alphabetical list of cardholders, a card catalog of householders, arranged in the order in which they are located on the route of delivery. On these cards are entered, in addition to the name of the house-holder, the names of other members of the family, including servants. All books charged to borrowers in one family are strapped together, with an ordinary book strap, on which is a key-tag, with name of householder. In the workroom these straps are arranged in the order of the route to be followed, and it is a quick and simple method to pull down the right strap for each package of books as it is charged. The packages of books are then packed in boxes in the exact order in which they are to be delivered, the books to be delivered last, of course, being put into the box first. For boxes we find those made of leatheroid lighter to handle and cheaper than those made of oak. On the whole, our house-to-house delivery system has been so satisfactory that we are considering the feasibility of giving the same service to all parts of the town. Aside from expense, the question in our minds is whether such service would not deprive the boys and girls, and even adults, of the influence and help which are now to be had from the use of reading rooms."

"Books in Sunday schools" was the subject assigned to Miss Florence D. Hurter, of Somerville, who described the circulation of public library books to Sunday schools, as carried on in that city. "So far we have lent about 3000 books to nine different churches,

most of whom find the experiment so successful that it seems an established custom with them." Miss Mary Sargent, of Medford, followed with an account of "Tabard Inns and Bodley Libraries" as a new method of supplying popular books; and Frank G. Willcox, of Holyoke, made a plea for "Greater simplicity in library work." At the evening session the same subject was continued, with a paper on "Duplicate collections of novels for hire," by Mrs. Evelyn Lane, of Springfield, read, in her absence, by Mr. Lowell; "The printed cards of the Library of Congress," by Lyman P. Osborn, of Peabody, who from personal experience strongly recommended all libraries to subscribe to these cards; "Inter-library loans," by William C. Lane, of Harvard, in which it was suggested that such loans might be advantageously carried on by small libraries, if an agreement were made for each library to specialize in buying certain books in certain subjects in certain years, the books to be loaned among the libraries for three months at a time and at the end of a year each library might bid for the books it wanted most; and "Advantages and disadvantages of net price lists," by Hiller C. Wellman, of Springfield. Mr. Wellman said that the disadvantages of the net price system were evident, and were finding expression in the annual reports of libraries. The advantage has been the great number of remainder and clearance sales. Never have there been such opportunities to buy. This is a temporary advantage. The permanent one has been that the net price system has led librarians to exercise greater care in selection, has forced them to scrutinize. Another advantage is the attention which has been paid to the methods of buying, making use of the assistance offered by the A. L. A. committee in their bulletins; librarians are learning better how to export, how to use auction and second-hand catalogs.

"The Library Club and small libraries" was the final paper, by Miss Margaret McGuffey, of the Boston Public Library. It was a presentation of the need of securing more active participation in club work from members, and of vitalizing club programs, and it is hoped to give it more fully in a later number of the JOURNAL. Between the afternoon and evening sessions a visit was made to "Poet's seat," from which a beautiful view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

A business meeting was held in the parlors of the Mansion House, on Friday morning, June 17, when the report of the treasurer was read and officers for the ensuing year elected as follows: president, Sam Walter Foss, Public Library, Somerville; vice-presidents, Lyman P. Osborn, Peabody Institute Library, Salem, and Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College, Boston; secretary, Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline; treasurer, Miss T. E. Macurdy, Public Library, Boston; recorder, Miss Nina E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing Board, Boston.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Henry M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Flora B. Roberts, State Library, Lansing.

Treasurer: Miss M. L. Converse, Public Library, Mt. Pleasant.

The Michigan Library Association held its 14th annual meeting at Port Huron, May 26-27, 1904.

The opening address of the president, Mr. Utley, was on "The literary spirit of the times," and was a review and criticism of the various forms of literary expression, the novel being regarded as now dominant. The great amount of magazine reading was regarded as injurious to mental development, and the great metropolitan newspaper was characterized as "the most demoralizing force" of the day.

Mr. David E. Heineman, a member of the state board of library commissioners, gave an account of the work and plans of the state commission. This was followed by a helpful paper on "The use of library bulletins," by Miss Ella F. Corwin, of Lansing, which is to be published as bulletin no. 1 of the Michigan Library Association.

The Thursday evening session was given over to the dedicatory exercises of the new Carnegie library building at Port Huron. Mr. W. L. Jenks, president of the Port Huron library commission, gave a short address, reviewing the history of the Port Huron Public Library. Mr. Melvil Dewey, who gave the address of the evening, spoke on "The future of the modern library in the social system." He first sketched the development of the public library of to-day, then outlined the position we hope to see the library occupy in the near future, bringing out forcibly its importance as an agent of public education.

The first paper of Friday morning was read by Miss Nina K. Preston, of Ionia, on "Library institutes." Miss Preston outlined the growth of library institutes, their place in the circle of library aids, their usefulness to small libraries, and the methods employed in conducting them. The paper was followed by considerable discussion, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to consider the feasibility of the Michigan Library Association conducting some library institutes in the state. This committee reported later in favor of conducting at least one institute in the southwestern part of the state within the next year.

The next subject, "Printed catalog cards," was presented by Mr. F. P. Jordan, of the University of Michigan library. Mr. Jordan described the various attempts at issuing printed catalog cards, and gave information about the printed cards which can now be obtained, including the cards issued by the Publishing Board of the A. L. A., the Library of Congress cards, the new "A. L. A. catalog" cards, and the cards for government

publications issued by the U. S. Document Office.

This was followed by a capital paper by Miss G. M. Walton, librarian of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, on "Library ethics." "Professional ethics," she held, "are based on a consideration of the rights of others, and as ethics is sometimes defined as the science of humanity, so library ethics is the science of ideal relations in our great and honorable profession."

The next topic was "The Michigan trustee and his opportunity." This was presented by Mr. C. E. Bement, trustee of the Lansing Public Library, who introduced himself as a representative of a down-trodden race. He first spoke of the different methods of creating trustees, concluding, "When all is said and done, you are largely at the mercy of the community or some member or members of it, for the quality of the men who run the library as trustees. It is fair to presume that the best results will come in those communities in which a knowledge of the value and needs of the library are most thoroughly appreciated by the better classes; that class, indeed, which is rather more inclined to criticize than they are to put their shoulders to the wheel and bring about a better state of affairs. . . .

"Naturally, in the minds of most people . . . the feeling is that if the trustees will perform one duty well, viz.: the choosing of a librarian, they can be ignored . . . and leave the work of the library in the hands of the librarian. The choice of a librarian is the most important work of a board of trustees; but the trustees must be men with more than a passive interest in library work, if they are going to choose the right kind of a librarian.

"It sometimes seems as though in many communities there was a feeling on the part of the men that reading and mental culture were like religion: good enough for women and children, but of no particular service to a grown man. That same form of materialism which is a foe to religion is equally a foe to mental and to moral culture. . . . The decision of general matters of policy should certainly be the province of the trustees, and the more the trustees know of the details of the working of a library, the better able they are to supply the librarian with that moral backing which she needs. . . . The library trustees of the state and the state board of library commissioners should work together in evolving the best methods of library management and the most efficient methods of work, and in bringing about all those results that united and intelligent labor can accomplish."

The afternoon session opened with a question box, conducted by Miss M. E. Ahern, of *Public Libraries*. Much practical help was gained from this. Some of the questions indicated a tendency to break away from many of the rules which have hitherto been thought necessary; an age limit for cardholders was disapproved; guarantors were deemed un-

necessary; one participant advocated leaving off the labels of the fiction in small libraries where the fiction is worn out by the time it retires from active circulation. Questions on binding brought out two interesting points: the average book will last as long as its binding, no matter what the material, if the binding is properly put on; books would not remain so long at the bindery if librarians would send at the same time those needing the same kind of binding. A discussion of hours and vacations brought out the general opinion that a month of vacation is needed; that all library workers should have some free time during the week, a half day if possible. It was considered legitimate for library boards to pay the expenses of their librarians when in attendance on library meetings. The idea of a library section of the state teachers' association was discouraged; the Bodley Club libraries as aids in public libraries were endorsed.

A round table on work with children and schools, conducted by Miss Mary Conover, of the Detroit Public Library, closed the program. In an informal way, much that was helpful was discussed concerning grade libraries, children's hours, talks in schools, use and circulation of pictures, etc.

The officers for the ensuing year are: president, Henry M. Utley, Detroit; 1st vice-president, B. A. Finney, Ann Arbor; 2d vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Grierson, Calumet; secretary, Miss Flora B. Roberts, Lansing; treasurer, Miss M. L. Converse, Mt. Pleasant.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. E. Foster, Public Library, Providence.

Secretary-Treasurer: Herbert O. Brigham, State Librarian, Providence.

The summer meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held at the Narragansett Library, Peacedale, on Monday, June 20. President Foster presided, and the session was opened at 9.30. Hon. William C. Greene, trustee of the Narragansett Library, welcomed the visitors. After a short business session a paper on "The public library of yesterday, to-day and to-morrow" was read by Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders, of Pawtucket. A "Conference on the purchase of books for small libraries" followed, the various sub-topics being discussed as follows: Standard literature, H. L. Koopman of Brown University; fiction, Miss Jane E. Gardner of Newport; children's books, Mrs. Mary E. S. Root of the Providence Public Library; biography and history, George Parker Winship, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library; geography and travel, Edward C. Bixby of the Providence Public Library; economics and sociology, Herbert Olin Brigham, state librarian; science and arts, Richard Bliss, librarian Redwood Library of Newport; reference books, Ethan Wilcox, librarian Westerly Public Library.

At the close of the program luncheon was served, and in the afternoon the members of the association enjoyed a visit to Narragansett Pier.

The Rhode Island Library Association has issued a "Handbook," dated June, 1904 (12 p. D.), giving constitution, lists of members and meetings, and a short statistical summary of libraries of Rhode Island. The association includes 95 members, of whom 41 are men.

Library Clubs.

ANN ARBOR LIBRARY CLUB.

President: B. A. Finney.

Secretary: Miss C. L. Watts.

Treasurer: Miss Gertrude Woodard.

The annual meeting of the Ann Arbor Library Club was held May 2 at the home of Mr. B. A. Finney. The following officers were unanimously elected: president, Mr. B. A. Finney; 1st vice-president, Miss Nellie S. Loving; 2d vice-president, Miss Esther Braley; secretary, Miss Carrie L. Watts; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Woodard.

After the business, the president, Mr. H. O. Severance, gave a *résumé* of the club's work, as well as some suggestions for the coming year. Mr. Finney, assisted by his son, then displayed a series of lantern slides, showing title pages of the first English printed Bibles, and portraits of Tyndale.

During the two years of its existence the club has endeavored to keep its members in touch with other libraries and library clubs. At each meeting there has been given a review of American and foreign periodicals, besides a special paper by some member of the club or some prominent person from outside. One public meeting was held to discuss the site of the Carnegie library to which Ann Arbor is looking forward.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Commencement exercises were held on June 9. The following students were graduated: Sarah Comly Norris Bogle, Eva Maud Chidester, Marianna Buckner Clark, Sara Cameron Clark, Eliza Jones Clevenger, Lucy Condell, Mary Margaret Craig, Mary Louise Erskine, Eleanor Maude Hickin, Frances L. Hobart, Ruth Mary Kidder, Grace Lindale, Cora June Linn, Cornelia E. Notz, Daisy B. Sabin, Jennie Fenn Scott, Alice Lilian Smith, Edna Vickers Thomas, Mary Pembroke Wilde.

Before commencement the students made some visits to libraries near Philadelphia. Bryn Mawr College and Haverford College libraries were inspected in one afternoon. One day was devoted to the libraries of Ches-

ter and Wilmington. At Chester the class was delightfully entertained by their fellow student Miss Hobart and by Mr. Bliss of the Crozer Theological Seminary Library. At the Wilmington Institute Free Library Mr. Bowman explained the methods employed.

On June 1 Miss Engle, of the Free Library, talked informally to the students on the work of the Free Library with children.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Mary P. Farr, class of '95, has been engaged to organize the Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vt.

Miss Emma L. Hellings, class of '01, will enter upon her duties as assistant cataloger in the library of the American Philosophical Society on August 1.

Miss H. A. Mumford, class of '97, has been appointed cataloger in the Public Library, Paterson, N. J.

Miss Emily J. Fell, class of '03, has been appointed cataloger in the Public Library of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Ina F. Nelson, class of '03, has been appointed librarian of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

Of the class of '04:

Miss Marianna B. Clark was married June 27 to Mr. Hugh E. Hale.

Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle and Miss Mary Pembroke Wilde have been engaged to organize the library of Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.

Miss Mary Louise Erskine has been appointed librarian of the William McCann Library, Norristown, Pa.

Miss Frances L. Hobart will assist Miss Farr in the organizing of the Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vt.

Miss Sara C. Clark and Miss Edna Vickers Thomas have positions in the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Eliza Jones Clevenger has joined the staff of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The 17th annual report of the New York State Library School, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, appears as New York State Library bulletin 88, Library school 17 (p. 414-438. O.). It records the work of classes of 19 seniors and 30 juniors, representing 31 colleges, 13 states and one foreign country. Degrees and diplomas were conferred on nine of the class of 1903, on four of the class of 1902, on one of the class of 1901, on one of the class of 1900 and on one of the class of 1897. An account of the illustrated bulletins made by students is given, and the class visits, lectures, summer course, and other work of the year is reported on. The usual full record of students and of positions filled during the year by graduates is given. An interesting feature of the report is the suggestion for a travelling library school, noted elsewhere.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The third term work ends virtually several days before the calendar end of the school-year, leaving two or three days free in which to make up practical work uncompleted, hand in written work left unfinished, etc. The student who has no dropped threads to pick up has these days for rest, preparation for commencement and for travel-arrangements. June 15 was alumni day this year, and fifty-five persons, including graduates, instructors, and the year's students, sat down to the alumni supper. The unavoidable absence of Miss Rathbone, head-instructor, made the chief gap in the school ranks this year, and was much regretted. After supper, the director made a few remarks and read some of the wittily-expressed regrets sent by graduates who could not be present. The announcement was made of Mr. Herbert L. Cowing's (1903) appointment to the headship of the new applied science department of the library; also that a large majority of this year's classes had joined the A. L. A., and that all had joined the Graduates' Association of the school. The library school-room, where the supper was held, as well as the tables themselves, was beautifully decorated with daisy-chains, the work of Miss Collar and the students. Alumni day has evidently come to stay, as this second celebration was quite as pleasant and successful as the first. These festivities being over, nearly all the party adjourned to the trustees' reception, in the court of the Institute across the street.

On the evening of the 18th the Institute commencement exercises were held in the Emanuel Baptist Church, 21 certificates and five diplomas being the portion of the library school. Only four were absent from these exercises, three graduates having been obliged to hasten away on account of work that was awaiting them and one on account of illness.

The following of this year's class have taken permanent positions:

Caroline French Gleason (Advanced class), Children's librarian, Public Library, Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Arabelle Horton Jackson (Advanced class), Reference-room assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Sarah Byrd Askew, Assistant, Public Library, Cleveland.

Minnie L. Benham, Secretary and reviser, Pratt Institute Library School.

Helen Cady Forbes, Assistant, Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

Louise Pohlman Fritz, Librarian, St. Regis Hotel, New York.

Eleanor Gleason, Assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Edith Hill, Senior branch assistant, Public Library, Brooklyn.

Winifred Grace Waddell, Junior branch assistant, Public Library, Brooklyn.

Frances Sedgwick Wiggin, Instructor, Simmons College Library School.

Entrance examinations for 1904-5 were

given June 17, in Brooklyn and elsewhere. The candidates were about 60 in number, from 17 states, Ontario and Nova Scotia. The results of the examinations are as follows:

States represented by candidates admitted: New York, 6; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 2; Massachusetts, 4; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Nebraska, 2; Georgia, 1; California, 2; Canada, 2.

The average age of the class is 27. Educational statistics show that three are college graduates, eight have had college experience of from one to three years, six are graduates of seminaries and collegiate institutes, one has had normal school experience, four are high school graduates, and three have had an irregular education, partly abroad.

A full list of names of the entering class will be furnished later.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

On June 8 Simmons College ended its second year. In addition to the regular work, during the second term the students have heard the following outside lecturers: Miss Forrest, of Milton, Mass., on "House to house delivery of books;" Mr. Bolton, of the Boston Athenæum, on "Success in work;" Mrs. Fairchild, of Albany, on "The function of the library;" Miss Brooks, of Wellesley College, on "Collecting local public documents;" Dr. Canfield, of Columbia University, on "The place of the library in civic life."

When work is resumed in September the college expects to be in its own new buildings on the Fenway.

MARY E. ROBBINS,
Director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The University of Illinois commencement exercises were held on June 8, when the following graduates from the library school received the degree of bachelor of library science:

Mary Matilda Bevans, Partial bibliography of works of Michael Angelo.

Mary Josephine Booth, A.B. (Beloit College), 1900. Partial list of subject bibliographies regularly appearing in periodicals.

Gertrude Amelia Buck, School library handbook.

Mabel Etta Cafky, Analysis of historical fiction for Stuart period.

Edna Clarkson, Missouri libraries.

Orrill Pauline Coolidge, Descriptive list of fifty publishers' series.

Alice Bourland Coy, Bibliography of the arts and crafts movement in America.

Mabel Katherine Davison, The Joliet Public Library.

Caroline Katharine Foster, Partial bibliography of Dutch painters and their works.

Pearle Frankenberg, Partial bibliography of works of Titian.

- Margaret Amidon Gramesley, The picture book and its illustrators.
 Mrs. Gertrude Fox Hess, Hand book of libraries of Columbus, O.
 Nellie Goodwin Hewitt, A.B. (Wells College), 1898. Analysis of historical fiction for period of Napoleon I. and the First Empire.
 Harriet Holderman, Pictorial index to Hawthorne's Marble Faun.
 Edna Hopkins, A.B. (University of Cincinnati), 1902, Analysis of historical fiction for period of French revolution.
 Charlotte May Jackson, Pictorial index to Hawthorne's Grandfather's chair.
 Leila Pauline King, Partial bibliography of Yellowstone National Park.
 Rena Avis Lucas, French university libraries.
 John James McCarthy, Small library buildings since 1890.
 Isabella Jane McCullough, B. L. (University of Wisconsin), 1897, Partial bibliography of the Trans-Siberian railway.
 Erma Jane Moore, Pictorial index to mythological characters in Tennyson's Princess.
 Mabel Perry, German university libraries.
 Inez Charlotte Pierce, Bibliography of folk songs of middle Europe before the 16th century.
 Bertha Ella Royce, Pictorial index to mythological characters in Hawthorne's Wonder book.
 Ellen Mary Shaefer, The fiction question in public libraries.
 Edna Weaver Sheldon, Analysis of historical fiction for period of American revolution.
 Belle Sweet, \$3000 supplementary order list for Clinton (Iowa) Public Library.
 Anna David White, Descriptive list of 150 periodicals for a public library.
 Alice Louise Wing, Travelling libraries in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.
 Ida Faye Wright, Descriptive list of 150 periodicals for a public library.

Reviews.

PATROLOGIA ORIENTALIS, tome I., fasc. I. Le livre des mystères du ciel et de la terre. Texte éthiopien publié et traduit par J. Perruchon, avec le concours de M. I. Guidi. Paris, Firmin-Didot et cie. [1903.] f°, 6 fr. 50.

The publication of an oriental patrology on the lines of the Abbé Migne's great collection of the Greek and Latin Christian writers is a welcome event. The highways and byways of Christian literature have yielded much interesting and important fruit during the last few decades. Apocryphal and pseud-epigraphical works in many languages have come to light and have acquired an entirely new importance in the hands of modern scholars. Mgr. Graffin, whose Syriac patrol-

ogy has already proven so valuable, has associated with himself his colleague at the Institut Catholique of Paris, Prof. Nau, in the editorship of this new work. The list of editors of volumes to be published includes the names of the foremost scholars of Europe and America in Coptic, Ethiopic, Arabic, and Armenian. Each work is to be accompanied by a translation into a modern tongue, which fact will increase the usefulness of the collection to those who are not orientalists. The form is that of the Migne editions, while the subscription price for the series is moderate for works of this class.

The work which occupies the first fascicle is the production of a writer of whom nothing beyond the bare name, Ba-Hayla Mikâ'êl, is definitely known. It was probably composed in the fifteenth century. It is an exceedingly interesting mixture of apocalyptic and cabalistic symbolism with allegorical interpretations of certain portions of the Old Testament scriptures. The author is chiefly concerned with the creation, the deluge, and the vision of Ezekiel. Such works derive their importance largely from the light they throw on the religion and folk-lore of the East. Other works promised for the near future have a historical character, and should prove of more value to the non-technical student. The new patrology bids fair to prove a decided help to all investigators who have to do with church history, Biblical interpretation, and the relations of the Semitic and Aryan peoples.

W. W. B.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

BROWN, James Duff. Annotated syllabus for the systematic study of librarianship; with tables of factors and percentages in connection with library finance, buildings, book selection, statistics, etc.; designed for the use of students entering for the professional examinations of the Library Association. London, Library Supply Co., 1904. 30 p. O. 1s.

Prepared "in response to the suggestions of a number of library assistants who have felt the need for a classified bibliography, or rather reading list, of the most useful literature dealing with library economy in all its branches." The main divisions are Bibliography, Literary history, Classification, Catalog, Library history and organization, Practical library administration, Factors and percentages, Book selection, Miscellaneous percentages.

DEAS, J. A. Charlton. How to extend the usefulness of public libraries: a plea for uniformity; read at a meeting of the North-

ern Counties Library Association, at Bradford, Dec. 16, 1903; rev. and extended. London, Library Bureau, 1904. 24 p. O. 7d.

Mr. Deas urges more uniformity of method and greater economy in the administration of public libraries, in a series of notes upon a variety of topics in library policy and management. Reference department rules, centralization in classifying and cataloging, facilities for borrowing books, indicators and card-charging, Sunday opening of reference libraries, librarians and salaries, are some of the subjects briefly considered. The pamphlet contains little for American librarians, though it is practical and open-minded.

ELMENDORF, H. L. The work of a modern public library. (*In American Monthly Review of Reviews*, June, 1904. p. 702-708.)

An account of the work of the Buffalo Public Library, as typical of that in the average modern public library. A brief outline of the history of the various libraries of Buffalo in the past, and their relation to the present Public Library, is followed by a presentation of its activities, under "Open shelf department," "Attracting readers to best books," "Free use of reference books," "Branch libraries," "Public school libraries," "Travelling libraries for firemen and others," "Spirit of the library administration." Under the last heading it is noted that there is not a prohibitory sign in any of the library rooms. There are numerous illustrations.

The *Library Association Record* for June contains but two special articles—"Public library by-laws and regulations," by E. R. Norris; and "Monastic libraries," by Alfred Morgan—and the usual departments.

LOCAL.

Ashland (Mass.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was dedicated on May 28, and the issue of books was begun on June 1. Mr. Carnegie gave \$10,000 for the building, which is a small attractive structure in colonial style, one-storied, of faced brick with limestone trimmings. It contains reading room, children's room, stack room, reference room and librarian's office.

Athol (Mass.) P. L. (22d rpt., year ending Jan. 31, 1904.) Added 395; total 6603. Issued, home use 11,470.

The year was marked by a vigorous effort toward revitalizing the library. For several years past there had been a steady decrease in circulation, and in the desire to ascertain the cause the trustees sent a list of questions, regarding appropriations, location, circulation, etc., to 50 libraries in the state located in towns of about the same population or assessed valuation as Athol. As a result it was found that Athol appropriated less money for its library than most of the other towns, and that the circulation was much smaller and

the library less centrally located than elsewhere. In 1902, with a population of 5932, Athol's library circulation was 10,343; while in 1888, with a population of 2254, the circulation was 10,878. As a result of the investigation the library was removed in December, 1903, to larger and more central quarters in the Academy of Music building. Beginning with Jan. 1 it was opened every weekday afternoon and evening, and the circulation for the single month of January amounted to 2337 v. In the new room all shelves are open to the public, and there is adequate shelving space; the lighting and heating facilities are greatly improved. The work of re-labelling books has been undertaken, and children's books and reference books have been grouped in separate departments. The Browne charging system has been adopted, and a new shelf list is in preparation. The trustees make an earnest plea for an increased appropriation, and give a table showing that the library receives far less support than many other towns in the state, with much less property and fewer people, are giving for the same purpose. The library receives only the dog tax, which with fines and money from the sale of catalogs brings in but \$717.52 a year; while the neighboring town of Orange, with 1500 less population and \$1,000,000 less property valuation, gives to its library the dog tax and \$950 additional, making a total of \$1356.50. In view of the energetic and practical steps taken by the trustees toward the improvement of the library, it is to be hoped that their efforts may have substantial encouragement from the town authorities.

Bolton (Mass.) P. L. The handsome library building, the gift of Miss Anna E. and Miss Emma Whitney as a memorial to their father, was dedicated on June 17. The chief address was made by Samuel S. Green, of the Worcester Public Library.

Boston Athenæum. CRAWFORD, Mary Caroline.

The Boston Athenæum. (*In National Magazine*, June, 1904. 20: 272-277.) il.

A readable account of the library and its collections.

Boston, P. L. From June 10 to Sept. 14 an extension of time is granted upon books desired for summer reading. This privilege does not apply to books added within the year, English fiction published within the last five years, books in active request at the time or deemed undesirable for extended withdrawal. Otherwise books drawn for summer use need not be returned until Sept. 14; only two books may be drawn on a card at one time for this period. Borrowers desiring to draw books in this way are required to send their cards to the library for inspection, and to make application on special call-slips.

Branford, Ct. Blackstone Memorial L. The library is the subject of a short descriptive article, entitled "A model public library,"

in the *New England Magazine* for June. The illustrations include a view of the exterior and reproductions of the frescoes of the dome.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. There is to be opened in September an applied science reference room, on the same plan as the art reference room that has been so valuable a part of the library. This new room, on the first floor of the building, will be furnished with current periodicals in the various lines of applied science, with bound files of periodicals and with such books as are especially needed to answer the needs of the users of the room. Mr. Herbert L. Cowing, who is to take charge of the room, has had especial training in engineering and also in library work. The opening of this new department involves the moving of the reading room to the second floor, where it will connect the two reference rooms and facilitate the use of one department by the other. The catalog department, now where the new reading room will be, will be transferred to the north end of the periodical reference room, where it will find ample quarters without reducing the present seating capacity of the room.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. On June 27 decision was handed down by Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, in the suit brought by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie against the library directors. The suit was brought to recover the position of assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, from which she was removed on Nov. 20, 1902, on the ground of insubordination and incapacity. The decision is adverse to Mrs. Craigie, being based upon the change in the constitution of the library, since the merging of the Brooklyn Library made it an independent corporation instead of a part of the city government. Justice Gaynor's ruling was as follows:

"It is difficult to believe that succeeding officials or government agencies cannot be substituted in mandamus proceedings in all cases where the relator's right continues. But there seems to be an insuperable difficulty here. The relator cannot now be restored to the position under the city government from which she was removed, because such position no longer exists under the city government. The directors appointed under the act of 1892 to manage the public library were city officials and their appointees were city appointees, and therefore under the Civil Service law. But the offices of such directors have become abolished under the later act, and the public library has been turned over to the management and control of an independent library corporation, created by that act.

"It is no part of the city government nor a municipal corporation, and hence its appointees do not come under the Civil Service law. Final order for respondents without costs."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. (35th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Additions 28,007; total 208,981. Issued, home use 977,938 (fict. 38.1 %). New cards issued 14,699; total registration 64,748.

An extremely interesting report, of special value in its presentation of detail work and its analysis of expenditures. The president of the board says: "The work of the library, both in its reference and reading rooms and in the issue of books for home use, has been the largest in its history," and this is evident in the review of the many activities given in the reports of the librarian, vice-librarian and heads of departments. The offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$250,000 for seven branch libraries was made on April 4, 1903, and the president of the board gives an account of the acceptance of this gift and the plans for using it, so far as made. The gift was made on condition that sites for the branch buildings be provided and that \$25,000 be expended annually for their support, and the plans of the board contemplate the enlargement or replacement of the buildings of at least three of the branches now in operation and the addition of four others. One building, the Woodland branch, was nearing completion at the close of the year, the construction of one other branch has been begun, and plans for two others have been considered; "the expense of providing sites and additional books for the new branches is taxing the resources of the board to the utmost."

In the librarian's report reference is made to the percentage of fiction, which although 38 per cent. of the total circulation forms but 20 per cent of the total collection; "there were added to this class during the year 5199 volumes, or 22 per cent. of the whole number of additions. As these are much less in price per volume than the average cost of the whole library and as the cataloging is much simpler and takes less time, it is probable that from 12 to 15 per cent. of the cost of books for the library is expended in this class. The cost for service in the issue of novels is much less proportionately than in other classes, as they are usually selected directly from the shelves with very little assistance from the attendants. . . . The study of sociology, including economics, politics and government is increasing; over four per cent. of the circulating books are in this class, the proportion of circulation being about the same. History has eight per cent. of books and four per cent. of circulation; Science six per cent. of books and nearly four per cent. of circulation; Literature 10 per cent. of books and the same of circulation, and Travel about 12 per cent. of books and three per cent. of circulation."

There is an interesting analysis of expenditures according to purpose, summarized in the report, and also in an appended table. The city tax levy gave an appropriation for 1903 of \$156,951.66, to which \$13,103.70 was added from interest, fines and miscellaneous sales.

In addition there was a large reserve fund and sinking fund for building purposes. The current expenses for the year were \$152,727.40—covering maintenance (rents \$3558.46, care of buildings \$8075.05, fuel and light \$7350.16, repairs \$3263.61, taxes \$1074.12, re-binding \$7597.42, etc.) \$33,195.46; growth (books \$18,159.11, catalog salaries \$5268.60, catalog printing and supplies \$1046.75, periodicals \$3481.88, furniture \$4133.74, land \$33,708.26, etc.) \$66,592.69; service (salaries \$39,333.45, supplies \$3494.30) \$42,827.75; administration (salaries \$9980.50, supplies \$131) \$10,111.50. Of the total expenditures, therefore, 21.7 per cent. was for maintenance, 28 per cent. for service, 43.6 per cent. for growth, and 6.6 per cent. for administration.

The building problems before the library are reviewed and the constantly increasing disadvantages of the present temporary quarters pointed out. The "group plan" developed for the series of new municipal buildings proposed for the city would call for a library building the cost of which, with the proposed site, is estimated at from three to four million dollars; "the library board has about \$250,000 available for the purpose." It is unlikely that such a library building as that proposed could be begun for several years, owing to complications regarding the site, even were funds available, so that the matter of adequate quarters for the library in the interim is difficult and urgent.

Mr. Brett's report is followed by the "detail report" of Miss Eastman, vice-librarian, including extracts from the reports of branch librarians. It is a comprehensive summary of the activities of the various departments and branches and deserves more careful attention than can be given in a brief summary. A small collection of books for the blind was added during the year; in the children's department the hours of opening were extended, a "story hour" was held every Saturday morning, and a home library club was established in a remote district; while in the cataloging department an extra piece of work was the preparation of "copy" for the list of 1053 children's books, for which printed catalog cards are issued by the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library to subscribing libraries.

Columbia Univ. L. apprentice course. Under its new apprentice scheme the library has received eleven applications, only three of which have been accepted: Miss Susan T. Smith, acting librarian of the State Normal School at Chico, California; Miss Viola J. Turner, a graduate of Bates College, Maine; and Oscar E. Norman, a graduate of the University of Chicago, now evening librarian at the John Crerar Library. The Columbia library authorities will hold the remaining two places open for further applicants, until September first.

Dallas (Tex.) P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending April 30, 1904.) Added 1944; total 15,372.

Issued, home use 81,854, an increase of 3261 over the previous year. New registration 1766; total registration 8359. Receipts \$7935.65; expenses \$5642.36 (salaries \$2932.08, books \$1105.57, binding \$263.40, lighting and fixtures \$199.47, heating \$106.)

The present is the second report covering a full year of library work, and shows normal growth and steady activity. A small branch collection of 125 volumes has been placed in the Neighborhood House, in a poor quarter of the city, and the books are issued to any one known to the settlement workers, without time limit and without fines. In the children's department more books are greatly needed, as a circulation of 19,287 from a stock of 1720 v. is evidence. The library is open until ten o'clock at night from October to May, and from nine to seven from June to September.

Elwood (Ind.) P. L. The new Carnegie building was dedicated on the evening of June 2. It cost \$30,000, an additional gift having been received to fit up a smoking room for men in the basement, after the original \$25,000 was exhausted.

Fort Worth, Tex. Carnegie P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending March 1, 1904.) Net additions 1625; total 11,449. Issued, home use 58,189 (fact. 64.04 %), an increase of 5143 v. over the previous year. New registration 2180; total registration 9359.

An additional assistant is much needed. There were two apprentices during the year, and two librarians of other Texas libraries spent some time in the library service, for practice and experience. There is a steady increase in reference use, and special tables are assigned to different clubs or schools, on which books desired are reserved. These books are issued also for over-night use. The fine collection of photographs given by the Anna Ticknor Library Association "has been invaluable in illustrating the subjects of study;" exhibitions of photographs have been held, which were changed every two or three weeks. To meet the demand for popular books, a duplicate pay collection has been established, which promises to prove satisfactory. From the children's room, with a stock of 2045 v., there was a circulation of 18,652. Talks to children have been given by teachers in the schools, illustrated by photographs, and accompanied by reading lists, and books dealing with the subjects were displayed at the library. Deliveries of books are made to four schools, and the sum of \$600 is needed to permit the extension of this service to all the schools of the city. An earnest plea is made for an increased appropriation.

Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L. The library was dedicated with elaborate exercises on the evening of June 22. It was erected from the bequest, more than ten years ago, of the late Henry Kosenberg, of Galveston,

and represents an investment, with its contents, of \$200,000, and a permanent endowment fund of \$400,000.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. (29th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 2711; total 77,000. Issued 151,884 (fact. 68 %). New cards issued 1625; total cardholders 16,316. Receipts \$18,550.48; expenses \$17,911.55.

The increased cost of books "caused more careful buying and the deferring of the purchase of high priced books not needed as soon as published. Later many such books were bought cheaper at second-hand, and others were found not indispensable and were dropped from the order list. Instead of high priced books of doubtful value duplicates of reference and ever popular books were bought and a systematic attempt begun to fill gaps in historical collections and the reference sets of magazines." The picture collection was increased by the addition of 2715 mounted photographs and half-tones; these are freely circulated. Through the schools, 44 per cent. more books were circulated than during the previous year, and 11 travelling libraries of about 55 v. each are now circulated among the union schools in the country districts. "The reference use of the library is steadily growing while there is a slight decrease in the circulation of so-called light reading." With the addition to the force of a cataloger, appointed during the year, it is hoped to undertake the work of reclassifying and recataloging the main collection of the library, about 70,000 v., by the Decimal system, which has been used for all accessions since 1889. Printed cards are used in cataloging, so far as they are obtainable, 4323 L. C. Cards, costing \$38.17, having been placed in the card catalog during the year.

The report contains several illustrations, and an appended "Summary of the resources of the library."

Helena (Mont.) P. L. (18th rpt., 1903.) Added 2015; total 34,096. Issued, home use 76,323 (fact. 621 %). New cards issued 713; cards in use 6610. Receipts \$8637.28; expenses \$8279.17.

This report appears as library bulletin 26, for June, and includes the usual classed accession list.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (14th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 2809; total 66,769. Issued, home use 192,701; ref. use 119,115. New cards issued 1471. Receipts \$20,518.44; expenses \$20,518.44 (books \$3378.72, periodicals \$659.86, binding \$848.16, salaries \$6134.38, gas and electricity \$1451.92, extra help \$2182.12.)

"More than a year ago, the trustees became fully satisfied that the original arrangement of light at the newspaper desks and reading tables in the library building could be materially improved. The insufficiency of the existing system was most apparent in the

newspaper room, where the character of the print in many newspaper columns fully tested the amount of the light furnished. In this room at every desk, reflectors were installed which concentrated the light upon the printed page, and at the same time, screened the eye of the reader from its rays. It was found that these reflectors more than doubled the light where it was needed, with half the candle power required under the former system. This result led to a similar change, subsequently made, in the art rooms and the main reading room."

Manchester (N. H.) City L. (50th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 1352; total 49,434. Issued, home use 74,377 (fact. 72.6 %); reading room use, 30,664. New registration 552; total registration 14,825. Spent for books \$1416.66; for periodicals \$195.

There has been a large increase of reading room use, especially by children — the latter fact emphasizing the growing need of a children's department. It is recommended that a new registration of borrowers be made, as the present record, made in 1880, does not now represent the actual number of cardholders. Numerous picture exhibitions have been held; and the librarian has visited several schools and addressed the pupils on the use of books.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. The handsome new library building was opened on the afternoon of June 11, with simple exercises and a public reception; the delivery of books was begun on June 13. The building, which cost in all \$71,000, of which \$21,000 was the gift of Nathaniel T. Kidder, is of brick with Indiana limestone trimmings. It is 70 feet front, with a total depth of 80 feet, and has a three-storied stack room, each story with a book capacity of 10,000 v.

Needham (Mass.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was dedicated on the afternoon of June 18.

New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L. (52d rpt., 1903-4.) Added 4873; total 84,936. Issued, home use 116,776 (fact. 69.8 %). New cards issued (new registration) 5739.

During the year the issue of two books on a card (one non-fiction) was authorized; "vacation books" were also issued, in the summer, for three months. The branch reading rooms were made book stations, each with a small deposit collection. It is recommended that Sunday opening be adopted for the reading rooms, that an additional branch be opened, in the West End, and that a children's room be established.

New Britain (Ct.) Institute. (50th rpt., 1903-4.) Added 2356; total 26,833. Issued, home use 111,984. Cards in use 7132.

Mr. Camp, chairman of the library committee, makes his report practically a summary of the history of the library, from its

organization in Revolutionary times. It was removed to its present handsome building in 1901, and its equipment and general arrangement are briefly described. Some of the interesting historical papers and documents contained in the historical room are noted.

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L. (14th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1904.) Added 785; total 18,864. Issued, home use 31,390 (fict. and juv. 77%). Membership cards issued during year 737. The Free Circulating Library, in the same building, reports additions of 40 v., total of 9457, which are loaned to the Public Library and included in its total noted above.

The chief event of the year was the removal to the new Carnegie building, in November. The new quarters have proved satisfactory and convenient in every way; the children's room has been most successful, and the free access arrangements greatly appreciated.

New York P. L. To commemorate the centenary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the library opened on July 1 in the Lenox building a remarkable free exhibition of his works in their original editions, manuscripts written by him, portraits, views of his haunts and homes, and books about him. As the exhibition contains an absolutely complete series of Hawthorne first editions, an opportunity is afforded which has never been given before in New York. It will be continued about six weeks.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (15th rpt., 1903.) Added 10,984; total 89,755. Issued, home use 428,564 (fict. 168,630; juv. fict. 65,198.) New registration 6720; juv. 3936; total registration 101,081; juv. 11,088. Receipts \$55,889.54; expenses \$55,352.65 (salaries \$18,690.16, books \$8883.47, binding \$4675.85, periodicals \$1233.69).

As usual a comprehensive, interesting and suggestive report, showing a normal growth in all departments. The fine building, now in use for three years, has required but few repairs, and proves its fitness more thoroughly as time passes. The children's room is not large enough, and the addition to it of a study and reference department would be of great value if it were practicable. The various points of advantage and disadvantage in the arrangement and equipment of the various departments are noted by Mr. Dana in a series of interesting comments, most suggestive to all concerned with the planning or arrangement of a library building.

There have been several changes in the staff, including the appointment of Mrs. Bache in charge of the reading room and Miss Frances Rathbone in charge of the delivery room; and although no apprentice class is conducted, several persons have given voluntary service in return for instruction in methods. Much has been done to help and interest readers, in the issue of printed and mimeographed lists on

a variety of subjects, which are widely distributed. For the four commercial colleges of the city, with their 2000 students, lists of 150 books on practical business were typewritten, bound, and displayed as bulletins in the schools. Serious use of books is also encouraged by the "Students' book plan," by which any borrower may draw as many books as he may need for any reasonable purpose (fiction of the past year excepted) for as long as needed. Such books may be renewed in person once a month, if not desired by others. The circulation of books in this way was 1082 in December, and 1557 in November, and the privilege has been much appreciated. The record of books lost for the year gives 412 volumes, at a total value of \$340. The duplicate pay collection is now wholly self-supporting, and a popular feature of the library; it contains 535 v. and its expense account shows a balance of \$267.42 over cost.

To save time and labor in cataloging fiction a method has been devised, by which all novels are placed in a "temporary collection." "Books in this collection are stamped, labelled and accessioned in the regular way. But subject references are not made and the books are not shelf-listed or cataloged. In place of these records short author and title cards are made, marked 'T. C.' and filed in the catalog department. The public and staff find their record of these books on sheets in board covers. All additions are entered under the date of the issue. After a book has been in circulation six months, it is returned to the catalog department and then either added to the regular fiction list or entered as 'not to be replaced when worn out' and returned to circulation. Under the new method a book requires only 42 items to prepare it for circulation against 60 under the old. Under it, the library now adds to its permanent collection only a few titles from the several score novels issued each year."

There are now 11 delivery stations in operation, but their circulation has not increased, partly owing to the extension of school libraries. Deposit stations, engine house collections, and travelling libraries are also in operation and have been developed during the year. The high school branch shows marked increase in circulation and in reference use and the room has been enlarged and refitted. The report of the children's department includes also the management of the school libraries, through which 45,503 v. were circulated. Much excellent school visiting and list work has been done and details of methods are interesting and suggestive. The picture collection has been largely increased; 131 brief reading lists have been issued, in editions of 1000 each; 39 different clubs or organizations have held 261 meetings in the library lecture room, with an attendance of 11,378 persons; and in addition to minor exhibitions two important exhibitions of paintings were held in the art gallery. The total

number of persons visiting the library during the year is estimated at 800,000. An interesting feature of the report is the indication, for each department or special activity noted, of the name of the member of the staff responsible for the information or statistics given.

Northfield, Minn. Carleton College L. (Rpt., 1904.) Added 627; total 18,008. Issued, home use 6568; recorded reading room use 9442. The library is used during 32 weeks of the school year by 360 students and teachers. The fine for retaining one-day reference books over time has been raised from two cents to 10 cents a day, "since which time there has been a very noticeable improvement in the promptness with which such books have been returned."

Gifts of the year include a complete collection of college programs of recitals, debates, commencements, etc., from 1869 to date, from Dr. James W. Strong, president emeritus; and a continuation of the current collection of newspaper clippings sent by Robert L. Pollock, of Minneapolis. A collection of material on local Northfield history has been started, lists of questions for debate have been prepared and published in the *Carletonia*, and the Shakespeare collection is in process of reclassification according to the scheme devised by Mr. Cutter in L. J., 9: 137-139. An apprentice class of two persons has been conducted during the year. The report, which is in typewritten form, was prepared by Miss Sabra L. Nason, assistant librarian. The library acquired an increased income during the year, through the Mary C. Skinner memorial fund, of \$5000, bequeathed by the late Miron C. Skinner.

Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L. (19th rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1904.) Added 5610; total 18,005. Issued 105,849. New registration 2918; cards in force 8020. Receipts \$22,047.43; expenses \$15,198.36 (salaries \$8469.51, books \$1681.60, rent \$1500, periodicals \$504.26, binding \$755.42).

The year has been one of steady effort to build up the library and replace the collection destroyed by fire two years ago, the present total of 18,000 volumes having been entirely collected within this period. The most costly set of books bought during the year was Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, at \$225; about 841 v. were bought at auction rooms. It is hoped that when the new building is ready for use the library may have a collection of 25,000 v., completely cataloged, and to insure this the employment of several extra catalogers is recommended. There has been a slight increase in circulation, and the issue of fiction has decreased five per cent. It is suggested that a subscription to the Bodley Library be made, to supply the demand for current popular books. Mr. Winchester refers to the rapid progress of the new Danforth building, and points out as part of the

future development of the library the need of branches and delivery stations.

Pennsylvania State L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 1, 1903.) Added 2800; total 115,684. This is the first report prepared by the present librarian, Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, and it gives evidence of careful work in the direction of organizing and developing the collection to thorough effectiveness. The Decimal classification has been adopted for new accessions, a shelf list has been begun, and the recataloging and reclassification of the collection will be gradually carried through. It is recommended that the cataloging force, at present "inadequate and poorly paid," be increased by the addition of four catalogers at \$600 each. A department of public records was organized as a division of the State Library, by virtue of an authorizing act drafted by the librarian in consultation with Professor Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania, and passed by the legislature of 1903. It provides yearly appropriations of \$1500 for an assistant in charge and \$2500 for incidental expenses of the department. The appointment of a commission to take charge of the preservation of the state papers and their deposit in the library was also authorized by the legislature, with an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose. The commission was later appointed by the governor as Dr. John W. Jordan, of Philadelphia; Mr. E. H. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Montgomery. A report of the work done by the department of public records submitted by Mr. Luther Kelker, custodian of the department, is interesting, especially in its presentation of the various methods adopted for the classification, indexing and general care of the manuscripts in the manuscript departments of the New York State Library, New York Public Library, Pennsylvania Historical Society, and Library of Congress.

Brief report is made of the travelling library system, through which 102 libraries of 50 books each were sent to 110 different places in the state. "In the coal regions the local secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. have assisted the commission very much by their advice and co-operation and the interest of the members of the Federation of Women's Clubs in the travelling libraries has been invaluable. In a number of instances permanent collections of books have been begun, and in some cases libraries which had fallen into disuse by reason of their funds being inadequate for the purchase of new literature have been revived." Appended to the report are lists of periodicals and newspapers received; a useful list of libraries in Pennsylvania, arranged alphabetically by towns, giving character, date of organization, and size of collection, and name of librarian; a chronological check list of the laws, minutes, journals and documents published by Pennsylvania, 1682-1901, and the usual lists of exchanges, library laws, etc.

Pittsfield (Mass.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was dedicated on the afternoon of Memorial day, May 30. Mr. Carnegie's gift was \$10,000, to which \$5,000 was added by the heirs of the late Robert Dobson; its entire cost, including site and furnishings, was \$18,000.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 6504; total 110,977. Issued, home use 125,607 (fict., incl. juv., 55.32 %). New cards issued 5931; total cards in use 18,306. Receipts \$33,893.65; expenses \$41,191.68 (salaries and supplies \$20,320.49, books \$6250.41, binding \$1744.66, building \$12,876.21).

The need of an increased appropriation, if the library is to be developed in line with the work it is now doing, is set forth. The establishment of branches is greatly needed, and closer co-operation with the schools and an increased supply of industrial publications would give increased usefulness. The problem of the wear and tear of books is referred to, and "it is necessary to make the humiliating statement that mutilation of books and periodicals is plainly on the increase. In earlier years isolated instances have been chronicled, and have been attributed, as indeed then seemed probable, to the presence among the readers of a single thoughtless or reckless individual who was thus regardless of the rights of his fellow-readers. The scale on which this vandalism has now been conducted makes it impossible longer to hold this charitable view."

Details of the work done in classifying, cataloging, list and bulletin making, and reference help are given. In the children's department effort is made to reach the school pupils and the children of neighborhood clubs and more distant districts by a system of book deliveries. Talks have been given in the library lecture room to 30 classes, with a total attendance of about 1500 children, and the children's librarian has visited and addressed each of the 15 grammar schools. There is urgent need of greater resources for this department.

Salem, Mass. Essex Institute L. (Rpt.—year ending May 2, 1904.) Added 2332 v., 2908 pm., 5448 serials; total not given. With the aid of an additional cataloger, engaged early in the year, much progress has been made in cataloging and arranging the books; 22,954 cards were prepared for the catalog and the shelf list.

"The special collection of books on China and the Chinese has been greatly increased during the year by purchases made from the income of the Elizabeth C. Ward fund established for that purpose. Among these were a large number of English Parliamentary papers and consular reports on the government relations of Great Britain with China, together with a curious volume which was

brought from China in 1847 by Admiral Preble, from whose daughter it was purchased by the Essex Institute. This volume contains about 200 outline India ink drawings by a native artist, showing the various trades and costumes of the people. The pamphlets of this collection have been put in an inexpensive buckram binding of imperial yellow with a blue leather label. The whole collection, numbering about 1150 v., has been classified, labelled and numbered, and the work of cataloging is nearly completed."

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. John B. McKay, arrested for stealing books from the library, as noted in the June L. J., was found guilty of 10 counts of larceny by a jury in the Middlesex Superior Court at East Cambridge on June 14. On June 15 he was sentenced by Judge Lawton to three years in the House of Correction at East Cambridge. McKay pleaded not guilty and alleged that all the books were a part of his own collection.

Springfield (Ill.) P. L. The Lincoln library building, erected from the gift of \$75,000 made by Andrew Carnegie, was formally opened on June 7, when addresses were delivered and a public reception was held. The name of the building was chosen in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

Stonham (Mass.) P. L. The \$15,000 Carnegie library building was formally opened on June 25.

Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L. (3d rpt., 1903.) Added by purchase 4015; total 27,920. Issued 186,201 (fict. 110,840, juv. fict., 45,581, ref. books 29,780). Total registration 11,595.

The cost of library maintenance was \$14,000, and the city appropriation of \$16,000 permits the expenditure of \$2000 for purchase of books and further development of the library. "Within the past year the trustees felt obliged to abandon a system of instructive lectures which had been inaugurated with promise of great acceptability and results, and were precluded from adopting a system of branch libraries."

Waterville, Me. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on the afternoon of June 8.

Whitewater (Wis.) P. L. The \$20,000 memorial library building given by Miss Mary Flavia White, of Minneapolis, was dedicated on the afternoon of June 17.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (44th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Net additions 5350; total 142,637. Issued, home use 232,584; ref. use 95,517. New registration 4989; total registration 47,611. Receipts \$44,088.39; expenses \$42,576.09 (books \$9241.24, periodicals \$2184.57, binding \$2962, salaries \$18,227.65).

There was a large increase in the use of books in all departments, and it has not been

possible to make the purchases of new books meet the demand. A larger appropriation for book purchases is greatly needed. The Green fund, for reference books, has been increased by another bequest of its founder which became available during the year.

Use of the collection of medical books placed on deposit in the library by the Worcester District Medical Society has been somewhat restricted, as their unrestricted use was found to lead to abuses, but they are entirely available for the use of persons entitled to consult them. "It is interesting to notice that, since greater freedom has been allowed in the use of medical books by the society owning them, there has sprung up a surprisingly large legitimate use of those books. It is evident that, in their use in the building and through permission to take them home, many doctors, not members of the society, medical students, nurses and advanced students, as well as persons intelligently interested in the study of disease, have derived much advantage, and that much of the information afforded them will result in benefits to the community."

Besides the large supply of books to schools, and on teachers' cards, there are eight delivery stations, and book delivery service to Sunday schools, engine houses, clubs, etc.

Canadian library notes.

Aid for school libraries. The school library movement is making progress. Last year was the first in which grants have been given to rural school boards in Ontario to supplement their expenditure in libraries, and nearly \$3000 was paid over by the government. The grant is 50 per cent. of the board's expenditure up to \$20. The school library question has arrived and the Education Department is earnestly striving to solve it.

Canadian Reading Camp Assoc. The Ontario legislature in its supplementary estimates brought down at the close of this year's session, included a sum of \$500 for the Canadian Reading Camp Association. This is very gratifying to Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, the general secretary of this movement, and all the more gratifying in that Government and Opposition united in their praise of the work.

Listowel, Ont. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$10,000 was recently accepted, and plans for a library building are now under way.

McGill University summer library school. The summer session, beginning in June, of the McGill University library school is a most welcome feature of the Canadian library movement. The magnificently equipped library and its accomplished staff will give admirable facilities to all who take the course. The prospects are bright for a good attendance.

Sale of important private collection. The sale of the library of the late Senator Masson,

in Montreal, last April, was a noteworthy event. One item of great interest was the copy of "St. Ursula's convent; or, the nun of Canada." This is the first book published in Upper Canada (now Ontario). It was issued at Kingston, 1824, and no copy has been known in Ontario for many years. Dr. Bain, of the Toronto Public Library, secured it for \$16. There are a number of mss. still to be disposed of by private sale.

Toronto (Ont.) P. L. The library board is still waiting patiently, it is to be hoped, for the city council to provide a site. After months of discussion it begins to look as if something would be done in the near future to provide an admirable site.

FOREIGN.

Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls. (17th rpt., 1903-1904.) Added 1518, of which 1322 were purchased; total 53,033, of which 14,434 are in the reference department. Issued 409,647, of which 38,446 were drawn from the reference department. No. borrowers 16,501.

There was an increase of 7570 v. in the issue from the reference department. "This increase is the more remarkable as it coincides with a large extension of the 'open access' system in that department, the whole of the books on the ground floor having been placed at the free disposal of readers, thus rendering impossible an accurate record of the work now being done. The number of books thus thrown open to public use exceeds 3000, and they have been systematically arranged upon the Decimal system of classification devised by Mr. Melvil Dewey."

Christiania. Deichmanske bibl. Der Deichmanske bibliothek in Christiania has sent out its annual report for 1903, giving the usual statistical data. The open shelf system has been introduced and better quarters have been secured for the reading room and reference department. The report is accompanied by a copy of the library's new book plate, a tasteful and original piece of work.

Glasgow, Scott-Mitchell L. The library bequeathed by Mr. Robert Jeffrey to the Lord Provost and magistrates of Glasgow, as trustees of the Mitchell Library, was opened on May 10, in the museum building in Kelsingrose Park, where the collection is temporarily housed. Mr. Jeffrey stipulated that his collection was to be known as The Jeffrey Reference Library, and the bequest was accompanied by numerous stringent conditions. It was impossible, owing to the crowded state of the Mitchell Library, to place the new collection in the main library building, so the present temporary quarters were provided. A certificate from some person of recognized position is required of readers or persons desiring to use the collection, but in some cases the matter may be left to the dis-

erection of the librarian. Infringement of any of the conditions carries the penalty of forfeiture of the collection to the University or the Royal Infirmary. Arrangements are under way for the erection of a suitable building as a central reference library, in which this collection and the Mitchell Library will eventually be housed. The Jeffrey collection contains about 4300 v. and cost over £6000. Its most marked feature is the large proportion of costly and important illustrated works devoted to natural history (especially ornithology), antiquities, and art, gathered as the result of years of industry and research. The endowment accompanying the collection amounts to £20,000, of which half is at present available.

Papawai, New Zealand. An interesting public library is that established at Papawai, a native settlement about 60 miles from Wellington, New Zealand. The library movement was started entirely by the Maoris, as carrying out the plans of a deceased chief, Tamahau Mahupuku, for the improvement of the district. A spacious room in the village assembly house was set aside for the purpose, the government has been appealed to for the customary grant, and it is said that an appeal for a building will be made to Mr. Carnegie. In front of the assembly house and library is to be erected a Maori carved fence, with posts 12 feet high elaborately carved, the value of which when completed will, it is estimated, be about £500. This library is the first native institution of the kind in the colony. Mr. Baillie, of the Wellington Public Library, who sends the information concerning it, says that "as the Maoris are very enthusiastic over any new idea it will probably boom along." He adds: "It would be rather interesting to know what your native Indians have done in this direction."

Gifts and Bequests.

Grand Haven, Mich. By the will of the late Webster Batcheller, of San Francisco, the town of Grand Haven receives a bequest of \$10,000, to aid in the erection of a public library building.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Elisha D. Converse, of Malden, the library receives a bequest of \$150,000.

Manchester, Vt. Mark Skinner L. By the will of the late Mrs. Francis Skinner Willing the library receives a bequest of \$40,000.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. At the graduation exercises on June 22 it was announced that the sum of \$50,000, desired for the proposed library building, had been secured by subscriptions of friends and alumnae. This insures the gift of \$50,000 from

Andrew Carnegie, offered on condition that an equal amount be secured from other sources.

Oxford Plain (Mass.) F. P. L. The library has received \$1000 from Hon. Richard Olney, as a memorial to his father. The gift is to be known as the "Wilson Olney library fund" and the net income is to be used for the purchase of books.

Philadelphia Mercantile L. By the will of the late Hiram Brooke, of Philadelphia, the library receives a bequest of \$1000.

Rutgers College L., New Brunswick, N. J. The library has received a gift of \$1000 from Robert F. Ballantine, of Newark, for furnishing and equipment.

Carnegie library gifts.

La Salle, Ill. June 15. \$20,000.

Madison, Me. June 14. \$5000.

Marseilles, Ill. June 14. \$10,000.

Moscow, Idaho. June 20. \$10,000.

Poseyville, Ind. June 15. \$5000.

Seattle, Wash. May 28. \$20,000 additional, making a total of \$220,000.

Librarians.

AMES, Miss Mary H., for seven years an assistant in the library of the University of Nebraska, has been elected librarian at Clemson College, S. C., and will begin work the first of September.

BAILLIE, Herbert, reference librarian of the Public Library of Wellington, New Zealand, was on May 1 appointed chief librarian of that library, succeeding Mr. T. W. Rowe, resigned. Mr. Baillie, who formerly conducted a bookselling business in Wellington, has for about two years been connected with the Public Library, first as librarian of the Newtown branch, and since April, 1903, as cataloger and reference librarian at the central library. He has shown energy and enthusiasm in forwarding library interests not only in Wellington, but in New Zealand; and the JOURNAL is indebted to him for many notes and items of general or local interest.

BOWERMAN, George Franklin, librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, has been elected librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., his term of office beginning Sept. 1. Mr. Bowerman, who is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '95 (B.L.S.), has been librarian of the Wilmington library since March, 1901, having previously been reference librarian of the Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y., on the force of the New York State Library, and on

the staff of the New York *Tribune*. Under his direction the Wilmington library has been developed on broad lines and its efficiency has been greatly increased; he has also been active in promoting library interests in the state, and in the work of the state library commission, of which he is a member. He has been a member of the American Library Association since 1894. The District of Columbia Library, with its fine Carnegie building and the possible development of a system of Carnegie branches, offers an opportunity for effective and permanent work, upon which Mr. Bowerman is to be congratulated.

CORY, Miss H. Elizabeth, librarian of the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, died on June 18, at the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, after an illness of 10 weeks. Miss Cory was born in Eastport, Maine, and received her early education in Boston. In 1870 she moved with her family to Michigan and in 1886 to Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, where her father and mother died. Miss Cory graduated in 1894 from the Armour Institute Library School, Chicago, and immediately afterwards organized the Parlin Library at Canton, Illinois. She was one of the first assistants to be selected for the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, beginning her work in the catalog department of the central library in July, 1895. In the spring of 1898 she was appointed librarian of the Lawrenceville branch, which position she held up to the time of her death. This branch library was the first to be opened in Pittsburgh, and its record of continued success was largely due to Miss Cory's untiring efforts. She was deeply interested in work with children, in the summer playgrounds, the juvenile court, and in civic questions generally, and her loss is keenly felt by her professional associates and her many other friends in the city.

COWING, Herbert L., graduate of Cornell University (Mechanical Engineering Course), 1900, and Pratt Institute Library School, 1903, librarian of the Winthrop Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed head of the new applied science reference department of the Pratt Institute Free Library, the appointment beginning July 1.

CRUCE, Miss Mary Z., Drexel Institute Library School, 1896, and for five years assistant librarian of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, has been appointed head cataloger of the Pratt Institute Free Library, the appointment taking effect July 1.

ELLIOTT, Miss Agnes M., graduate of Pratt Institute Library School, 1896, for several years first assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and for the past two years librarian of the West End branch of that library, has been

appointed librarian of the Lawrenceville branch to succeed Miss H. Elizabeth Cory.

FLINT, Weston, librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library, since its establishment in 1898, has resigned that position, and will retire from active library service. Mr. Flint has been a familiar figure in the library world for many years, and the news of his retirement comes as a surprise to his friends, for although in his seventieth year his activities and interest in library affairs have seemed unflagging. Mr. Flint was born in Pike, Wyoming county, New York, July 4, 1838. At the age of 17 he began teaching, and in 1855 entered Alfred Academy, from which he as graduated in 1858. In 1860 he was graduated from Union College. During the war he served as military agent for the states of Ohio, Michigan and New York, in the care of their soldiers in camps and hospitals. Later he engaged in law practice and in journalism in St. Louis, where he was editor and publisher of the St. Louis *Daily Tribune*, and organizer and secretary of the second board of the Missouri Geological Survey; and in 1871 he was appointed United States Consul to Chin Kiang, China. In 1877 he was appointed in charge of the scientific library of the U. S. Patent Office, a post which he held for ten years, then serving as statistician of the U. S. Bureau of Education, for which he prepared the official report on libraries of the United States and Canada. His connection with the Bureau of Education continued until his appointment as librarian of the District of Columbia Library (then the Washington Public Library) in 1898, where his experience and knowledge were of special value in the development made possible by Andrew Carnegie's munificent gift. Mr. Flint is a life member of the American Library Association, and a member of many historical and scientific societies.

GREEN, Walter Cox, New York State Library School, 1899-1900, has resigned his position as assistant in the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Theological School Library at Meadville, Pa., succeeding Mrs. Sara B. Maxwell.

HAGEY, Miss Emma Joanna, librarian of the Batrice (Neb.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Lincoln (Neb.) City Library.

HOUGHTON, John C., for 27 years librarian of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned that position owing to ill health. Nathan Clark, president of the library board, has been chosen to serve as acting librarian.

KAY, Robert, general director of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia, at Adelaide, died at his home in Adelaide on April 23 last. Mr. Kay was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne on June 19, 1825, and came to Australia in 1849. He was appointed

to the charge of the library in 1859, and held that position continuously until his death. During his long term of service he saw the library develop from the South Australian Institute, containing a few hundred volumes, to its present position as one of the chief institutions of the commonwealth; and to him is ascribed the credit for the initiation of the system of travelling libraries, so early adopted in South Australia. To his sound judgment and cultivated taste the public library, museum and schools of art under his direction owe a large measure of their equipment and efficiency.

McNISH, Miss Mabel, late assistant librarian of the Fremont (Neb.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian, succeeding Miss Jane Abbott.

MAXWELL, Mrs. Sara B., for the past nine years librarian of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School Library, has resigned that position. Mrs. Maxwell has a long record of library service, having been for ten years librarian of the Iowa State Library, and having later done much work as library organizer and cataloger.

SEWARD, William F., was on June 24 appointed librarian of the new Carnegie Public Library, of Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Seward is a graduate of Williams College, and was for ten years on the editorial staff of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Herald*, and for nine years managing editor of the Binghamton *Republican*. He is a member of the Binghamton Board of Education. The City School Library of Binghamton, which has been the public library of the city, is to be merged in the new Carnegie library, and the members of its staff will be transferred to the force of the latter library.

SMITH, Miss Mary Alice, New York State Library School, class of 1902, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Duquesne, Pa., to become librarian of the Public Library at La Crosse, Wis.

STONE, Miss Mabel, has been appointed librarian of the Hastings (Neb.) Public Library, which has just entered into possession of its new Carnegie building.

WALLACE, Miss Charlotte Elizabeth, graduate of Pratt Institute Library School, 1897, who has had charge of the Hazelwood branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh since its opening in 1900, has been appointed librarian of the new East Liberty branch of that library, which is not yet open. She is succeeded at the Hazelwood branch by Miss Elisabeth Knapp, who has just completed the library course at Simmons College. Previous to this Miss Knapp was for several years librarian of the Public Library, Sewickley, Pa.

Cataloging and Classification.

BIRMINGHAM (Eng.) F. Ls. Occasional lists no. 4: books, pamphlets, Parliamentary reports, and magazine articles on the fiscal question. Birmingham, 1904. 23 p. O.

BISHOP, William Warner. German Reformation pamphlets in Princeton University Library: from the *Princeton University Bulletin*, v. 15, no. 3. Princeton, N. J., University Library, 1904. p. 183-200. O.

A description and careful bibliographic record of a group of pamphlets published between 1518 and 1535, contained in the Trendelenburg collection of the Princeton library. There are 103 of these, largely fugitive literature of the early German Reformation; the list includes also some other pamphlets in the Trendelenburg collection not specifically connected with the Reformation. "Taken as a whole, the collection is of decided interest and value, although by no means large or important. It affords considerable material for both historic and linguistic study inaccessible in reprints and not found in many American libraries, so far as can be ascertained from published catalogs." The list is given with bibliographic fullness, with collations and careful imprint data.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the books, manuscripts, maps and drawings: Natural history. London, printed by order of the trustees, 1903-04. v. 1, A-D. 8+p. 1-500; v. 2, E-K. p. 501-1038. 4°.

To be complete in four volumes.

The CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH *Bulletin* for June contains an eight-page reference list on "Water softening," arranged chronologically, with entries running from 1875. The *Bulletin* for May contains an interesting "Reading list on some of the colleges for women in the United States," including Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells, and the Woman's College of Baltimore.

CHICAGO P. L. Special bulletin no. 4: Shakespeare. Chicago Public Library, June, 1904. 12 p. O.

In two divisions, Shakespeare (collected works, translations, separate plays), and Shakespeariana. An extensive list, compact in form.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Annual list of books added, 1903: being also quarterly bulletin no. 158. Cincinnati, 1904. 88 p. 1. O.

Includes about 30 titles of accessions of books for the blind.

LEE, Frederic S. International catalogue of scientific literature, first annual issue—Q: Physiology, including experimental psychology, pharmacology and experimental pathology. (*In Science*, June 10, 1904. N. S. 19: 886-888.)

A thorough and constructive review of the physiological section.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Select list of recent purchases in certain departments of literature, 1901-1903; reprinted from the report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 326 p. O.

OSTERHOUT F. L. (*Wilkes-Barré, Pa.*) *Bulletin* for June has a short reading list on the Louisiana Purchase.

The PASADENA (*Cal.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for May is devoted to the Louisiana purchase, with a reading list on that subject, one on the St. Louis Exposition, and one on "Louisiana fiction and folk-lore."

PEABODY INSTITUTE, *Baltimore, Md.* Second catalogue, including the additions made since 1882. Part 7, S-T. Baltimore, 1904. p. 4119-4774. 4°.

The ST. LOUIS P. L. *Bulletin* for June contains a short list of books for lovers and students of birds.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Classified list of Smithsonian publications available for distribution, April, 1904. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1904. 30 p. O.

The SOMERVILLE (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for May contains a reading list on the Louisiana purchase.

SPRINGFIELD (*Mass.*) CITY L. A list of English prose fiction, May, 1904. Part 1, authors; part 2, Titles. Springfield, Mass., 1904. 131 p. D.

A compact, well-printed list, including 2252 titles; it does not cover all the fiction in the library, but is selective of books standard and in demand, many of which are supplied in abundant duplication.

THOMAS CRANE P. L., *Quincy, Mass.* Classified list of books added during the year 1903. Quincy, 1904. 16 p. O.

VICTORIA P. L. OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Catalogue of books. Part 4. Perth, Public Library, [1903.] p. 229-308.

This part of the catalog runs through D and E.

The WILMINGTON (*Del.*) INSTITUTE F. L. *Bulletin* for June contains a short list (15 titles) of "Delaware fiction"—novels dealing with life in that state.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Bulletin of information, no. 21, June, 1904: a descriptive list of the works on English history in the library of the society; prep. by Asa Currier Tilton, Ph.D. [Madison, Wis., 1904.] 32 p. O.

A careful, compact record of the resources of the library in a department of this special field, intended for the information of historical workers and students. The English history collection, though overshadowed by the importance of the library's collections in American history, contains about 15,000 volumes, and in extent and character is surpassed by few other American libraries. Dr. Tilton confines his list to government publications, publications of societies, and periodicals—the chief sources for historical research work—and describes the issues of the Record Commission, the Rolls Series, Calendars of state papers, Historical Manuscript Commission, Patent specifications, Parliamentary papers and debates, etc., listing the most important titles in the various divisions. The various societies engaged in the publication of historical records, whose issues are contained in the library, are recorded, and the division "Periodicals" contains lists of the antiquarian and historical reviews, annuals, and early magazines and newspapers. There is also descriptive record of the works on English history to be found in the Tank library of early Dutch books, and of the resources of the department in pamphlets, local history, biography and genealogy, Shakespeareana, manuscripts, and other material. The publication of bulletins of information of this character by libraries possessing special collections of extent or value is a distinct service to students and literary workers throughout the country.

Bibliography.

ALMANACH DU BIBLIOPHILE pour l'année 1902; décoré de 31 bois originaux de Paul Colin. Paris, Edouard Pelletau, 1904. 284 p. (added catalog of Pelletau's publications 48 p.) 8°.

ALUMINUM. Langworthy, C. F., and Austen, P. T. The occurrence of aluminum in vegetable products, animal products, and natural waters: a contribution to the bibliography of the subject. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1904. 6+168 p. O.

An exhaustive bibliographical record in four divisions—aluminum in vegetable products, Aluminum in animal products, Aluminum in natural waters, Aluminum in miscellaneous materials—with an author and subject index. Entries are alphabetical by authors, and give a summary of the results or analyses reported upon. As the material re-

corded is, of course, almost entirely contained in the journals or transactions of technical societies and the publications of official bodies, the entries are nearly all analytical, volume, series and paging being carefully given in most instances.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM. Woodworth, Arthur V. Christian socialism in England. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., 1903. 8+208 p. 12°.

Pages 193-208 are bibliographical — "Early Christian socialism" and "The later movement."

COBDEN, Richard. Axon, W. E. A. Bibliography of the writings of Richard Cobden. (*In Notes and Queries*, June 18, 1904, 10th ser., no. 25, p. 481-482.)

Based on the list in the British Museum catalog. This first instalment includes collected editions of Cobden's writings and speeches and pamphlets, and speeches arranged alphabetically, from 1835 to 1846.

DIBDIN, Charles. Dibdin, E. R. Bibliographical account of the works of Charles Dibdin, *continued*. (*In Notes and Queries*, June 11, 1904, 10th ser., no. 24, p. 463-466.) Covers the years 1806-1808.

EDUCATION. Wyer, J. I., and Lord, Isabel Ely. Bibliography of education for 1903; reprinted from the *Educational Review*, June, 1904. p. 38-90. O.

The fifth of these annual summaries of educational literature; it includes 423 titles.

ERMAN, Wilhelm, and Horn, Ewald. Bibliographie der deutschen universitäten: systematisch geordnetes verzeichniss der bis ende 1899 gedruckten bücher und aufsätze über das deutsche universitätswesen. 1. allgemeiner teil. Leipzig, Teubner, 1904. 20+836 p. 4°.

To be complete in two volumes; will be noticed later.

GENUS SAPERDA. New York State Museum. Bulletin 14, Entomology 20: monograph of the genus saperda; by Ephraim Porter Felt and Louis H. Joutel. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1904. 86 p. pl. O. 25 c.

Includes numerous short bibliographies of the various species.

HARPER, Henry H. Book lovers, bibliomaniacs, and book clubs. Privately printed at the Riverside Press, 1904. 96 p. 8°.

HERODAS. Nairn, J. Arbuthnot. The mimes of Herodas; edited, with introduction, critical notes, commentary, and excursus. Ox-

ford, Clarendon Press, 1904. 88+116 p. 8°, il.

Contains a four-page selected bibliography, with brief annotations.

KENT, Henry W., comp. Bibliographical notes on one hundred books famous in English literature. New York, Grolier Club, 1903, [1904.] 12+227 p. 8°. [305 cop.]

A supplementary volume to the work issued by the Grolier Club in 1902, devoted to "One hundred books famous in English literature, with facsimiles of their title-pages." It gives an account of the publication of each book listed in the previous volume, describing its literary history, bibliographical characteristics, and the more interesting details regarding its author, publishers and illustrators. Full collations are given for each work described. The volume is beautifully printed at the De Vinne Press.

NILE RIVER. Johnston, Sir Harry. The Nile quest: a record of the exploration of the Nile and its basin. (The story of exploration.) London, Lawrence & Bullen, Ltd., 1903. 15+341 p. 8°.

Contains a six-page bibliography.

TRUMBULL, James Hammond. List of books printed in Connecticut, 1709-1800. (Acorn Club publications, no. 9.) Hartford, 1904. 16+251 p. 8°. [102 cop.]

INDEXES.

STREET RAILWAY JOURNAL. General index, by subjects and authors, Oct., 1884, to Dec., 1903, including vols. 1 to 22. New York, McGraw Pub. Co., 1904. 162 p. O.

In two divisions, subjects and authors. Entries are compact in form, and the index as a whole shows careful and intelligent work. Entries under places are particularly full, and in some cases additional entries would have been desirable, as for Otis Elevating Railway, which appears only under Catskill Mountains. The index will be of value in reference work.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

"F. R., 1833-1900," Philadelphia, 1903. This privately printed little biography of Fairman Rogers is by Dr. Horace Howard Furness. Dr. Furness' initials are signed to the last page. S. H. R.

Tom Collins, pseud. of Joseph Furphy, 1843-. Author of "Such is life": Australian bush adventures. Sydney, N. S. W. H. B.

DEUTSCHES ANONYMEN LEXICON, 1501-1850; aus den quellen bearb. v. Dr. Michael Holzmänn u. Dr. Hans Bohatta. v. 2: E-K. Weimar, Gesellschaft der Bibliophilen, 1903. 2+382 p. 8°.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Downie, Mrs. Annie Hershey, 1852-, is the author of "The young missionary, the story of the life of Annie Kennard Downie; by her mother."

Todd, Charles Burr, is the author of "The confessions of a railroad man."

Conrad, Stephen, is a pseud. of Stuntz, Stephen Conrad, 1875-, "The second Mrs. Jim."

Wurdz, Gideon, pseud. of Towne, Charles W. "The foolish dictionary."

Notes and Queries.

AN APPEAL FROM ITALY.—The JOURNAL has received a communication from a committee of the Società Bibliografica Italiana with regard to the efforts being made by that society to assist the National Library of Turin to replace the losses suffered in the recent disastrous fire. Of course, the manuscript treasures then destroyed are irrecoverable, and their loss is a calamity affecting the entire world of scholars. The Società Bibliografica is endeavoring to secure for presentation to the Turin library as large a collection of bibliographical works, library catalogs, and other library publications, as can be made. To this end it appeals through the LIBRARY JOURNAL to American libraries and librarians to contribute copies of their publications of all sorts, particularly in the field of bibliography. The books should be sent to the Società Bibliografica Italiana in care of the Bibliotheca Nazionale of Milan. Their receipt will be acknowledged, and the book plates to be inserted will bear the names of the donors.

It should be unnecessary for the JOURNAL to urge a prompt compliance with this request on the part of American libraries. It is understood that the bibliographical collections of the Turin library were completely destroyed, and there can be no doubt that there will be an early and generous response to this effort of the Italian library association to replace them.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NOVELS.—Has any library made a note of the sequence of Anthony Trollope's various novels? The note in the Boston Athenæum catalog does not seem to be correct and none of the articles about Trollope seem to consider it worth noting, although readers at libraries are constantly asking the question. Possibly his biographers have never read his novels. V. L.

[The sequences of Trollope's "Barchester" and "Phineas" novels are given in the fiction list of the Los Angeles Public Library, as follows: 1, Warden; 2, Barchester towers; 3, Doctor Thorne; 4, Framley parsonage; 5, Small house at Allington; 6, Last Chronicle of Barseet. 1, Can you forgive her? 2, Phineas Finn; 3, Phineas redux; 4, Prime minister; 5, Duke's children. In the Boston Athenæum catalog the novels are given in a single se-

quence, putting "Can you forgive her?" before "Last chronicle of Barseet."]

THE GOVERNMENT AS A PUBLISHER.—Under the title "A disinterested publisher," Mary Tracy Earle, in the July number of *The Lamp*, describes the "all-comprising, invaluable, generous, ill-advised publishing enterprise carried on by the government of these United States." She gives an account of the amazing variety and extent of publications. "There seems to be nothing which one cannot find out from them if one knows how. The story of our relations with the American Indians, begun in the section on 'Indian Affairs' in the American State Papers, is a long and often painful story of absorbing interest. Interesting in a very different way are the reports on special industries given in the census reports, where we find not only statistics bearing upon the development of the country, but full and often finely illustrated articles giving the history and present status of all the important manufactures and agricultural pursuits. Similarly, in the reports of the Land Office and of the Geological Survey certain parts of the history of the United States may be found, and so with the literature of all the offices, bureaus and departments—in each some portion of the material, intellectual or moral progress of the nation is recorded, while the Congressional records are replete with its political history." The methods of distribution in force, and the difficulties of using the great mass of government publications are noted, and despite the aid of the special lists and indexes it is pointed out the failure of libraries to record and analyze this material in their catalogs is a great drawback to its effective use by the public. "The library journals contain much talk as to the best systems of cataloging the public documents, but the subject catalogs of most libraries are still reprehensibly barren of entries from this rich store. The truth is, only the more fortunate libraries can afford a clerical force equal to the task of completing their catalogs in this way, and only when the reading world, beginning more intelligently to appreciate the value of the public documents, demands better cataloging and contributes means for it, will the subjects of these documents be listed on the subject catalogs of even the great libraries."

FIRE IN LIBRARY BUREAU OFFICE.—As we go to press we regret to learn that a serious fire in the stock room and printing office of the Library Bureau in Chicago has delayed the July number of *Public Libraries* and caused considerable damage to stock. The Library Bureau announces that the July number of *Public Libraries* will be issued as promptly as possible, and that the factory facilities of the Boston office have enabled them to replace their stock, so that orders are now being filled in due course. The furniture factory was not injured.

THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 8

AUGUST, 1904

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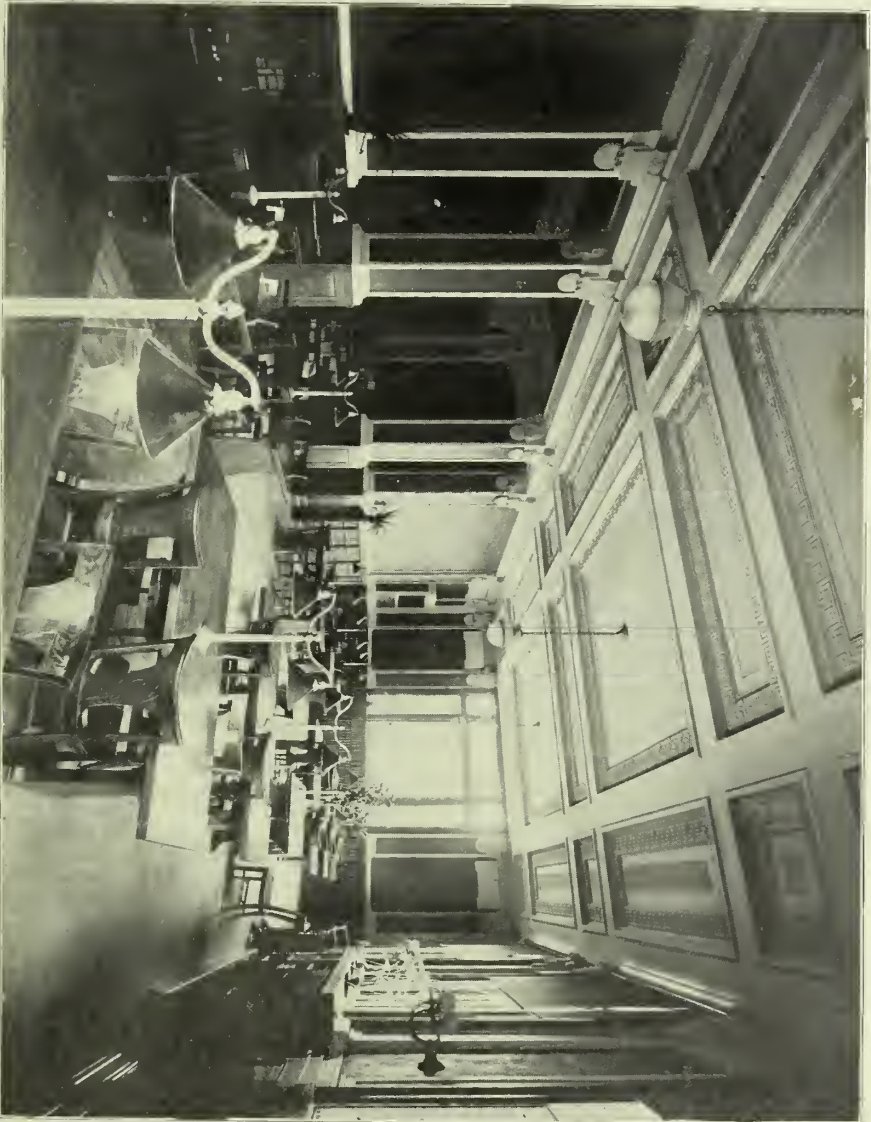
The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1904.

READING ROOM OF THE DAVENPORT (IOWA) PUBLIC LIBRARY.



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



CARNEGIE BUILDING OF THE DAVENPORT (IOWA) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 29.

AUGUST, 1904.

No. 8

WHILE plans for the St. Louis conference have not yet been fully completed, the outline of topics given elsewhere indicates the general character of the program. It has not proved practicable, in view of the limited foreign attendance assured, to undertake the formal organization of the meeting as an International Conference—and in this connection it may be noted that the last International Library Congress, held in Paris in 1900, adjourned to meet in 1905. The St. Louis International Congress of Arts and Sciences includes a Library Section, but it is not likely to be of special professional importance, in view of the later meeting of the Library Association. The A. L. A. program, however, is distinctly international in scope, and is designed to furnish a review of the present status and tendencies of library progress in this country and abroad. The difficulties in conducting a successful conference in connection with a great exposition were evident at the Chicago World's Fair meeting, but it is hoped that these difficulties may be overcome, or at least lessened, at St. Louis. There will be but one general session each day, and the various sections and state associations will probably hold only short business meetings. The fact that a hotel within the Exposition grounds has been selected as headquarters should give greater convenience for sightseeing and save time in many ways. Under the best auspices, the conference week will be a nervous and bodily strain; but it should afford enough interest, pleasure and instruction to more than repay the cost in time, money and strength.

BESIDES the conference itself the chief library feature of the Exposition is the A. L. A. Model Library, just opened in the Missouri building. Elsewhere we given an account of the library, which is conducted as a branch by the St. Louis Public Library, for the use of the public, and especially of Exposition attachés and visitors. The fine exhibit of the Library of Congress is of special value, as evidence of the remarkable development of the national library under Mr. Putnam's direction; and a few of the historical societies have made good bibliographical ex-

hibits. It would be vain, however, to pretend that the St. Louis Conference rests its main claims upon the purely professional edification it will afford; it may even be doubted whether the Model Library will be the first goal of every A. L. A. visitor. But it is quite fair to say that the conference program as now planned should make it possible for librarians to combine professional activities with general sightseeing, under favorable conditions and in reasonable proportion.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., is an industrial city which some time since elected a "stoker mayor." Its Public Library has been for many years of the greatest service, not least to the industrial classes, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Hills, who had won for themselves the esteem of the entire community. Recently the mayor proceeded to replace the former trustees with new appointees, and the reorganized board, following out what is said to have been the purpose of their appointment, have promptly ousted Mr. and Mrs. Hills and put the library in the hands of a person said to be quite without qualifications, professional or personal, for the place. The indignation aroused in Bridgeport by this transaction, among citizens of all creeds, classes and political parties, is not only most effective tribute to the place the library had won in the public regard, but is likely to have important bearing as a rebuke to the kind of politics of which Bridgeport is the victim. The vigorous expression given to this feeling has had at least the fortunate result of protecting the library assistants in their positions. It had been promptly stated when the "reorganization" was effected that the public "would see all new faces in the library," but more recently the mayor's organ has stated that all the old employees would be retained. Another significant result has been the cancellation of several promised legacies, one of which would have assured the establishment of a branch in a less central section of the city. The episode has more than local bearing, for such a thing might happen any day in too many American cities. We print elsewhere a summary of the facts, and will leave the facts to point the moral.

THE "appreciation" of Henry Bradshaw by Dr. Flügel brings before American librarians a worthy picture of a great scholar and a great librarian. But to those who knew Bradshaw, the man was greater than the work he did. Although he fought against celibacy as a necessary qualification of a Fellow at Kings College, where he presided as Senior Fellow, he lived the celibate life, giving all his heart to his work and his boys—for his great heart adopted the youth who came within his ken and influence, and they looked toward him as both college father and elder brother. There was no more lovely experience in this world than to see these young fellows coming freely of an evening into Bradshaw's rooms, at home in his home, getting from him refreshment and inspiration and giving to him the joy of helping others. He was so modest withal that when he came to the London Conference in 1881 almost no one who had not sought and received his help knew by sight the man whom every one desired to see the president of the Library Association. When he died the ideal death of the scholar, seated at his desk, the news caused sorrow in many an English heart the world over, and few men have had such tribute as was shown when, from all parts of England, Cantabs and others who had known Bradshaw, thronged to pay to his life and his memory the sad last tokens of respect.

It is interesting to note that the necessity of technical library training was recognized in the discussions at the last conference of the German librarians and has since been made a subject of comment in German library circles. In a recent number of the *Zentralblatt* a correspondent protests against the long-established belief that scholarship and erudition are more necessary in a librarian than preparatory technical training. Scholarship, it is pointed out, is not inimical to practical library work, but on the contrary is an aid; on the other hand, practical training ought not to supersede scholarship. A note more familiar among librarians in this country than in Germany is struck when the writer says, "Fortunately, we now have a profession for librarianship, and the state which has created it can demand that those who devote themselves to it should before all obtain a sufficient tech-

nical education and if necessary give proof of their proficiency by undergoing a formal examination as is done in other professions." He adds that if a thorough general education is also required and the selection of library assistants is made with these requirements in mind, it is certainly to be assumed that the librarian will be better able to do justice to his scholarly duties than the old-time scholar was able to perform effectively the duties of a librarian.

Communications.

INVITATION TO A. L. A. TO MEET IN OREGON IN 1905.

THE Library Association of Portland, Oregon, has invited the A. L. A. to hold its convention in Portland, in 1905, and the invitation will be renewed at the meeting in St. Louis. It has been 13 years since the Library Conference was held west of the Rocky Mountains and for almost 10 years the association has not been west of Denver.

The Northwest has been developing with astonishing rapidity, and library work in that vicinity is now ready to receive the great impetus which the presence of the A. L. A. would give.

The route for those from the East would include some of the grandest scenery in the world, and would be so arranged as to give a general idea of our western country and its immense resources. Railroad rates will be greatly reduced for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Fair, at Portland, which makes 1905 an exceptionally opportune time for the A. L. A. members to visit the Pacific Coast.

PORTLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
PORTLAND, Oregon.

HUNGARIAN BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE librarian of the Avenue C branch of the New York Public Library, who has just placed a large order for Hungarian books with me, has called my attention to an article published in your February issue, in which Miss Campbell, of the Passaic Public Library, describes her experience in trying to buy Hungarian books in New York. Miss Campbell wrote this article before she was directed to my place of business. Since then Miss Campbell has been informed of my address, and has called on me and has convinced herself that I have enough good Hungarian books on hand to supply a good many libraries. I trust that in justice to me and the many libraries who wish to buy Hungarian books, but do not know where to get them, you will accord a little space to this letter.

HUGO LEDERER.

53 AVE. B, COR. 4TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

HENRY BRADSHAW: LIBRARIAN AND SCHOLAR.*

BY DR. EWALD FLÜGEL, *Stanford University.*

THE facts of Henry Bradshaw's life are well known, and can easily be traced in the "Dictionary of national biography" or Prothro's biography. His was a scholar's life of no stirring events, but to me, although my personal contact with this great man was of the slightest, it represents the highest type of scholarly service, and in him I have for years admired the librarian of librarians.

Henry Bradshaw "belonged to the Irish branch of an old English family," and was born in London, on Feb. 3, 1831. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, became a Fellow of King's in 1853, and taught school near Dublin until 1856, when he returned to Cambridge to accept a place as assistant librarian in the university, or, as it used to be called, the Public Library. It was here that the two great ideals of his later life made themselves first felt, and the conflict first entered his heart whether he should devote himself to the library or to scholarship. He found that the opportunities for "work," for acquisition of knowledge were not sufficient, and, honest and logical as he always was, he resigned in 1858, in order to devote himself as a private scholar to the study of the manuscripts and early printed books of his university library. His knowledge in these matters, and his zeal and ability became recognized and the authorities created a special place for him in 1859 at a nominal salary, but without any restrictions, without any control. This was a rather anomalous situation which elicited the following remark when (1867) M. Holtrop asked leave to dedicate to him his "Etudes bibliographiques": "As for my titles, I have none whatever. In the library I am nothing whatever. I receive a salary on the express stipulation that I tell the world that I have no status whatever in the place." (Life. p. 152.)

But even though his place was not officially recognized, it was better so for Bradshaw's own development. It left him free to work along his own lines, to gather the tools

for his great work wherever he could get them; it helped him to obtain that phenomenal knowledge, that mastery in bibliography and palæotypography which only frequent trips to other English and continental libraries could give him, while his study of the Cambridge mss. made him the first authority on this subject, and led him to that long and unbroken series of splendid discoveries which made him famous in many a field of scholarship. Among these there is first the discovery of the "Book of Deer" in 1857, of the Celtic glosses in the Juvencus ms. in 1858 (which meant practically the discovery of the ancient Breton language), of the missing volumes of Morland's *Vaudois mss.* and their true date in 1862, of Colard Mansion's "L'Estrif de Fortune et Vertu" in 1866, and of Barbour's "Lives of saints and Siege of Troy."

Besides these brilliant achievements he mastered a multitude of languages, beginning with Swedish and ending with Tibetan, Armenian, etc., and worked in Chaucer, Wycliffe, Caxton, "anatomized" (to use his own phrase) the early Dutch printers, established the rime-test for Chaucer, and the original order of the *Canterbury Tales*, throwing light on every subject which he touched. We find him further exposing the lies of Simonides the forger from a new corner, while he was busily engaged in college politics, while he fought successfully for the abolition of religious tests and against the "celibacy of Fellows" and "idle Fellowships."

We can fully appreciate his sigh: "If I can only keep from side-work," and the truth of the witty answer when some one asked what Bradshaw was doing: "Oh, he's doing something else."

But the way in which he had been "doing something else" for eight years produced its fruit, when, on March 8, 1867, he was finally elected to succeed Prof. Mayor as university librarian. To him this recognition of his ability was by no means an unmixed joy; he realized that it meant a great sacrifice, the sacrifice of the opportunity of gathering the

* Read before the Library Association of California, January 8, 1904.

harvest of his work as a scholar. It meant that many favorite subjects which he had at heart, and some of which required just the finishing touch, would have to be banished into the background, since for him it was more than a theoretical maxim that the librarian's first duty was to put himself at the service of others.

But, much as we may regret our loss from the standpoint of the scholar, it was in his position as librarian that those qualities were fully developed, which brought him to the front rank of English librarians of his time, qualities which proved him to be also one of the great men of his time.

From now on his tremendous and ever-growing scholarship became more directly helpful to others, and became, directly or indirectly, a constant, never-failing source of information. And it was not only the quality and quantity, but also the *way* in which this help was given that made him so prominent; the frankness and fullness, as much as the friendliness and kindness, the true generosity of heart. We come across innumerable instances of his unselfishness during these years. We see how he transfers thousands of his own Irish books to the library, how he makes valuable gifts to colleges, how he pays an unknown scholar's debts, and endows secretly the first chair of archæology at his university—a secret which was strictly kept until after his death. We are touched by the charming way in which he insists on young Conway's accepting a stipend from him in order to finish his study of 15th century woodcuts. Conway was a serious student, young, friendless, "in the dumps." He had taken up a subject in which Bradshaw had been deeply interested himself, and he felt that it was merely repaying what the university had done for him when in his own younger, friendless and penniless years it gave him a "kind of endowment of research post." And he was doing all this on a salary of but \$2000, and not so many years after he had been obliged to sell by auction the better part of his own library.

We find him in active correspondence with Dr. Furnivall on the plans of the Early English Text Society, and with a score of other scholars on their most special specialties.

In what a liberal spirit he hails ten Brinck's "Chaucer studies"! This man, in whom a

more selfish spirit would have seen a competitor, became at once his friend. "At last," he writes, "I have found the man whom I have been longing to see for many years past, and I feel sure you will forgive me for my boldness in writing to you direct, to thank you most warmly for the first part of your 'Studies on Chaucer,' which I have been feasting on for a week or more." (p. 219.)

And when Mommsen came in 1885 to study the Gildas ms.—to which Bradshaw had devoted his energy years before—it delighted his heart to greet the scholar, and see him work; "it is as good as a month's holiday to see his method of working," he writes to a friend, and Mommsen himself he almost begs to ask questions. "Do not scruple to ask any number of questions about the ms. which you think I am able to answer for you. It will be no loss, much less waste, of time to me; for I have longed for years past to find some one who will work at these books with grounded intelligence, and it is a real happiness to have lived to find the man. . . . It is, as you say, an extremely complex investigation; but it is its very complexity which interests me so much, and induces me to try my utmost to clear it up. I have done something towards this end in past years, but from not finding any scholar to whom my work could be of immediate use, I have never carried it through, as so many matters have stood in the way with more pressing claims. My primary duty as a librarian is, of course, rather to help scholars in their work to the best of my power than to pursue any favorite investigations of my own." (p. 315.)

As a return for his services he earned from Mommsen the remark that he had been more impressed by Henry Bradshaw than by any other man in England, and that he (Mommsen) longed for a shorthand writer to take down the information which he (Bradshaw) poured forth on subjects of common interest. And with great joy Mommsen told Professor Robertson Smith an anecdote which is characteristic of Bradshaw's learning. "I will tell you," Mommsen said, "one thing; it is a small one, but it is characteristic. I told Mr. Bradshaw of a contraction I had seen in a manuscript of the British Museum, which, with all my experience of Pandect mss. I had never seen before. The British Museum people, who have *also* [!] great knowledge, had

not seen it either. When I told it to Mr. Bradshaw he said nothing, but presently brought me a ms. and showed me the very thing."

To return to our summary of the events of his life, there are only a few more facts to be recorded after his appointment to the librarianship. First of all we must mention the clearing of the "Augean stable," as he occasionally calls it, or as Prothero calls it, more diplomatically, the reducing to order of the "somewhat chaotic condition" in which he found the library; the reorganization of the library, the reforming of what is — as he speaks of it — "by courtesy called the arrangement of the books"; the systematization of the cataloging, the introduction of printed title-slips (years before the British Museum adopted this method), the introduction of a system of double-entry, with brief shelf-lists, the most careful watching over the bindery (the sheet arrangement of the Caxtons being spoiled in all the English libraries but that of Cambridge), etc., etc. This reorganization was not entirely according to his taste, because he could not work well through subordinates, and unnecessarily weighed himself down by attending to many things personally. The latter fact is well illustrated by the anecdote, that when the mss. were moved to new quarters, he himself and alone carried them "caressingly" from the old shelves.

In 1882 he presided over the fifth meeting of the Library Association (the first had taken place in 1877), and gave a splendid address, which is followed in its printed shape by a number of important "notes." In the same year he was elected to the General Board of Studies, the highest council of the university.

His later studies were on the Lincoln Cathedral Statutes, the Sarum Breviary, on the early collection of canons, called the *Hibernensis* (showing his wonderful knowledge of continental church constitutions), and on the Day Book of John Dorne, the Oxford bookseller of 1520. His notes show what a loss it was to the world that he could not find the time to give us a new *Dibdin*.

But in the midst of all this activity came death, and deprived the world of Bradshaw's inestimable services. He had come home from supper, sat down to do a little more work on Irish bibliography, late at night,

when the angel of death closed the book before him. The lamp had gone out, the fire was burnt down, when on the morning of Feb. 11, 1886, his servant found him sitting dead in his armchair before his desk.

Bradshaw was the first authority on early English and Irish bibliography in England, one of the first authorities on palæography, the first Chaucer scholar of his time, and in the front rank of more than one special study; and, above all, he was a great man, a warm-hearted, full-blooded, generous man, who had given the best example of his teaching, that the first duty of a librarian, and also his chief glory is unselfish devotion to his fellow-men.

The bulk of his published work seems small, but if we merely run over the titles we are astonished at the broadness of his scholarship, and if we further consider what a stupendous knowledge he brought to bear on the elucidation of the smallest points, if we consider his method, his ideals, his enthusiasm, the spirit of his work, the clearness of his head and judgment, his wonderful memory, retentive of the smallest details, his "*pouvoir divinatoire*" (as Jusserand calls it), his perpetual readiness, then we realize that we shall not see his like again.

Perhaps a few quotations from his writings may make more clear how strong and how high were his ideals of a librarian's work. I quote from his "Letters and papers":

"The most delightful thing in the world is to have people coming to you for help."

"Living as I do in charge of a very large library, where all I find is instantly at the service of my neighbors, I find but little leisure to put my results into print, and I have to content myself with the humbler position of helping students by oral communication."

That, in helping others, he was not satisfied with mere appropriation of his thoughts and suggestions, is emphasized in his sharp words: "You are heartily welcome to anything I can tell you, but don't publish *my* work, publish your own."

"My only wish has been to collect facts, in order that others may form a judgment upon them."

"As for originality I, of course, never laid claim to any new facts. My only point is my method, which I always insist on in anything in bibliography. Arrange your facts vigor-

ously and get them plainly before you, and let them *speak for themselves*, which they will always do."

Let me add from his presidential address of 1882 the splendid definitions:

"*What is a library?* A library is a collection of books brought together for the use of those who wish to read them; these readers falling for the most part into the two very distinct classes of readers of books and writers of books."

"*What is a librarian?* A librarian is one who earns his living by attending to the wants of those for whose use the library under his charge exists, his primary duty being, in the widest possible sense of the phrase, to save the time of those who seek his services."

And condensing the history of modern libraries into a few sentences, he says:

"Libraries may be said to go through several successive stages, though the higher stages are frequently never reached or even contemplated. *The most elementary kind* exists only for readers. It is represented by the lower class of circulating library, and by the simplest form of branch, in places where central free libraries exist. It must not be thought that I am depreciating the value of this elementary institution. It corresponds to the boys' library of our schools, and (though you will perhaps be surprised to hear me say so) to the whole of our university and college libraries here, as they existed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Their object was exclusively *practical*; they were collections of books brought together simply for the use of those who wanted to read, and had not the means to buy books for themselves. Education makes people want to read, and the libraries exist to supply this want.

"*A higher stage* is reached when the funds at the disposal of a library come to be in part devoted to the acquisition of books, which form the necessary working materials of those who are engaged in writing books, but cannot afford to buy all the books which they need for their work. What is useful in this way to one person will almost certainly be useful to another, and thus it becomes worth while to incur some outlay with this object, and so to make the libraries available for study as well as simply for reading what are called readable books.

"The *character*, the higher stamp, thus given

to a library, soon produces results. We know that 'to every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance.' When even small resources are well husbanded and made useful for a higher class of work by good management, donations flow in; and men who have spent half a lifetime and half a fortune upon the formation of a library will leave or even give their books to a place where they feel confident that good use will be made of them. This is the process by which all our great libraries have been formed. I have no reason to fear contradiction if I say that in every library of note in this kingdom down to the last fifty or sixty years the bought books formed but a very minute portion of the whole collection in comparison with those which were given or bequeathed."

As the watchword of the university library he states: "*Liberty and Discretion.*" "We say to those who use our library: 'The rule is (1) *liberty for you* to go freely about the whole library, examining what books you choose and borrowing what books you like; and (2) *discretion on our part*, exercised in putting such extremely moderate restrictions upon your freedom, that the safety of the more precious books is regarded, and the presence of the books most constantly needed for reference is secured, without undue interference with your access to the shelves or your borrowing from the library."

Let me draw two important lessons from Bradshaw's life and thoughts:

First, that the librarian must be a scholar, able as well as ready to bring his scholarship to the help of his public.

Second, that a library of any ambition must be above a merely and exclusively *practical* basis.

Formulating the latter point differently, I should say, that since the library is no ephemeral institution, it ought not to bind itself exclusively to present needs, to the present time; it should consider the future as well as the present, *it should take special care to collect for the future.*

Finally, I should like to emphasize Bradshaw's words on book bequests and their place in the history of English libraries.

The library, by not being confined too closely to present needs, will become naturally the hospitable sheltering-place, the refuge for private collections, it will become the magnet

to attract private collections formed for special purposes, collections which may not appeal to the present generation, but which will become invaluable in later times.

The main point, at present, is to rid the public of the mediæval ideal of a library, the kindergarten ideal, the frying-pan ideal, which says that libraries exist exclusively or mainly for *present* uses, for "readers" only (to use the phrase of Bradshaw).

Our public must learn to regard the library as a place for all time, a *Temple of the Future*

— then only the library will be distinguishable from a mere counting-house, a mere book-stall.

When the library begins to consider the future at least as much as the present, and to count the scholar as belonging to its "Public," then the old saying will become true, and the library will become the *University of the Future*. And here we have again arrived at the intimate connection between the library and scholarship, so wonderfully represented by Henry Bradshaw — librarian and scholar.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

BY WILLIAM T. PARTRIDGE, *New York City.*

CLOSE upon the heels of a determination to build comes the troublesome question of an architect. The very announcement of such an intention makes one the recipient of letters of solicitation from scores of architects, contractors, designers, construction companies and builders. Friends pour in upon one letters of commendation, even wives and daughters intrigue to introduce their young and talented architectural *protégés*, while it is all the more difficult if one has professional friends himself. And this is equally as true of building committees as of individuals. In private work, it is generally agreed to appoint the architect outright. There is but a single owner and he, as a rule, has a distinct preference for the work of a particular practitioner. Direct appointment moreover insures an intelligent understanding between architects and clients at the commencement of the work.

The best equipped men, however, are likely to design mediocre structures, when unchecked, so that even here some professional criticism of the architect's studies is to be desired. An owner is not always to blame for the unhappy work too often seen. He is more or less dependent upon the judgment and taste of his architect, for he has not sufficient technical knowledge to read the architect's drawings, and his eye is too often caught by an attractive water color made by a professional colorist for that very purpose.

An owner seldom obtains from an architect more than two or three solutions of a

problem, nor in private work are more to be desired. The architect has not enough time to work out all possible practical solutions. It is sufficient that he select one pleasing to his client and himself.

But in public work the arguments are all on the other side, in favor of competition. A library, for instance, is cosmopolitan and should set the highest standard in taste and ethics.

The building committee should not depend on the local practitioner unless he has proved himself the equal of his foreign competitors. No committee can afford to make a mistake in results, although local feeling may be aroused by selecting a foreign design.

Under the competitive system, the library committee is insured a choice between different schemes; there is a chance to obtain more suggestions from several sources than a single mind could give and, when properly conducted, the prize seldom falls into incompetent hands. Moreover, it is relieved from all accusation of favoritism, for a competition affords the local architect an equal chance to prove his ability, while on the other hand the architect is relieved from intriguing to secure the work—he is invited in the open lists and has a chance to be judged upon his merits.

A competition once decided upon, its management gives rise to further difference of opinion. There is indeed a general agreement that committees should employ professional assistance, since they need it at every step.

They need this assistance, first, in examining the conditions of their problem and ascertaining its capabilities and its limitations, so that they may not ask for what is impossible and may get everything that the circumstances permit. These examinations will also clear their minds, enabling them to see just what they want, and to distinguish between what is necessary and what is only desirable. Secondly, they need assistance in the statement of these requirements, so that there shall be no ambiguity of language and no omissions. Complications also are likely to occur which do not readily suggest themselves to persons inexperienced in these matters and may be the source of much embarrassment if not provided for in advance. The program should provide for every contingency. Finally, professional aid is needed in examining and choosing among the designs, not only because committees often do not understand drawings very well, and need somebody to explain them, but because, though they may know whether their own taste and convenience are suited, they cannot in general be competent judges of artistic and technical merit.

It has been customary to employ non-practicing architects for experts, the most conspicuous of these being the heads of the various architectural schools. For library work this has proved successful, though in work of more public character they may not be considered sufficiently in touch with the details of modern practice and a jury of non-competing architects may be chosen instead. It is customary to pay the expert a fixed sum for his service and his travelling expenses. This service includes preliminary consultation, the drawing up of the program, the judging of the designs and an official report to the committee. As the competition has for its object the selection of the architect as well as the design, the relation of the expert usually ceases with the appointment of the architect.

In the preliminary consultation one of the first questions to be decided is the kind of competition to be held. *Closed competition* among especially invited and paid competitors; *open competitions*, with prizes; or *mixed competitions*, as they are called, in which, in order to make sure of a sufficiency of trustworthy competitors, a certain number are specially invited and receive compensa-

tion; a general invitation to serve without pay being issued to the rest of the profession. In the closed competition it seems best to have all competitors paid alike and no prizes for second or third best designs, as the architects go into these contests to get the work, not win prizes. So long as their expenses are reimbursed they do not care for rewards. In an open competition it seems desirable to have a certain number of prizes, presumably the same for all, for no architect cares for a distinction in such matters if he has not won.

In the case of a paid competition it is customary to consider the compensation as a part payment on account of the architect's commission. This seems a tax upon the successful men, as in nearly every instance the successful competitor has had to restudy his plan, and the expense of preparing his competition drawings is thereby lost.

The kind of competition once decided upon, the preparation of *The Instructions* is next in order. Here there is a variety of opinion and practice. In an open competition the drawings asked for should be few and simple, for it is to the interest of all parties that such a competition should cost as little as possible in time and money. Such a competition appeals to a large class of little-known or young practitioners. It is customary to demand few drawings, at a small scale, in the simplest style of draughtsmanship. One way of obtaining this is by demanding pencil drawings on tracing paper, mounted, which renders it easier for the committee to compare and handle them. Experienced draughtsmen can make a very presentable showing with mounted tracing paper, but this cannot be safely entrusted to an inexperienced hand and, considering the time consumed in mounting, it is a question whether it is not a saving to the architect to make the drawings directly on Whatman paper. Certainly their appearance is better. Furthermore, the tracing paper drawings always stretch so much in mounting that they are only fairly accurate.

The number of drawings should also be as small as possible and none called for that would not influence the decision. In assisting an expert in competitions the writer has seldom seen more than three drawings used in comparison—the first and second floor plans and the front elevation. The perspective is valuable as a reference, but it is seldom that

it honestly corresponds to the elevations and it is easily "faked."

The plans should be blacked-in and simple tints used to show corridors and emphasize circulation. It is impossible to show the modelling of an elevation in pure outline, so it should have shadows cast at 45 degrees and the shadows and all openings rendered in flat or graded washes of India ink. The perspective in outline, with the openings shaded with washes of India ink without shadows, affords the best interpretation of the design.

The papers of instruction should be perfectly explicit in regard to business matters and assurance be given that the successful architect shall be paid according to the approved schedule of charges of the American Institute of Architects.

"Assurance should also be given, wherever possible, that the successful competitor shall do the work, but this is not always practicable or reasonable. Even in limited competitions among invited competitors, it may happen that the members of the committee find themselves constrained to invite men in whom they have not perfect confidence and whom they do not wish to employ. This is, of course, a most undesirable state of affairs, but it sometimes exists, and when it does, it should be frankly met by reserving to the owners the right to associate with the successful competitor some person acceptable to himself, with whom he shall divide the labor and the profits. This might seem to be so offensive a proposition as to deter men from taking a hand, but it does not prove so. The more experienced men feel quite sure that it does not point to them, and the men to whom it does refer either withdraw, which does no harm, or are glad to take their chances under almost any conditions."

In an open competition, of course, such a provision is essential in order to protect the owners. Otherwise there is nothing to prevent any irresponsible person from hiring an equally irresponsible designer and a sufficient number of capable draughtsmen and carrying off the prize. But, even in this case, if the design is really the best one, it is for the interest of the work that the owners should be able to use it, under such provisions as safety may require, the author having his proper share of the credit and of the profit.

To the list of requirements is added the

survey of the lot and sometimes a tentative plan, but it is a question whether the competitor is not always influenced and unable to free himself from the impression that the plan is what the committee desires. Upon the question of alternative designs there is a difference of opinion. Another open question is whether competition drawings should be signed, but the general practice has evolved the plan of having the drawings unsigned and the name of the firm enclosed in a blank envelope, the drawings being identified by means of numbers. How much should be said about the cost is another question, for the "approximate estimate from a responsible contractor" demanded upon drawings of such small scale are for any figures the architect desires him to submit. If figuring the cost by cubic feet, the range is made wide, as one can build for from 20 to 60 cents a cubic foot.

The methods of the experts in selecting a design vary; some choose three or four, leaving the final choice with the committee, while others place definitely in order of merit these designs, giving their opinions and stating their reasons. This latter course seems more satisfactory to the profession at large. In the choice of these designs convenience, economy and artistic merit are considered in the above order.

After all, the only issue that a competition is well calculated to determine is that of the *parti*; the kind of thing it is best to do; the sort of building best suited to the case in hand. Questions of cost, material and construction, and personal questions as to the skill, experience and character of the competitors, cannot be answered by this procedure. They must be separately considered, either before the competition is set on foot or after it is concluded. But the main elements of the design, in plan and elevation, can be perfectly well settled in this way, and often more satisfactorily than in any other way.

There are many considerations of the advantages and abuses of the competitive system which time does not permit us to touch here. They are admirably set forth in a paper on "Competitions," by Professor Ware, whose assistant in his expert work the writer has for a number of years had the honor to be. Some of Professor Ware's arguments, indeed, are set forth here, though on many points the writer has reached opposite conclusions.

INSPIRATION: AN ADDRESS TO AN APPRENTICE CLASS.*

BY THERESA HITCHLER, *Superintendent of Cataloging, Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Library.*

"INSPIRATION"—this word is so freely used and so much abused at the present time, particularly among members of the library profession that I have decided to preach from that text to-day.

Attend any library club meeting nowadays, and you will be certain to hear at least once during the session, of the "inspired" work that is being done by certain modest individuals, and of the inspiration that seems to surround them as with a halo. If you discuss the question with some of these inspired ones, you discover that most of them are extremely doubtful as to the exact meaning of the term "inspiration," some really meaning enthusiasm, others apparently using the term because it sounds well and seems to imply a high standard of work or merit. Even the definitions found in our dictionaries are not satisfying. But no matter how vague or diverse the explanations of the word, all unanimously attribute to the possessor of the quality, the power of accomplishing great things. Therefore, if you think yourself inspired, be sure you perform something in the nature of the miraculous.

Let us not allow ourselves to form the habit of picking up cant phrases, for that is what such expressions as "inspiration," "missionary spirit," and the like, are apt to become, even with the best intentions on our part. Let us look at the matter in a common-sense and prosaic light. Inspiration is God-given and is vouchsafed to but few on this earth. While it enables those that have it to accomplish great things and is something worth having and worth striving for, yet consider—can it be acquired? Or is it not rather an elusive something, which most of us strive after and sigh for in vain—but which is given to our neighbor unasked?

Leaving religion out of the question, we find the word, inspiration, used mainly in connection with poets, painters, musicians, etc., who while under the influence, so to speak, of an inspired thought or inspiration are

enabled to accomplish that which under ordinary circumstances is denied them. People, in various walks of life, have at times, accomplished one or two remarkable feats either mental or physical, which, during the rest of their natural lives they have been unable to duplicate either under similar circumstances or even under more favorable conditions. Were they inspired? Many an author has written a book great enough to augur a great future, but how often has it remained his only great work, how often have his succeeding attempts proved mere mediocre successes and even dead failures?

Though instances of this kind—when under a temporary strong influence, call it inspiration if you will, great deeds have taken form and shape—are numerous, it is yet true that this influence is short-lived and is usually followed by a corresponding degree of lessened ability, not to say inability. This is a state of affairs not only to be deplored but in an every-day business like ours, not even to be tolerated.

But, apart from the world of art, outside the magic circle in which imagination has, must have, full play, the influence of inspiration is less apparent. In the world of fact—and we librarians are living first of all in a world of fact, not fancy (despite the fiction with which we are surrounded)—inspiration's visits are few and far between. Fact and fancy do not always prove a happy combination, and therefore it behooves us inhabitants of the world of fact, to cultivate and chiefly to rely on the less subtle but more dependable helpmates, the foremost of which are, to my mind, a sense of duty and enthusiasm.

The former, a sense of duty, comprises so much that I may be excused if I go somewhat into detail. In the first place, you are paid for a certain work, therefore earn your wage by doing it well. The moment you fail to perform your duties to the best of your ability, you accept what is not yours by right, you are sailing under false colors.

Again, look about you and size up your

* Address delivered before apprentice class, New York Public Library.

work that you may form what I am going to call a *business sense-of-view*. I mean, bring patience, exactness, conscientiousness, stick-at-it-iveness, perseverance, to your work, but more than this, bring pleasure in the doing. These qualities, combined, give what we call business tact, and that is the first condition of success. You are not doing anything, remember, but what you are being paid for, whether in coin of the realm or an equivalent. Do not make the mistake of doing as little as possible and then thinking you are keeping within the limits of your bond.

To take an example: your duty does not consist merely in handing a certain book over the desk to a borrower, but in giving it in so pleasant a manner as to make the recipient feel that *she* (it is unnecessary to make the *he's* feel this too strongly) is a welcome visitor at the library and that it is a pleasure to serve her. If you are troubled or annoyed about anything, either in your private affairs or affairs immediately connected with your work, remember your duty to your employer and refrain from giving expression to your feeling.

What business man cares to keep a clerk who for any reason whatsoever, estranges a customer? Why should the library keep an employee who brings it into disrepute? Unpleasant happenings spread marvellously and before you are aware of it the report is bruited abroad that there is a very disagreeable attendant in such and such a library whom it is well to avoid. Remember you are being constantly observed and criticized and remember also that the public is carping, is most critical, when it is getting something for nothing. Be courteous and obliging always, but never officious. The officious man-of-business is as objectionable as the bored, martyred and enduring one.

My comparison points to the fact that the commercial spirit of the age, which has entered every field—making, for example, a *law-business* out of the time-honored *profession* of the law, has not been kept out of the library profession, but has made of the old-time book-loving but often impractical librarian, a busy, wideawake dispenser of books and information. The librarian of the day is he who has for his first if not his only aim the devising of business-like ways and

means to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number—to reach the greatest possible number of people in the least possible time.

In order to accomplish such results, the wonderfully devised system with which we are all familiar, a system based upon strict business principles, requiring absolute accuracy, or accuracy as absolute as human fallibility will permit, is necessary. It is necessary to adhere to strict rules, non-conformity with which may and usually does cause, among other evils, the loss of books or of so many dollars and cents. No doubt the amount of work before you seems appalling. Realizing all the difficulties before them, not a great many years ago, a small band of able enthusiasts went to work with a will, overcoming difficulty after difficulty, disappointment after disappointment on the road until they gradually found a way for us to follow and perfected this detailed system of library work. These men and women to-day stand at the head of our profession, and it is due to their efforts that we may dignify our work by the name of profession. Let us make it our duty to them and to ourselves to do everything to glorify this same chosen profession of ours and avoid doing anything, however slight, which may lower it in the eyes of the one outside the gates.

To go back a bit, was it *inspiration*, think you, that made these people leaders, and, what is more, that enables them to remain in the lead? I think not. From what we know of them, does it not seem to have been rather their steady application, genuine knowledge, good sound judgment, and, last but not least, their ability to foresee the future and its possibilities which made their efforts successful and assisted them to the top of the ladder? I fear that inspiration played only a small part in their achievement. Besides who has ever heard anyone who was doing good steady work called "inspired?" No one, I venture to say. Such people may be talented, but the difference between the inspired and the talented of this world is seen in the fact that the latter are expected to do good work all of the time while the former are accorded long rests between the happy thoughts with which they surprise the world. Such is the way of genius, and its field is found, as a

rule, in the fine arts rather than in the professions. In a calling like ours, which demands most of all good, hard, steady work, the worker wins out, genius has to fold its flags. This seems hard, I know, but truth is generally unsparing of our feelings. Work done by fits and starts bears at the best but indifferent fruits. What is needed, I repeat, is work that is careful and reliable, work that is conscientiously and intelligently performed.

Look about you and you will see everywhere work, its cause and its effect. A letter of introduction, influence, chance, or "bluff," may procure one a position, but it is ability and application that make it secure. The physician saves life by reason of his knowledge of the natural laws that govern our being; but it took time and work to acquire this knowledge, it did not come to him heaven-sent. Even in the world of art, where inspiration is most at home, work is anything but an unknown quantity. Patti was whipped back to the piano daily, because she would not practice otherwise. We stand transfixed before a glorious picture; who thinks or cares to think of the many spoiled canvases? The actor and the virtuoso charm their audiences, but their anguish, their hours of toil, mental and physical, are forgotten in their hour of triumph. What all these conquerors in their respective fields of labor (for conquerors they are, soldiers of war and peace) have gained may be yours as well, as long as your work has the all-essential quality—productiveness.

Do not think that in order to accomplish great results, it is necessary to work all of the time, to give yourself no time for recreation—on the contrary, we all need the latter and need it badly. But during the hours that belong not to you but to your employer, *work*, work steadily, willingly, cheerfully and well—work with all our heart. Prove your enthusiasm not by working overtime but by the spirit that breathes forth from you every hour in the day. "I am happy in my work, I am doing the best I know how, and I am ready and willing, when occasion offers, to go *beyond* my bond." As Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, said to his students, "I do not believe that a man ought to work all of the time, and it should be our purpose not to make them work all of the time but rather to make them *want* to work all of the time."

PEDAGOGICS AT LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

IN a certain "Natural history of Iceland," published many years ago, there is a chapter whose entire caption and contents are:

"CHAP. LXXII.

"Concerning Snakes.

"No snakes of any kind are to be met with throughout the whole island."

And the happy author proceeds forthwith to the discussion of some other phase of his subject. And so as Herodotus might say, concerning pedagogics at the library school, it is noteworthy for its absence. So far as we are aware, the instructors follow the bent of their own sweet wills wholly untrammelled by any enslaving conventional laws. Hence these schools are attractive and unique, and maintain a body of fairly enthusiastic students. That the teachers of the half dozen library schools of the country have ever met for the purpose of comparing methods, devising systems, or even for mutual admiration, is unknown to the general public. As a rule the teachers of these schools are competent to invent and enforce their own methods in accordance with their various personal equations, with no encumbrance from any artificial system of pedagogics. Their system, or systems, are normal in the proper sense of the word. The students are often turned loose, as it were, in a large corral, and may browse as their judgment dictates. When the students are under training for the more responsible library positions, and have already faced problems in college, and the school-room, and in different forms of literary activity, such freedom with some limits to the stockade, so as to prevent predatory excursions and irrelevant forays, tends to the best development and is greatly to be encouraged. On the other hand, the tendency to overload the special student with hack work and merely monotonous detail is to be deprecated. Granted the full importance of theories, still that school which gives the students the largest opportunities for practical work will, other things being equal, turn out the more competent librarians. The librarian's work is concerned with activities rather than ideals, with practical problems, not to be solved in the laboratory, but faced at the desk and among the patrons.

While knowledge in a librarian never comes amiss, the library school is hardly the place for the mere acquisition of knowledge. It is the place to learn where knowledge is, to classify, to correlate, to render available on short notice not only what you know but what everybody else knows.

There are one or two psychological principles to which it is proper to call the attention of all teachers. "Present old facts in a new setting." The value of repetition is recognized. Horace states that an old word or a hackneyed phrase may be received with favor, if only we can stamp it with an up-to-date setting. It may be well to have stand-

ardized machines, but you cannot depend upon a standardized lecture to arouse enthusiasm. It has happened that a teacher who has by a certain lecture or by a certain method stimulated a class almost to hysterical effort has wondered when the next class under the influence of the same lecture or the same method has shown but a languid interest. The teacher concludes that students are deteriorating. Not at all; there is a touch of freshness in the first presentation which has been lost. Just the difference between fresh and stale, that is all. A whisper has been overheard that at least at one of the library schools the students of the later years have not the same zeal and enthusiasm as the students of the first years. Naturally, in the first years both teachers and students together wrought out methods. In the later years the system has become fixed, standardized, and sometimes the students have a feeling sense that they are grinding at a mill.

"When you add, don't forget to subtract." There is a tendency with most careful, earnest teachers whose methods savor of the academy to part with great reluctance from any feature which has had a measure of success even when other features are added. So when a school is blessed with a number of careful, ambitious teachers, each desirous of imparting all he knows, there is danger of a congested course. Work which keeps the students busy from 12 to 14 hours a day exhausts the energies. The average brain, and even brains of more than average caliber, cannot do clear-headed work when oppressed with a sense of fatigue.

The principle of election needs some attention. It goes without saying that good penmanship is of great importance in certain phases of library work. However, it is clearly impossible that all should become excellent chirographers. Mr. X., a student of 40, who desires to acquire a general knowledge of library management, economy and architecture, is confronted with the laborious necessity of training the muscles of his hand to execute the library script—a very useful attainment for those who expect to do clerical work, also of great service to anybody, yet manifestly not essential for most of the administrative functions of the library. If penmanship were a criterion, many of our prominent librarians would have an uncertain tenure of their positions. The typewriter has superseded penmanship. So when Mr. X. receives word from the supervisors of penmanship that the down strokes of his "m's" are not uniformly parallel, or that the cross on his "t" extends too far into space, nothing but the exercise of the wisest forbearance prevents him from "hurling bricks." It is well for Mr. X. to know what is meant by a "library hand," but to require it of him is refined cruelty.

If the principle of election were a little more freely allowed, the student could do

more thorough work in some chosen departments.

According to our observations, no teachers of any institution are more industrious and self-sacrificing than the teachers at the library schools. In addition to rather full duties at large libraries, they must prepare to meet their quite exacting students.

At the ideal school for the training of librarians, the teachers shall be chosen not because they possess parchment, nor because they are patterns, but because they know a lot and still are conscious of their limitations. They must also realize the limitations of their students, must not be too intrusive with their erudition, and must be elastic in method. They should have a harmonious blending of library work and of teaching so as to be kept just comfortably busy.

What a wonderful opportunity for variety in method is the happy lot of the Professor of General Knowledge! At one time he will startle his class with a rapid cross-fire of simple and easy questions pertaining to literature, science and history, and will dismay them with a realizing sense of their crass ignorance. At another time the class will report on the information they have accumulated with regard to more difficult problems. The class will be asked to prepare questions as samples of what may be expected in every day work at a library. The professor will hold himself ready to discuss such questions, and to give a practical illustration of exactly how to extract all the information required from the resources of the library. Dozens of topics will be suggested by the daily paper. It may happen that some morning the people may wake up and may learn that over night we have annexed Panama, Hawaii or Macedonia. The class is at once turned loose to prepare a list of all the available literature in regard to Panama, Hawaii or Macedonia. The preparation of such bulletins is always an exercise of value.

At first thought it may be assumed that the professor of classification has a comparatively easy chair. The judgment is a hasty one. It is his duty to create exact definitions, and this exercise demands the nicest critical acumen, in addition to a power for happy condensation of expression. Very exacting is his work in the lines of philosophy and theology. The determination under which particular heading a given book will have the largest area of usefulness is an intellectual problem into which many complex elements enter, and the discussion of these points with a competent teacher, such as we could readily name, is a source of inspiration.

Methods of charging and discharging can be rapidly and easily learned by a system which will show the various plans in actual operation.

The A. L. A. has a committee on library training, one member of which may in the course of a year visit some library school for

a few hours. The reports of this committee are necessarily crude. They do not gather sufficient data for a comprehensive judgment, and therefore deal in glittering generalities. A report which would pass upon the character of the instruction and the relative rank of the various members of the faculty should be founded on more thorough investigation.

No one is calling for any investigation, for the value of the training at the library schools is cheerfully acknowledged by all who have enjoyed the privileges of such instruction; however, a report, based on a more thorough examination, and prepared by a competent committee, would have value and authority. There is a loyal body of students and alumni, and a *raisonable esprit de corps*, yet hints, suggestions, encouragement, from any source, are welcome to the live teacher, have value at the time of stock-taking, and are useful in plans for future activities. That in so brief a space of time the library school has attained so high a standard of proficiency, and has so completely interwoven itself into our system of education, is a triumph of American ideas and progressiveness.

A. H. VOTAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOK NOTES IN CARD CATALOGS.

No branch of bibliographical activity is more attractive to the benevolent librarian than book annotation; none is more difficult. The desirability and the importance of book notes has been sufficiently emphasized—perhaps exaggerated. But the difficulties and the problems of book annotation have been either minimized or overlooked altogether.

Among the most prominent of the problems are these: (1) What classes of literature are to be annotated? and how? (2) For whom are the notes in each case to be written? and how? (3) And where are the notes in each case to appear?

It may be that it is only popular literature, or the literature of popular subjects that should be annotated; or, perhaps, all literature is to be annotated, or evaluated, or described with an impartial use of nouns and adjectives. This we need not discuss in this place.

In answer to the second question, however, more must be said. Even if we could be brought to think that the literature to be described was one homogeneous mass to be treated in a single stereotyped fashion, we could never fail to see that it would be used by a very heterogeneous mass of readers, and would decide to adapt the character of our notes to their use. Among the many different classes to whom a book note is useful, two general classes may be noted: first, those who wish to learn the character of a given book, and, second, the great majority who desire information regarding the literature upon a given subject.

Among the first class are librarians, and for the most part librarians only. They already have in their custody 500, 5000, or 50,000 books, the character of which, so far as the librarian is concerned, has already been determined. In purchasing them, the librarian has decided that they would be useful to the community in which the library is situated.

But while the utility of the books in the librarian's custody has already been determined, that of future purchases has not. Every suggested purchase raises questions which the conscientious librarian must answer in some fashion or other. Has this book been printed under another title or in another edition? and if so, what is the difference? May the same matter in substance be found in another work by the same author or by another author already in the library? and if so, in what respect is it different? These and similar questions arise and must be answered with a view to the symmetrical and wise development of the collections as a whole.

The problem of the average reader is quite different. He is bent upon the acquisition of knowledge, not the collection of books. He has to select from the accumulated literature of years, the librarian from the publications of a single season; he has to satisfy a specific demand, the librarian a general one; he may choose from the books themselves, the librarian from the descriptions of the books. The reader has therefore little need or desire for bibliographical information about any particular book. He desires a book, presumably the best, upon a given subject—a compendious biography of Queen Victoria, a popular history of England, an exhaustive description of the Russian empire, etc., etc. These are distinct demands, well-defined and practical; how can they be met more successfully than they are?

The answer to this question is involved in the answer to the third question, as to where the notes in each case are to appear. Certainly librarians should have and will have in time a bibliographical periodical to help them in selecting from the mass of current publications the books which may be most useful in their community. And no less certainly every library should publish a bulletin of accessions, with notes, sometimes helpful, sometimes amusing. But should notes which are of use in these periodicals be clipped and pasted on catalog cards? Should the note on Morley's Gladstone, printed in the bulletin, be entered under Morley in the card catalog, or under Gladstone, or under both? I am disposed to believe that it should be entered under neither. I would not enter it under Morley, partly because it would seldom be seen there, and partly because when it was seen it would be as likely to hinder or mislead the reader as to help him—at any rate, as soon as the note became antiquated. If I examine the catalog to get the shelfmark for this book I want to get it as quickly as possible; I do not

want to find some one in my way reading book notes; and when I find the card I want simply the shelfmark; all else is twittering. Moreover, the note which was most helpful at the time when the book was published, the note which described the book as the most exhaustive or authoritative work upon the subject, may become misleading because of the appearance of some more exhaustive or authoritative work. Similar objections obtain if the note is entered on an author card under the subject heading Gladstone.

But even if a note could be written which would be valuable alike in the bulletin and in the catalog, a note could not be written which would be alike valuable under the author and under the subject heading. One note, for example, may be needed on Hamilton's Gladstone, but another and very different note is needed on Gladstone literature. In describing the individual book it would be desirable to speak of Hamilton's relations with Gladstone, and to indicate the scope of his monograph; in describing the most useful books relating to Gladstone, this book, if mentioned at all, would be simply referred to, and then only because it is an exceptionally good book of its class, and if described would be described by its class characteristics, and not by its individual characteristics.

From the administrative point of view the reasons for discarding a poor note and securing a good one, for discouraging the transfer of the librarian's critical efforts from the bulletin to the catalog, and for emphasizing among bibliographers the distinction between the author note and the subject note are even more cogent. A card catalog is useful in inverse ratio to its size. The lengthening of the entry and the multiplication of entries are therefore to be avoided as much as possible. An author entry full enough to identify a particular book, a subject entry or guide card full enough to point out the best accessible literature on a given subject, are for the most part sufficient. The student desires, besides a well classified library and access to the shelves, an author catalog only. This need is met by every well-organized reference library. The general reader, on the other hand—and we are all general readers in so far as fate will permit—the general reader, whom it is the object of the circulating library to serve, wants a subject catalog, not a complete index to a collection, the antiquated books and all, but, as a rule, few references, and those upon the most popular subjects only; in other words, a guide to the best that the library has on this subject or on that.

Is there not some way in which this demand may be satisfied, and our bibliographical apparatus at the same time rendered less cumbersome? Would not a best books card, perhaps, serve this purpose?—one on each of the most popular subjects, prepared by competent authorities, with notes such as made famous the Boston Public Library catalog of

books in the classes of history, biography, and travel in 1873. Such a card might, in small circulating libraries and in branch libraries at least, take the place of the 10 or 20 or more cards already filed; in other libraries it might be added to the cards already filed in the catalog. In any case the essential entry might be provided by co-operation, while additional entries remained a matter of local option.

This device would not enable us to get all our books read by everybody—if that should be our ambition—and it would increase the need for duplicates. It might, perhaps, diminish the sum total of books in circulation, but, on the other hand, it would encourage the reading of the books that were in circulation, and in the long run help us to secure the best reading for the largest number at the least cost.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

FIFTH MEETING OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE account of the fifth meeting of the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare, published by Paul Hirsch in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for July, and presented in summary herewith, is descriptive rather than critical, a simple report of proceedings. The reports and debates are to be reproduced in full in the next number of the *Zentralblatt*. However, even the titles of the papers read (epitomized in a few instances) are of interest, as indicating what problems confront our Teutonic brethren, and there are illuminating sidelights on various questions. Also, it will be noted that our staid German confrères believe in a sane mixture of work and play.

The sessions took place on May 25-26, at Stuttgart. For the first time a southern city had been chosen, but despite the fears as to a small attendance, 54 were present, South Germany being of course best represented. The local librarian, Steiff, in offering a Suabian hospitality which proved to be rich and hearty, said: "You are not alone to study the libraries, . . . but also the great book of nature opened here in Stuttgart and in Suabia." The first evening was devoted to the renewal of old acquaintances and the forming of new ones.

The meetings were held in the "auditorium maximum" of the Technical High School. At the first session, May 25, after the chairman had offered the usual review of library progress, Dr. E. Schultze, of Hamburg, spoke on travelling libraries and Dr. Steiff delivered an address, to be published shortly, on the Royal Landesbibliothek of Stuttgart. The meeting then adjourned to visit the last-named institution, located in a fine building erected 1878-83. The catalogs here include one of subjects, arranged by "catchwords, an unusual thing in German libraries," and an

alphabetical slip-catalog is in preparation. The slips are placed in holders ("capsules") which open well, and are released by pressure on a certain spot not marked outside, "so that the officials can easily take the slips apart, while for the uninitiated this is impossible." The slips are prepared on the Yost type-writer, "which writes the first copy directly on the paper, without an ink-ribbon, and thus produces an impression of unusual clearness." One of the three ladies employed in copying the bound catalogs writes up to 30 slips per hour.

At the afternoon session Paul Hirsch reported on the arrangement of the circulating work, and the public library founded by Engelhorn, the publisher, was inspected. The evening was devoted to the opera.

The next day began with a business meeting, which resulted in a re-election of the present board and committee for another two years. The first paper was a report on the present status of the discount question by Dr. Schnorr von Carolsfeld, of Munich, member of the discount commission. It was followed by the chairman's report on the removal of dust in libraries. Those present then adjourned to the library of the Zentralstelle für Gewerbe und Handel, where the Vacuum-Reiniger-Gesellschaft, of Berlin, had put up one of its apparatus. (To be described in the *Zentralblatt* for August.) It appears that the apparatus satisfactorily attains its object of removing dust by suction without raising it, and that "it also promises to be of the greatest importance to libraries, as soon as an improvement of the suction mouthpieces and their connection with the tube shall have been effected for the special needs of book-cleaning."

The library was then inspected under the guidance of Librarian Petzendorfer, who also explained the graphic collection, arranged by him, of the Landesgewerbemuseum (in whose building the library is housed), in which "typography and the other graphic processes are illustrated more clearly perhaps than anywhere else." The session was officially closed by the usual dinner, and in the afternoon a trip was made to Dergerloch.

Next day came what in A. L. A. parlance is known as the post-conference trip. The objective point was Tübingen, the beautifully situated university town. The university library displayed many of its rich typographical treasures, old Tübingen imprints, a collection of works dedicated to Uhland by contemporary poets, caricatures of the time of Napoleon I., and the most recent acquisition, a collection of Armenian manuscripts comprising over 100 unpublished texts. At the luncheon provided by the hosts, each guest received as a souvenir a collection of picture-postals of old and new Tübingen, and a copy of Hugo Meyer's "Tübingen Bilder," donated by the publisher, Siebeck. Visits to various places in Tübingen and its surroundings occupied

the rest of the day, and brought to a close a meeting which the recorder assures us was enjoyable in every way.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

OPENING OF THE MODEL LIBRARY AT ST. LOUIS.

BEARING in mind the scriptural injunction, "Hide not your light under a bushel," the Missouri Commissioners readily adopted the suggestion to advertise the existence of a free circulating library in the state building by inviting all and sundry, the fair officials, state and foreign commissioners *et al.*, and citizens identified with the St. Louis Public Library, to a formal opening of the "Missouri Library Exhibit" on the evening of Aug. 1. This comprises the A. L. A. collection of some 5000 volumes (not yet complete) and about 1500 volumes of the works of Missouri authors, supplemented by several thousand volumes drawn from the St. Louis Public Library to enlarge the stock of books for circulation, the whole forming a branch of the St. Louis Public Library. Although not previously advertised, the existence of the library had become known to some of the Exposition employees, and over 30 of them had registered and drawn books.

The formal exercises, held in the reading-room, consisted of a few words of welcome from Mr. M. T. Davis, president of the Missouri Commission, a brief statement of the nature and aim of the exhibit by Librarian Crunden, and a scholarly and eloquent address by Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, president of the board of directors of the St. Louis Public Library. The audience then adjourned to the Art Hall at the other end of the building to enjoy light refreshments and an hour of conversation.

THE prejudice against our intellectual superiors, which leads us to take their well-meant endeavors in our behalf as of the nature of personal insults, is matched by the equally irrational repulsion which many superior people have for their inferiors. Nothing can be more illogical than the attitude of these gifted ones who use their gifts as bludgeons with which to belabor the rest of us. When we read the writings of men who have a stimulating sense of their own genius, we are struck by their nervous irritability whenever they mention "mediocrity." One would suppose mediocrity to be the sum of all villainies, and that the mediocre man was continually plotting in the night watches against the innocent man of genius; and yet what has the mediocre man done to deserve this detestation? Poor fellow, he has no malice in him! His mediocrity is only an afterthought. He has done his level best; his misfortune is that several million of his fellow men have done as well.

—S. M. Crothers, in *Atlantic*.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS AT LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Missouri Library Exhibit (including A. L. A. collection).

As soon as it was decided that St. Louis was to have a World's Fair, it was determined that the libraries of the country must be represented. The A. L. A. appointed a committee to make the selection of books for the new "A. L. A. catalog," which is to supersede the one published in 1893 in connection with the Columbian Exposition. This committee was assisted by over 200 librarians, college professors and experts.

The editorial work was done by the New York State Library, assisted by Mrs. Elmen-dorf, of Buffalo, as special bibliographer. The Library of Congress took charge of the catalog and forwarded the final lists as decided upon to the St. Louis Public Library. Later the Library of Congress will publish this catalog in book form.

As the galleys of these final lists were received in St. Louis, they were cut into strips, which were sorted according to publishers. Typewritten lists were then made and sent to the publishers all over the world, accompanied by a letter explaining the aims of the committee. The publishers had previously been circularized by Mr. Dewey, chairman of the A. L. A. committee. The response was prompt and generous, the books beginning to arrive within a few days after the first letters were sent out. As new classes were finished this work was repeated, and even at this date books are still arriving, an importation from England awaiting clearance papers at the date of this report, Aug. 3.

As books were reported out of print by the publishers or transferred to another house, notices were interchanged between Mrs. Elmen-dorf, the New York State Library, the Library of Congress and the St. Louis Public Library, the endeavor being to include only books in print and names of present publishers.

Newspapers and magazines were freely donated from all parts of the United States and various foreign countries. In addition to this the St. Louis Public Library subscribed to the daily papers from the leading cities of Europe, so that the foreign visitor may find in the reading-room the latest news from his own country.

It was considered desirable that not only should a display of books be made, but that they should be housed in a building, which, in its exterior appearance and inside plan and in its furniture and equipment, should stand for a model of a public library. Various and continued efforts were made to secure such a building. Successive hopes proved elusive, and finally there was presented the choice of a space 60 x 30 feet in the Education building, or a lofty room in the Missouri building, 75 x 35 feet. But the space in the Education

building called for an expenditure of some \$8000 for its enclosure with a suitable façade, etc., and there was no source from which the money could be obtained. On the other hand, the offer of the room in the Missouri building, with no cost for enclosure, was accompanied by an appropriation of \$3500, which the Missouri Commission was willing to make in order that Missouri might have the credit of exhibiting this latest and most potential factor in popular education. In the outset the Library Bureau offered a complete equipment of book stack, counter, desks, tables, etc. The Library of Congress readily agreed to furnish the cards for both the classed and a dictionary catalog. This left only the expense of installing, organizing and conducting the exhibit as a working library. This task was gladly undertaken by the St. Louis Public Library, and the exhibit is now conducted as a branch of that institution. From the applications made before the library was at all advertised, it is fair to assume that hundreds of the persons employed within the fair grounds will avail themselves of the privileges offered. *State Historical Society.*

In the same room the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., has its exhibit, consisting of about 1500 volumes by Missouri authors loaned by the society and the St. Louis Public Library, and a bound volume of every newspaper published in Missouri in 1903.

Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. Bureau of Travelling Libraries.

A sample of the travelling libraries sent out by the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs occupies a table in the exhibit.

Other State Exhibits.

Many of the state buildings have newspaper reading-rooms, containing, in most cases, the newspapers from that particular state, and in some instances a miscellaneous collection of periodicals. In addition, a few buildings have displays of books by native authors. The book cases are generally locked.

Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress exhibit is installed in the northeast corner of the United States Government building immediately at the entrance. Although compact, it is extended in scope, being designed to illustrate 1, the equipment, resources and methods of the Library of Congress; 2, its relations to the national libraries of the world; 3, its relations to the libraries of the United States; 4, some features of modern library methods. The chief feature of the exhibit is a sectional model of the Library of Congress, showing the eastern half of the building, which is accompanied by plans and photographs, including reproductions of some of the paintings of Elihu Vedder and John W. Alexander, and other samples of the decorative work. There are small exhibits from the various departments of the library, early imprints and rare books relating to America, manuscripts, music, maps and

charts and prints. Methods are represented by a collection of the forms and blanks used, examples of binding, the publications of the library, and a set of catalogs and catalog cards showing the evolution from manuscript cataloging to the printed card of to-day. The exhibit includes also photographs and plans of the great national libraries of Europe, and of American library buildings; statistical charts of library development; blanks, bulletins and records of other libraries; and material illustrating the work of the library schools and library commissions.

Philippines.

The Education Building contains a collection of the English textbooks now used in the schools of the Philippines and of Spanish school books used before the American occupation.

The Philippine Government Building contains a collection of books on the history of the Philippines, mostly in Spanish.

Other Exhibits.

All the large buildings, such as the Manufactures Building, the Palace of Liberal Arts, etc., contain collections of periodical literature pertaining to the subjects illustrated in those buildings. These are connected with the offices and are not for public use.

There are collections of books scattered in various buildings all over the fair, none of which can properly be considered as libraries.

ST LOUIS CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, LIBRARY SECTION.

THE International Congress of Arts and Sciences will be held at St. Louis, Sept. 19-25, 1904, pursuant to arrangements by the Administrative Board, consisting of college presidents Butler, Harper, Jesse, and Pritchett, Librarian Herbert Putnam, and Director Skiff, of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago. The congress is under the presidency of Professor Simon Newcomb, with Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard, and Professor Small, of Chicago, as vice-presidents. Its work will be carried on in seven divisions, under which are 25 departments, each sub-divided by sections. Division G is devoted to Social Culture, for which the general speaker, who will deliver a comprehensive address, is Dr. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education. Under this division, Department 23 is given to Education, with Commissioner A. S. Draper, of New York, as chairman and Bishop Spaulding and President Angell as speakers; and under this department, Section E is devoted to "The library," having as chairman Mr. F. M. Crunden and as speakers Dr. Guido Biagi, of Florence, and Mr. W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester, Eng. The treatment of this, as of other topics, is intended to be both analytical and historical, the analytical part being a statement of the fundamental concepts, the historical being the

progress of the last 100 years. The order of exercises includes a general opening meeting on Monday, Sept. 19, at 3 p.m., divisional meetings on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 a.m., and meetings of the departments from 11.15 to 6, the Department of Education being scheduled for a meeting from 4.15 to 6. On the four days following sectional meetings will be held of three hours each, beginning at 10 and 3, these being so arranged that discussions of cognate subjects will be held at different times so as to permit those interested to attend meetings of sections collateral to their own. Curiously, Section 23E, devoted to the library, is omitted from the specific program and has as yet no time assigned to it. The addresses are limited to 45 minutes, leaving an hour or more in each section for five or six brief communications. It is intended that the addresses in each department shall be collected and published in a special volume. Membership in the congress is by invitation, of which acceptance should be addressed to Professor Simon Newcomb, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

BULLETINS OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOK PRICES.

THE A. L. A. committee on relations with the booktrade has issued Bulletins nos. 6 and 7, for May and June, respectively, as follows:

Bulletin no. 6.

A new rule of U. S. Treasury Department requires importers to file at custom house, within 90 days of entry, receipts for all books imported free of duty. In spite of protests a decision has just confirmed this regulation. Renewed protests are now in order from all librarians. They may be based upon the following facts: (1) The receipt is no further preventive of fraud than the affidavit already furnished by the librarian and the importer. (2) The new regulation makes extra work for the importer as well as for the librarian and for the liquidating division of the custom house. Importers are hinting that this may make necessary an increase of rates to libraries. (3) This new regulation if insisted upon will tend to discourage importation and correspondingly cripple the libraries in their work.

About a month after the regulation came into force, the Secretary of the Treasury sent out a Department letter to all collectors asking them to construe liberally the law regarding free importation for public institutions. This may mean that the head of the Department will be inclined to act favorably on requests that the regulation be rescinded. Address protests to him or to any member of Congress.

The total cost of a book is represented by first cost plus cost of preserving and caring for it during its life. At the end of its life it

must be replaced. Counting the expense of mending, rebinding and replacement, the total cost of a so-called "cheap" edition to the library for a period of years may exceed that of a better book with a stronger binding. A recent experiment with extra stout bindings showed that a well-bound popular book may circulate once a week for two years without rebinding, while ordinary bindings may wear out twice in this time, necessitating, besides the expense of rebinding, the withdrawal of the book from circulation for several weeks or even months. In such cases it will pay to have a stout binding to start with.

On the other hand, a book that circulates only twice a year and then among people who will give it careful use, does not need to be so strongly bound. Money spent on mere strength in this case might be wasted. Doubleday, Page & Co. furnish their books in extra strong bindings if desired, charging a small advance in price for them. Doubtless other publishers would do the same if there should be sufficient demand. Cedric Chivers, of Bath, England, procures sheets of standard and current works direct from publishers and binds them with very exceptional strength. Send for his catalog. Mr. Chivers is about to start a branch bindery in New York, which he expects to open in November. Several binders in this country offer special forms of strong library binding.

Bulletin no. 7.

Many libraries, among them some of the largest, are buying few net books, and spending more money than formerly on books more than a year old, foreign works, second hand books, etc.

The last Cleveland, O., library report, says, in effect, "The net price system established by the American Publishers' Association raised the average price of books purchased in 1902 to 98.8 cents per volume, which was over 10 per cent. greater than it had been for six years. Systematic omission of all but the most needed net books, importation of foreign books, and buying from clearance lists and little-used second-hand stock, have, in 1903, again reduced the average price per volume to 78.6 cents."

The last report of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library says, in effect: "The new net price system of the publishers has forced us to be very careful in purchases. We have overcome the stringency of their rulings in a measure by purchasing good second-hand copies of many books, at home or abroad."

To get best prices in second-hand books, say in New York City, one must buy of several different dealers, often in small lots. Save expense in express and freight by asking some one firm to ship for you and request all others of whom you purchase to send through him. Stechert, 9 East 16th street, and Lemcke, 812 Broadway, importers, can do this. They also

purchase, on order, one book or many from any second-hand dealer in New York, England, France, etc.

Send for catalogs to these booksellers: Arthur Reader, Red Lion Sq., London; S. F. McLean & Co., 430 6th ave., N. Y.; John W. Cadby, 64 Hamilton st., Albany, N. Y.; Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.; Schuyler, 155 Washington st., Chicago; W. B. Clark Co., Tremont and Park sts., Boston; Congdon & Britnell, 11 W. Richmond st., Toronto, Canada; William Glaisher, 265 High Holborn, London, W. C.; Cora E. McDevitt, 1 Barclay st., N. Y.; H. Malkan, Hanover Sq., N. Y.; John Britnell, Yonge st., Toronto, Canada; Chas. W. Clarke Co., 156 Fifth ave., N. Y.; N. M. Ladd, 471 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn., publish the U. S. Catalog, \$15, a list of all books in print of American publishers and many English ones, by author, subject and title; very desirable; and Monthly Cumulative Book Index, \$3. (These were wrongly priced in no. 5.)

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, issue an Annual Illustrated Catalogue of standard and popular books of all publishers, designating by a double star (**) all "net" books subject to the one year limited discount under the rules of the American Publishers' Association. "Net" books on which this time limit has expired are *not* specially designated.

Address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the committee. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, N. Y. P. L., 226 West 42d st.; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md.

THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN BRIDGEPORT.

ON July 5 the reorganized board of trustees of the Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library appointed Walter Nichols, one of their own number, librarian and superintendent, succeeding Mrs. Agnes Hills and W. J. Hills. To understand the bearing and probable results of this action, it is necessary to give a brief review of the previous administration of the library, and the events leading to the change. The Bridgeport Public Library has for more than twenty years held its place as one of the most economically administered and admirably conducted libraries of the smaller cities of this country. Its board of directors has included men of distinction in the community, judges, business men and professional men of high standing. Among its original directors was W. J. Hills, the former superintendent, whose connection with the library dates back to 1877, four years before it became a public institution. When it was reorganized as a free public library, in 1881, Mr. Hills and two of his fellow-directors

tors in the old library were appointed upon the new board, and he remained in that position until his removal by the mayor last year. In 1891 the growth of the library demanded more administrative care and Mr. Hills was appointed by the board as superintendent, at a nominal salary. The following year he was made treasurer, and he held these offices until the recent appointment of Mr. Nichols. Mrs. Hills entered the service of the library in 1879, two years before it became a city institution. Its growth and its development to one of the most important educational influences in the city's life have been almost wholly the result of her devoted, thorough and intelligent work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hills have been indefatigable in advancing the library's interests and increasing its efficiency. From time to time the library building has been enlarged, the latest addition, opened in 1891, having about doubled its capacities. Since 1894 a series of yearly art exhibitions have been held in the modern and well-equipped art gallery, and for the past eight years the library has been the center for an extended lecture course. No question has ever been raised of the efficiency, economy, or high standard of the library management.

The present mayor of Bridgeport is popularly known as "the stoker mayor," and his attitude toward the library has apparently been that of regarding it as a field for "politics." He was elected for a second term last November, and since that time circumstances have brought the library completely under his control. The death of four members of the board of directors in less than seven months and the expiration of the terms of two others called for appointments by the mayor, and gave to the new appointees a majority on the board. Mr. Hills had about a year previously been removed from the board of directors on the ground that it was improper for one person to serve both as a director and as an employee. The later appointments were delayed until the last moment allowed by law, and, according to the *Bridgeport Telegram*, "meanwhile it was an open secret that the nominations were being hawked about the city by emissaries of the mayor, and were being indignantly refused by men of character and standing because there was a string to them in the shape of a pledge to oust the library superintendent at the beginning of the work of making the library political plunder."

On June 28 the mayor submitted the list of his appointments to the board of library directors, to the board of aldermen, which promptly confirmed it. The new directors are: Chauncey R. Morris, Patrick Cuddy, William J. Nichols, Alexander Leverty, Walter Nichols and John Molden. The *Bridgeport Standard* says: "Chauncey R. Morris is a retired factory contractor; he is a Republican and was formerly in business with Walter Nichols and is his warm friend. Patrick Cuddy is head of the undertaking firm of Cuddy & Son. He is

a member of the board of relief and for several years was in the saloon business. Alexander Leverty is a retired land owner; he made considerable money in the real estate market, and for several years Walter Nichols acted as his agent. W. J. Nichols is a dealer in real estate and fire insurance; Mr. Nichols is a relative of Walter Nichols. John Molden is a journeyman plumber and is now a member of the board of appraisal; Mr. Molden is a former alderman and was a candidate for harbor master a year ago; he is a Democratic politician and is said to control the 12th District. Walter Nichols was clerk of the board of appraisal for several years. He has spent most of his time in the real estate business."

The results of the meeting of the board on July 5 have already been stated. At that meeting Judge Beers, for 18 years a director, nominated Mrs. Hills for continuance in office, and his nomination was warmly supported by Frederick Hurd, president of the board and for 28 years a director. Petitions urging the continuance of the superintendent and the librarian and strongly commending their long services were presented from the following local societies: Contemporary Club, Civic Club, Junior Civic Club, Azarias Reading Circle, Bridgeport Art League, D. A. R. executive committee, Young Women's Christian Association, Shakespeare Club, Mosaic Club, Colonna Art Society, Round Table Club, Book Exchange Club, English Literary Club, Authors' Club, Courtland School. A motion to accept the petitions and place them on record was defeated. Mr. Nichols was elected librarian by a vote of five, two votes being cast for Mrs. Hills and one blank. He was elected superintendent by a similar vote. As a result he holds the offices of director, superintendent and librarian. The new incumbent is said to be a man of little education, best known to the Bridgeport public as the former manager of a place of amusement popularly known as "Chippy Island." The mayor's quoted reason for his appointment is given as: "He has had hard luck and needs the salary for a while."

Extracts from a few of the articles and communications that have appeared in the local press will indicate the feeling aroused in the community by Mayor Mulvihill's library policy.

The *Bridgeport Evening Post* says: "The *Post* doesn't need to point out the worth of Mr. and Mrs. Hills. Those who have had anything to do with the library are fully aware of the invaluable aid which Mrs. Hills, as librarian, was able to extend because of her knowledge, experience and tact. Mr. Hills's energy and success in giving public art exhibitions, lectures, etc., have been appreciated by the public. There was no criticism of the management of the institution, simply a personal revenge that must be appeased at whatever cost. Cities at the best are ungrateful, and a lifetime of devotion and merit counts

for nothing against the schemes of wily politicians. The public library is now clearly in "politics." . . . Apparently there are pickings in the library as well as in other city departments. The library had been too long overlooked. In the past the public library has been benefited largely by public bequests and would undoubtedly be remembered in the future, but in view of it now being a part of the political machine people with money to leave will act with caution. The general impression all over the city is indignation at such a wanton and unjustifiable act, and sorrow that those who have been so faithful to their trust must be made to suffer. In reality it is the city who is the loser."

Bridgeport Morning Telegram: "Every citizen who cares for the city's good name must feel that this disgrace is the heaviest of all that has been inflicted upon us during the last few months. Libraries are too often spoils of politics; but even the worst politicians have usually sufficient regard for the value of libraries to know that it is not safe to absolutely wreck them. The thoughtful citizen who knows the value of the library property, and understands how books differ from all other city property, sees also other grave possibilities of which, to do the mayor justice, he is probably as ignorant as a child who touches off a stick of dynamite."

Bridgeport Standard: "It is speaking well within bounds, of the action of the new members of the public library board which results in the change of both superintendent and librarian, to say that it will occasion widespread and general regret among the 20,000 members of the library whose preferences and privileges will be affected by it. Moreover, among the people who have libraries of their own, who have little occasion to use the public library, but who understand and appreciate its worth and its excellent work, the regret will be no less general.

"The Bridgeport Public Library is an institution which has grown in a quarter of a century from small beginnings to be a matter of comfort, importance and pride to all the people. No library in the United States, in a town of equal size with Bridgeport, has made such rapid and gratifying progress. It is known everywhere for its high standing in all practical phases, for its admirable facilities and its excellent management. It has been and is an example to others better endowed and in more costly and elaborate buildings, but not better managed or productive of better results. The directors of the library who were chosen from the first with an eye to their fitness by educational experience for guiding the work of such a growing institution, have labored with singleness of purpose for the benefit of the people through the work of the library. But working with them, upheld and appreciated by them, have been the superintendent and librarian, the former Mr. W. J. Hills, and the latter, Mrs. Agnes Hills.

The directors have known and appreciated as years passed on how much of the success of the library, how much of its usefulness at home and its increasing reputation abroad were the results of the intelligent and persistent labor of the superintendent and librarian. They have been aware that such service as was rendered by these two could not be purchased, if it could be found, for much greater compensation than they were receiving and that the chief instruments in the development of the library into a great and important institution with ever-increasing means of usefulness and value to the people were the experience of these officials who had the welfare of the library at heart, and who grudged to it nothing in time and in effort that could possibly tend to its advancement. Knowing this and knowing that this was appreciated also by the people who were most directly the beneficiaries of the institution, the former directors have believed the city and the people fortunate in retaining the services of such specially competent and experienced employees, and it has been left for the present city administration to discover that there was nothing especially valuable in their services or that could not be easily replaced.

"For the first time in the life of the institution politics and personal feeling have taken the place of consideration for the public and the welfare of the library as an institution. If this change were called for by any condition of public necessity or expediency, if it were to be manifestly for the better and to the improvement of the institution in its accommodation of the people, there would be little to criticize in it, but lacking these elements, so far as anywhere appears, it certainly seems needless, ill-advised and indefensible, a manifestation of personal feeling in which the public interest is considered last, if at all. The people who use the library, those who are aware of its excellent condition and valuable work, are not likely to approve this move and they will not fail to put the onus of it where it belongs."

In reply to a request for a statement of the feeling among citizens in general, a leading business woman of Bridgeport writes: "Bridgeport, I grieve to say, is not usually aware of the extent and danger of the municipal misfortunes which are constantly befalling her, under the present 'despotism,' but this matter of the library has aroused a very general and genuine indignation. The Public Library had become, under the earnest and intelligent administration of the superintendent and librarian, a remarkably useful and progressive institution. Mr. and Mrs. Hills were tireless in their devotion to the interests of the library and the needs of all classes of readers and students. There seemed to be no limit to their patient and laborious efforts to make the library what it was, the most truly educational institution in our city. Not only will the more advanced students, and all the literary

and art club members sadly miss the kindly help of the cultivated and extremely well read librarian, but the masses who were, perhaps, too indolent or ignorant or possibly too exhausted by the daily toil of a factory town, will sorely miss the thoughtfully arranged courses of illustrated lectures and various instructive exhibitions, which the late superintendent spared no pains to provide in the attractive upper rooms of the library building. I speak as an appreciative observer of the work so faithfully accomplished by the late librarian and the superintendent, having had no especial acquaintance with either, and having had less time than I could wish to make personal use of the library, beyond the occasional drawings of books for home reading."

Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, in a sermon preached on July 10, made reference to "the latest administration outrage, in dismissing from the public service two such efficient workers as Mr. and Mrs. Hills," adding that "the churches of a city ought to work together, and should be able to create such a feeling in favor of anything for the public welfare that no one would dare to outrage that feeling by an act of political, party or private selfishness." In a letter to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* on the subject, Dr. Lewis says: "For years past Mr. and Mrs. Hills have filled the positions severally of superintendent and librarian to the complete satisfaction and great educational benefit of the entire community, but especially of those among our working people who were trying to educate themselves. They have both been kindly public servants and have felt themselves to be such, and their best efforts were always at command of anybody who needed their help. Our mayor . . . has filled their places with men, who whatever other qualities they may have, have no experience and, as is shown by their actions, less interest in supplying the educational needs of our people. The two offices of superintendent and librarian have been given to a man who, from the very conditions of his past life, must be as little qualified to take this important place as a two-year-old baby. I have lived for 50 years among books, but I would not so impose upon the people of this city as to offer myself for his position, which calls for experience and peculiar mental and moral qualifications. Now, as to the motive behind all this, I can say nothing, because I do not *know*, but there can be and is no motive and no demand of any sort or description in the whole situation which can justify such an outrage upon the rights and privileges of our citizens."

It is impracticable to quote more fully from the many protests elicited. Reference may, however, be made to the fact that at least one bequest, to the amount of \$125,000, intended for the establishment, equipment and maintenance of a branch library in the east side of the city, has been revoked, as a result of the political interference in the library's work.

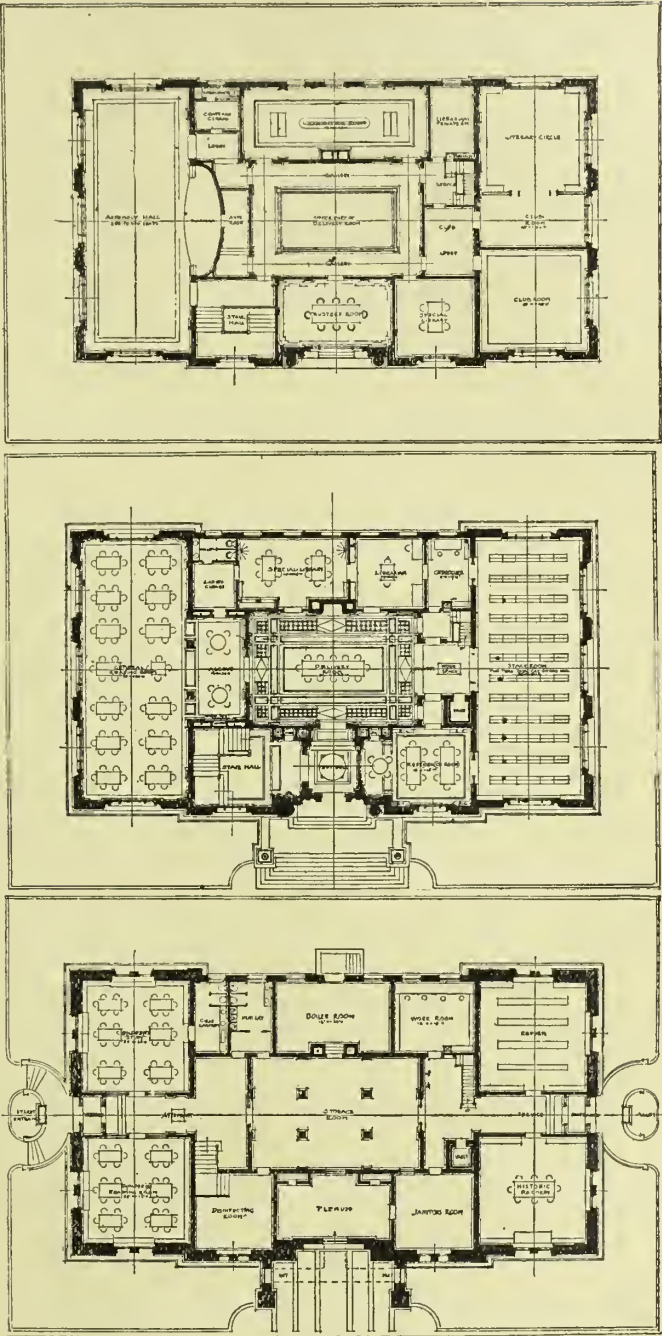
THE DAVENPORT (IOWA) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ON May 11, 1904, the Public Library of Davenport, Iowa, was formally opened to the public. The principal address of the occasion was made by Hon. John F. Dillon, of New York, a former resident of Davenport, who, with others, was instrumental in securing from Mr. Carnegie the gift of \$75,000 with which the library building was erected. An interesting feature of Judge Dillon's address was the reading of a personal letter from Mr. Carnegie, who in his early life lived for a short time in Davenport. Mr. Carnegie wrote: "I claim to be something of a Davenportier myself. . . . My best wishes go out for the happiness and prosperity of all its people. Davenport found its way to my heart in the joyous days of youth and can never be forgotten." Several hundred copies of Judge Dillon's address, printed by the De Vinne Press, were presented to the library for distribution as souvenirs of the dedication.

In the latter part of 1899 Miss Alice French, of Davenport, more widely known by her pen name, Octave Thanet, who has a personal acquaintance with Mr. Carnegie, addressed to the latter a letter in behalf of the Davenport Library Association, which had for years maintained a subscription library in the city. Instead of extending help to this association, Mr. Carnegie, through Miss French, offered to pay for a public library building costing \$50,000, upon the usual conditions. When it was learned that a building, adequate to the library needs of the city, could not be erected for \$50,000, application was made through Judge Dillon, requesting Mr. Carnegie to increase his proposed gift to \$75,000. Among the reasons given for this request were the size of the city, the second largest in the state, and the fact that the national armory and arsenal of Rock Island, connected with Davenport by street car line and free bridge, would add largely to the population making use of the Davenport library. Mr. Carnegie thereupon increased his gift to \$75,000, upon condition that the city furnish a suitable site, and agree to expend \$7500 per year upon the library. This offer was accepted, and a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ mill for a site and $\frac{1}{2}$ mill for maintenance was levied.

A lot, 96 x 150 feet in size, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, in the center of the business district, was purchased for \$19,200. A large number of competitive plans were secured, and the plan of Mr. Calvin Kiessling, of Boston, connected with the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, was accepted. Owing to various trying delays in the construction of the building and the failure of the first contractor, the final cost of the building was something over \$80,000, making the entire cost of the building and lot about \$100,000.

The building is of Bedford stone, and the style of architecture shows a free adoption of



FLOOR PLANS OF THE DAVENPORT (IOWA) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Greek motives, modified by the later French renaissance. The main entrance doorway is flanked on each side by Doric columns. The carved coronet of the doorway is well set off by a panel background of polished Italian red Levanto marble. Similar marble panels with carved stone work mark the divisions between the windows in the first and second stories. Over the windows are heavily carved mouldings. In the frieze immediately above the window openings are stone tablets inscribed with the names of the following departments of knowledge: Philosophy, Science, History, Literature, Arts, Crafts, Religion, Sociology, and Philology.

In plan the building is approximately 68 x 120 feet and is practically three stories in height, the basement being only five feet below grade of sidewalk.

The building is entered through a square vestibule with walls of gray Tennessee marble. At the left glass doors lead to the stair hall and basement. On the right wall of the vestibule is a large marble tablet, with an inscription in bronze letters, giving due credit to Andrew Carnegie and to the people of the city of Davenport. Three marble steps lead through swinging glass doors directly to the delivery hall.

The delivery hall is rectangular, 26 x 39 feet in size, and extends through both first and second stories, reaching a height of 44 feet at center of large skylight in the barrel vault ceiling. The pilasters and high wainscoting are of Tennessee marble. The large fire place, directly opposite the entrance, is of red Levanto marble. A display book-case in the delivery hall, holding about 300 volumes of popular literature, is appreciated by busy people as an aid to quick selection, though free access is given to practically all book shelves throughout the building.

At one end of the delivery hall, separated from it by swinging leather covered doors with glass panels, is the general reading and reference room, 25 x 60 feet. This room occupies the entire north end of the main floor and is lighted from three sides. The walls are lined with book-cases four feet high. Above the book-cases the walls have a pilaster treatment, with moulded stucco cornice and panelled ceiling, the panels being marked with an ornamental Greek fret. The color scheme is in dull green and ivory white for the walls, with ivory white for the ceiling. The walls of the main floor throughout are in the same shade of green. Magazine and newspaper racks are in the alcove entrance to the reading-room, separated from the main portion of the room by large pillars.

At the south end of the delivery hall is the large curved delivery desk, conveniently arranged with adequate work space. Gateways on each side give free access to the stack-room behind. The stack-room occupies a space corresponding to that taken up by the general reading room at the opposite end of

the building, 25 x 60 feet. It is a finely lighted room, two stories high, with a capacity of 60,000 volumes. It is fitted with sufficient Library Bureau steel stacks to provide for present needs. The aisles are wide, and a table and chairs in the center and at each end of the room are much appreciated by "browsing" readers.

Opening off the front end of the stack room, and conveniently near the delivery desk, is a smaller room for German books and periodicals, a department popular with the large German population of the city.

At either side of the fireplace opposite the entrance to the delivery hall are entrances to a special reference or study room and to the librarian's office. Between the librarian's office and the stack room, and adjoining the delivery counter, is the cataloger's room. The card catalog, placed just outside this room in the delivery hall, is conveniently accessible for both the public and the library staff.

The wood finish throughout the main floor is of quartered white oak stained dark and rubbed down to a dark finish. The furniture, also of quartered oak, was, including the delivery desk, specially designed by the Library Bureau, and is stained dark to match the finish of the building.

A handsome entrance into the basement from Fourth street serves as an approach to the children's department, which occupies two rooms, one a children's room proper and the second intended for a school reference room. Both rooms are lined with low book-cases, with attractive window seats under each window. The children's room is furnished with round tables and low chairs, and a number of excellent reproductions for the walls have been given by friends of the library.

In the basement, beside the children's department, which occupies the entire front end, there are two well-lighted rooms for public documents and local historical records. In the latter room bound files of the local papers will be preserved in roller-shelf metal cabinets. The basement also contains the necessary service rooms and heating plant. Toilet rooms are provided on each floor. The heating system is one of indirect radiation, augmented by the use of a large fan. Electricity is used for lighting, but the entire building is piped for gas in case necessity demands its use.

The second floor furnishes a lecture hall, directly at the head of the stairway, a trustees' room, an exhibition room for prints, paintings, etc., two fine club rooms, which can be thrown into one, an unassigned room, and a staff rest room, with lavatory, which through the kindness of a trustee, has been furnished with table, couch and chairs.

During the construction of the building arrangements were made with the trustees of the old Library Association to rent their rooms. Their library of 7000 volumes was purchased, about 5000 new volumes added to it, and on

June 3, 1903, after six months of cataloging and other preparation, the Public Library opened in temporary quarters. Nearly 80,000 volumes were circulated during the 11 months spent in these quarters.

The library opened in the new building May 11, with some 15,000 volumes. There was at once a large increase in the number of persons using the library, the cardholders now numbering one in every seven of the population. The circulation for June, the first full month after the opening, was over 11,000 volumes. Increased interest is shown in every way. The use of the children's room in the evening by street children from the lower part of the city is especially gratifying. Many applications for the use of the club rooms and lecture hall on the second floor have been received from various literary clubs and other organizations, and it is hoped that the library may become a sort of center of social service along educational lines.

MARILLA W. FREEMAN.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many outside attractions and the rather out-of-the-way quarters provided for the meetings, the sessions of the Library Department of the National Educational Association at St. Louis, June 28 and 30, were among the most successful and interesting meetings that have yet been held.

The meetings were held in the Model Library Hall in the Missouri State Building. Dr. N. C. Schaeffer presided. The general theme for the meeting was "The relation of the normal school in the matter of library training." The papers presented were along this line and the discussions followed the same subject.

The first paper was presented by Theodore B. Noss, president of the State Normal School, California, Pa. The keynote to his address was sounded when he said: "The present tendency is to teach, not what the old century made customary, but what the new century finds necessary. For this reason the library at the present time assumes an importance as an educational force never felt before. This is the result of various causes, such as the immense increase in the supply of good books in cheap form, the rapid increase of urban population, the disposition of men and municipalities to found libraries for public use and especially the recognition of the fact that education should deal more with things of intrinsic interest and of larger meanings (such as may be found in literature, nature study and art), and less with mere formal studies that have a more or less conventional value. Much of the pupil's time has been used in teaching him things which he will never need in geography, arithmetic, grammar, etc., and things which the teacher has never

needed except for examination. The pupil finds when he gets into real life that nobody cares for these pedantic niceties of the school, while everybody prizes and praises the very things the school neglected, such as strong interest in literature, music, art, physical health and grace, speed and skill in doing things worth doing, social accomplishments and moral excellence."

Discussion was opened by Miss Grace Salisbury, librarian of the State Normal School, Whitewater, Wis., who gave an account of the course of instruction in library methods offered by the Whitewater school. This course is given to all entering pupils both in the normal department and the upper grades of the model school. It is opened by an introduction to the library as a whole, with an explanation of classification, with actual practice of finding and returning books. Lessons are given on various classes of reference books, the use of the indexes and various bibliographies. Students are also made familiar with the card catalog. Special attention is given to library organization, that when the students go into schools as teachers they may know how to organize a library if necessary, or at least understand its administration. The classes meet once a week for 10 weeks, doing practical work in the intervening days. The work is very simple and every paper and card is carefully corrected and returned.

J. N. Wilkinson, president of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., spoke on the duty of the normal school in relation to district libraries, pointing out that the training of librarians in normal schools is necessary to make school district libraries effective. The district school library cannot be effective unless the teacher is able to take efficient charge of it and attend to the distribution and collection of the books. A certain amount of formality is necessary to secure appreciation for the library. A teacher cannot do this work without special training. Only when the library training given by normal schools has reached down to the district school will the duty of the normal schools to the district school have been fully discharged.

Miss Mabel Reynolds, librarian of the State Normal School, Cheney, Wash., in discussing Mr. Wilkinson's paper said: "The people who teach and who do not come to the normal school at all may be reached through the county superintendents, the teachers' institutes, and through articles in the state teachers' journals, and reprints of these articles, or other circulars, sent to the teachers and county superintendents. The district school teachers should learn of the library movement in their own state, of the library legislation, the lists compiled by the state superintendents, if there are such, and of the way local conditions are being met by the most progressive district school leaders. This means that the normal school librarian must put herself in touch with the district

schools of the state. She must see that all students who have the opportunity to use the normal library—and for many of them it is the first good collection of books they have ever used—get some definite book knowledge to use in their schools, get some library enthusiasm to make them eager to obtain books for their pupils, when they go out to teach. Normal students need to be provided with an opportunity to catch the library spirit. Visits to children's rooms in the public libraries, talks given by library assistants who work with the public schools, assisting at the loan desk when the children of the training school draw books, reading of the accomplished good in the library world, as given in the articles in the general magazines—all these things may open a new world of possibilities to young people who are to teach in the country schools."

In the second day's session Mr. Clarence E. Meleney, associate superintendent of the city schools, New York, read a paper on "The place of the library in class instruction." He said the success of a library or of any school apparatus depends upon the method of its use and the method depends upon the person in charge, whether librarian or teacher. A suitable class library is just as important as proper illustrative apparatus. A library that can be made useful and profitable, that can be readily managed by a successful teacher and that will prove a delight to a class, should be selected upon a few fundamental principles; it must be limited in the number of volumes; it must contain only books that the pupils can easily read. Each library should be distinctly a class library, of the appropriate grade, and should not be duplicated in a higher grade. The pupils should understand that it belongs to their class alone, and they should know that an entirely new library—new to them—is awaiting them in the next higher class. There should be volumes enough in each library to satisfy the reasonable demands of all, beyond which the public library should be available for the use of the most ambitious or most studious readers.

A general discussion on "The value of the library in education" was presented by Dr. Schaeffer of Pennsylvania, Dr. Canfield of New York, Mr. Crunden of St. Louis, and Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*.

The following resolutions were passed by the department:

"The Library Department of the National Educational Association urges teachers to study the best methods of using libraries in the subjects that are taught in the schools, and, especially, to train pupils to choose wisely and to read effectively the books that are to occupy their time.

"This section, believing that teachers will appreciate the need of trained librarians, addresses to the teachers, of whose great National Convention this section is a constituent part, an earnest appeal that they stand for the special training of librarians for all classes of library work.

"We believe that the efficiency of library work is unnecessarily hindered by the present postal rate on books, and we therefore urge upon Congress the

passage of the bill No. 4870, which provides for a pound rate on all books sent from a public library for library use.

"It is the sense of this department that greater uniformity in library methods would be effective in bringing the benefit of library work to all classes of schools, and it is therefore recommended that the Library Department be authorized to prepare a manual of library methods to be printed and distributed in the same manner as was, in 1897, the report on the 'Relations of the public libraries to public schools.'"

The following officers were elected for 1905: president, C. P. Carey, State Superintendent of Education, Wisconsin; vice-president, J. N. Wilkinson, president State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.; secretary, Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*.

PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE AND ITS SUPPORT.

From the Library World (London), June.

THE completion of the sixth volume of the *Library World* may not be a very important or remarkable occurrence in the annals of journalism, but when one considers the meagre and spasmodic support which is generally accorded to professional magazines, it may be allowable for us to indulge in a little self-congratulation on having lived so long, on little more than the minimum encouragement usually bestowed on literary ventures connected with librarianship. For some reason, which it is very difficult to understand, librarians will not buy their own professional literature, whether offered as books or magazines. An author may reckon on a possible circle of purchasers ranging between 200 and 300 in England, and perhaps 30 in the United States, for any library book which is not more than 5s. or 10s. in price; and an editor may be certain of a constituency, perhaps, double those numbers, if his journal is not too dull and overpowering. But this is practically the limit of encouragement which any one can expect for non-official library publications. The Colonies, the United States, and all the European countries are collectively hardly worth counting in any estimate of possible supporters of an English literary venture in librarianship, and what is even more discouraging, only a few British libraries, and hardly any library assistants or committeemen, ever buy professional books of any kind. In these circumstances we may be allowed a little pardonable jubilation at having survived at all under such adverse circumstances.

This is an occasion, however, on which we may express grave doubts as to the wisdom of neglecting professional literature, however humble it may be. It is quite evident that, before a great and authoritative body of technical literature, relating to libraries and bibliography, can be built up, something more must be done to encourage the pioneers who are working at the foundations of such a structure. We believe that none of the Eng-

lish library magazines are generously supported, or even subscribed for, to the extent that they could be, and this is not so much a reflection on the conduct and character of such magazines as a slur on the professional enthusiasm of English librarians at large. No body of technical literature can be expected to take high rank if it is not properly supported, and though some of the English library journals may be weak on occasion, on the whole they are deserving of much more liberal recognition. No one who intends to follow out the career of librarian can afford to ignore what is going on around him, still less can he shut his eyes to the fact that there is a body of useful literature slowly growing up. It behooves all who are employed in library work to become active supporters, and not passive resisters, of every effort made to provide a useful and permanent record of library work and progress. Some librarians screen themselves behind their committees when asked why they do not buy library books and journals. They allege that their committees expect them to be equipped with everything possible in the way of professional knowledge, and for that reason will not authorize the purchase of books or magazines on librarianship. This may be a fair excuse in some cases, but generally, if the matter is properly represented, no business-like library committee will refuse to buy everything in the way of literary tools which the staff may require.

In the United States a movement is on foot to establish another library magazine, either to supplant or rival the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. We cannot go into the *pros* and *cons* of the proposal, on which much has already been said, but we agree entirely with the conductors of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in their recent utterances on the narrowness of the library field, and sympathize with them for the somewhat unhandsome terms in which the work of the *JOURNAL* has been mentioned by certain American librarians. It is a simple matter for any enthusiast to launch large proposals for the establishment of an ideal library magazine which shall evaluate new books as they have never been evaluated before, and perform all kinds of other services for which librarians are supposed to be thirsting. It is equally easy to survey the library field and quote the great squadrons of imaginary supporters who are supposed to be waiting in their thousands to give their adhesion to the new and improved venture in idealistic library journalism, but it is quite another matter to enlist these hordes of eager would-be purchasers. The Americans have, in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* a magazine which is simply the envy of every other nation in the world, and which has, for nearly 29 years, been conducted in a masterly and impartial manner. It is, in every sense of the word, *the record* of the world's library progress for the period which it covers, and we are aware of no fault which

can be urged against it, save that, perhaps, the conductors often give too much for the money! How any American librarian could be so short-sighted as to propose the substitution of something else, probably of a rather nebulous nature, for this splendid and stimulating magazine, is one of those problems which can only be answered by some one who is well versed in the intricacies of the transatlantic character. The Americans apparently want a regular annotated list of new books, somewhat on the lines of the monthly lists which have been tried experimentally by the *Library World*. This is not such an easy thing to accomplish as some of our enthusiastic cousins imagine, and they will discover before long that, between professional apathy on the one hand and the coldness of publishers on the other, the project is easier to realize on paper than in actuality.

What library journals, and library associations also, want is more support from within, and if every library authority and employee did what was necessary in the way of purchasing professional literature of all kinds, there is not the slightest doubt as to the improvements in form and matter which would ensue, and the strong probability that many of the problems connected with book selection, annotation and cataloging would be solved in a very short time.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LIBRARY WEEK, SEPT. 24-OCT. 3, 1904.

THE New York Library Association will hold its 14th annual meeting at its permanent meeting place, the Lake Placid Club, at its regular time, the last week in September, falling this year Sept. 24 to Oct. 3.

The invitation is first of all to New York State library folk, but *all* persons interested in library work, whether as trustees, librarians or assistants, outside of New York as well as within the state, are cordially welcome during Library Week.

The work of the convention will relate in various ways to one central subject, "The place of the public library in democratic society." At the first session, on Monday, Sept. 26, the president's address will define somewhat the program committee's conception of their rather broad subject. Reports of standing committees will also be given. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, the association will welcome the opportunity to hear Dr. George E. Vincent, who will speak on "The library as the social memory."

One session will be devoted to the selection of books for children, and the use of such books in effective and economic ways. Another session will be devoted to a discussion of "The librarian as a citizen." At least two round table meetings will be held, taking up such subjects as "Book-selection and book-buying," "How to make a small general library most available in reference work," "Hard

knots in cataloging," and any other topics which are suggested as practical for the needs of small libraries. There will be a consideration, also, of the library system of the state of New York, with the changes occasioned by the change in the Education Department, and a full explanation of what the State Library and Home Education Department can do for libraries in the state.

As to railroad rates, it is expected that the New York Central and connecting lines, including the Boston and Albany, will continue the concession granted for several years of one fare plus \$1 for the round trip. The Lake Placid Club continues its former rates, making all rooms and baths one-half the usual full season price, *i.e.*, the cost of rooms will be from 50 cents to \$2.50 a day, according to size and location.

It is most necessary for the comfort of all that the club should know promptly how many guests it must care for. Those who expect to attend are asked to write direct to the Lake Placid Club, Morningside, Essex Co., N. Y. The secretary of the association, Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown, N. Y., will gladly answer any inquiries regarding Library Week.

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE, OCT. 17-23, 1904.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAM.

While it has not proved practicable to organize the St. Louis Conference as an International Conference, a fair attendance from abroad is probable, and the program will include subjects of larger and international interest. Among those who have signified their intention of being present are Laurence Inkster, representing the Library Association of the United Kingdom; W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester; Dr. Biagi, of Florence; Haakon Nyhuus, of Christiania; and Messrs. Otlet and La Fontaine, of the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels.

Contributions from abroad to the program will include papers on the following topics:

Library legislation in Great Britain, by John J. Ogle, secretary for Higher Education, Booth.

Library extension work in Great Britain, by L. Stanley Jast, librarian Croydon Public Libraries.

Some features of recent library practice in Great Britain, by Henry Bond, librarian Woolwich Public Libraries.

Work with children in Great Britain, by John Ballinger, Cardiff Public Libraries.

Training for librarians in Great Britain, by H. D. Roberts, librarian St. Saviour's Public Library, Southwark, hon. secretary of L. A. U. K. Education Committee.

Production of books in Great Britain, by Walter Powell, deputy librarian, Birmingham Free Libraries.

Letter on the general library situation in Italy, by Dr. Desiderio Chilovi.

Recent general progress in Italy, by Dr. Guido Biagi.

Recent progress in popular libraries in Denmark, by Dr. A. Steenberg.

State-supported libraries of Norway, by Haakon Nyhuus.

Research libraries of Sweden, by Dr. Aksel Andersen.

Recent progress and present status in Russia, by M. Wylie.

Recent progress and present status in New Zealand, by Herbert Baillie.

Other subjects already arranged for are:

Bibliographic undertakings of international concern. General subject, in charge of Dr. Richardson, to include papers on:

a. The "International catalogue of scientific literature," by Dr. Adler.

b. The extension of this catalog to other fields.

c. The work of the International Bibliographic Bureau at Brussels, by a member of the Bureau.

d. The work of the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich, by Dr. H. H. Field.

e. The handbook to societies: review of data gathered by Mr. Thompson, the editor and compiler.

National bibliography of the United States, by R. R. Bowker.

Bibliography of official literature, by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.

An annual review, summary, or index to the literature of library science, by W. Dawson Johnston.

State aid to libraries, by Miss Gratia Countryman.

The library and the school: a review of the work now done, based on statistics, by Miss Electra C. Doren.

Classification: present tendencies, by Charles Martel.

Cataloging: present tendencies, by W. C. Lane.

Annotation: present status, by W. I. Fletcher. Bibliography and cartography of Louisiana under the French domination, by William Beer.

Woman in American libraries: a statistical statement, by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The large number of reservations in prospect for October caused the management of the Inside Inn for two weeks recently to de-

cline advance reservations at the \$1.50 rate. It is now announced that reservations will be issued, so far as they can be given, at all advertised rates, though it is evident that the lower priced rooms will be all reserved long before the conference week. Prompt reservation now should still secure rooms at the lower rates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND HANDBOOKS.

Official announcement and preliminary program of the conference will be mailed during the last week of August. The revised handbook will be issued during the second week of September.

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE: Miss C. M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford.

The report of the State Board of Education for 1903 (Connecticut pub. doc. no. 8, Hartford, 1903) contains (p. 232-274) a report of the work of the Public Library Committee for 1902-1903. It is mainly statistical, giving full tabulated record and information of the libraries of the state, listed alphabetically by places; two large colored maps, showing libraries at the time of the organization of the committee in 1893 and at the present time; and 52 excellent plates of library buildings—exteriors, interiors, and floor plans. Maps like the two included have been mounted and sent to the Connecticut Building at the St. Louis Exposition. The later map is now, of course, a year old, and there are at present 70 libraries instead of 64 receiving books every year from the state. Connecticut is the only New England state that has a salaried visitor and inspector in addition to the unsalaried committee or commission. In the 144 public libraries recorded there were 842,631 v., which had a circulation for the year of 2,086,941. The 68 libraries connected with the state contained 218,285 v. and circulated 600,366. During the year the committee expended \$5393 for the purchase of 5853 v. for libraries. It also circulated 40 travelling libraries, the contribution of the society of Colonial Dames, which were used in 77 schools. From the Audubon Society 18 travelling libraries were contributed, mainly on birds and all relating to natural history, which have been sent out by the committee. Travelling libraries donated by Mr. Charles Leeds were sent to communities without a public library; the 506 v. in these libraries had a circulation of 7000. "The number of school libraries has increased in 10 years from 461 to 833 and the number of books from 83,128 to 197,791. The experience of the committee justifies the suggestion that part of the state school library grant might be profitably expended for travelling school libraries."

State Library Associations.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Miss M. A. Schmidt, Public Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Florence B. Whittier, Mechanics' Library, San Francisco.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Santa Cruz, Sept. 4 and 5, including Labor day, and will be devoted to the consideration of "Essentials of library work." A Sacramento meeting will follow shortly after, probably about the first of November. The association now has 132 members, of whom 54 are men.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL.

The 14th annual session of the summer school of library economy at Amherst College, Mass., under the direction of W. I. Fletcher, the librarian, opened July 5, with 38 pupils, representing 10 states, besides the District of Columbia and Canada. Most of the pupils are already engaged in library work, and all engage in the study with zeal and enthusiasm, promising the best results.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The following non-resident lecturers addressed the school during June:

Mr. William H. Brett, librarian Cleveland Public Library.

Relations of the public library and the library school to other educational activities. (Three lectures.)

Mr. Brett filled the alumni lectureship for 1903-4.

Mr. A. L. Peck, librarian Gloversville Free Public Library.

1. Book buying.

2. The Gloversville Library.

Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent children's department, Brooklyn Public Library.

1. The successful children's librarian.

2. The planning and equipment of the children's room.

3. Selection of books for the children's room.

Mr. E. G. Routzahn, corresponding secretary American League for Civic Improvement.

Relation of libraries to civic improvement.

All these lectures were attended both by the students of the regular school and of the summer course. The school year closed Friday, June 24; the summer session, June 30.

The success of the special course just completed in reference work and bibliography seems to justify the members of the faculty in providing special courses. At the close the class addressed a letter to the faculty expressing their satisfaction with the course.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The following additions should be made to the list of positions recently taken by students:

Miss Alice Francis, 1904, cataloger Public Library, Buffalo.

Miss Elizabeth D. Renninger, 1896, branch librarian Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Mildred E. Fish, 1904, substituting Pratt Institute Free Library and Union Settlement Library, New York.

The following have temporary appointments:

Edith Veronique Bethune (Advanced class), instructor in McGill University Summer Library School.

Clara Bragg, cataloger, Public Library, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Marcia, Norma Dalphin, substitute, Loring Memorial Library, North Plymouth, Mass.

Ida M. Mendenhall, instructor, Indiana Summer Library School.

Annette Persis Ward, assistant, Y. W. C. A. Library, New York.

Edith L. Shearer, cataloger, Library of American Society of Civil Engineers, New York.

Isabel D. Emerson, substitute, Madison Sq. Church House Library, New York.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The entrance examinations for the Library School of Western Reserve University were given on June 17 and 18. The September examinations will be held on the 6th and 7th of the month, instead of the 16th and 17th, as stated in the announcement.

A wing of Adelbert Hall is being remodelled for the use of the school, which will be completed in ample time for the opening of the school on Sept. 20.

We are glad to announce that the financial condition of the school is such that the tuition fee has been fixed at \$100 instead of \$125, as first announced.

Reviews.

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing, and Morse, Anson Ely. *Writings on American history, 1902: an attempt at an exhaustive bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year 1902, and some memoranda on other portions of America.* Princeton, N. J., Library Book Store, 1904. 21+294 p. l. O. \$3.

This important and interesting volume is a first effort toward an annual bibliography of American history, the result of an inquiry made by members of the American Historical Association as to what bibliographical aid was most needed by American students of history at the present time. While the methods here adopted were in large measure experimental, and may not be followed in later issues, it is proposed to continue the work begun by Dr.

Richardson and Mr. Morse, and material for the 1903 volume is now being compiled under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution by Professor A. C. McLaughlin.

The present volume is an alphabetical subject record of books, essays, articles and other contributions on American history, taking the term in its wider sense; "it attempts to cover the literature of 1902 on the Americas, exhaustively as regards the United States, rather fully for British America, and less fully for Latin America." The entries for books and for analyzed articles are given in one series, distinction being made by difference in type. Entries are quite full, place, publisher, date, imprint data and size being indicated for books and page reference for analyticals; the Library of Congress card numbers are given where practicable, and summarized "evaluations" are made by condensed citations from selected critical journals. The work is printed throughout by linotype, and the long line (running entirely across a four-inch page), small close type, and monotony of form produce an effect unpleasing and rather trying to the eye. A curious feature, in a work of this character, is the affixing of brief "definitions" to subject headings—as "Arts (fine), creation of beauty in material forms;" "Assassination, premeditated murder, especially of public persons;" "Atlanta, Ga., State capital, county seat of Fulton Co." In some cases such definitions have their values (as "Kekchi Indians, a Maiyan tribe of Guatemala"), but, on the whole, they are a work of superrerogation, and the compilers themselves admit that in many cases "there is little real reason save methodical uniformity for their inclusion." The main record is followed by a classified index, made up of the subject headings arranged alphabetically in an extended classification, an outline of which is furnished in the table of contents. Reference from the index to the list proper is by subject word. There are practically no cross references, and though the classified index in a measure makes up for this lack, it is nevertheless a hindrance in consultation, when the various branches of a subject are not familiar to the searcher. The lack of an author index is of course a serious drawback. It renders it impossible to judge of the representation given to any one author, or to estimate closely the extent of the literature recorded (though this is indicated by the fact that 311 periodicals have been exhaustively analyzed). "The bulk involved and the expense" are the reasons given for its omission, and their validity must be admitted by all who have had experience in bibliographical work, but it may be hoped that in future issues an author record may be included. A general and necessarily inadequate examination of the volume indicates careful work and general accuracy of detail, though some mistakes in alphabetizing and typographical errors (as "Whiteman, Walt") are to be noted.

On the whole the work should be helpful to a large number of users—to librarians no less than to students in history. Indeed its title hardly indicates how broad is its scope and upon how many curious and out-of-the-way subjects it affords information. This is particularly the case in biography, especially of contemporaries in art, letters, and public life. The extent of the record is remarkable. That 243 pages of close type should be required to list the literary production of one year in the field of American history alone—however broadly the term may be applied (and it should be noted that United States publications and state documents are not included)—is a sobering and significant fact, to be borne in mind in the discussion of that familiar bibliographical project, one great “universal bibliography.”

The compilers in a modest introduction explain the methods adopted, and touch upon interesting questions of form and of “appraisal.” Their choice of alphabetical subject arrangement was made as best suited to the use of students, though less desirable from the point of view of the bookseller and book-buyer—and this decision is correct, *provided* the student knows his subject and its synonyms and related topics. As to “appraisal,” the difficulty of combining good critical annotation work with promptness of issue is a serious one; and it cannot be said to have been overcome in the present volume. The amount of painstaking labor such a work as this entails can be realized only by those who have labored in a kindred field, and its usefulness to others must be the greatest if not the only recompense. Despite flaws in detail, the compilers of this volume have earned that recompense, and in taking a first step toward an annual bibliographical record in this important field they have rendered a public service of great value.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The *Library Association Record* for July contains a paper on “Weeding-out and kindred problems,” by W. E. Doubleday, who quotes Dr. Hosmer, Mr. Foster, Dr. Eliot and others on this open question, and recommends that the process of weeding out be persevered in, especially as regards technical books. “The more difficult problem of *what to discard* is difficult to dogmatize about, but I should say ‘when in doubt, refrain.’” “Proportional representation of different classes of literature in libraries” is considered in an article by William J. Willcock, who gives an interesting table of what he regards as the desirable proportions of a working library of 10,000, 30,000 and 60,000 volumes, respectively.

The *Library World* for June opens with some remarks on professional literature, quoted elsewhere, and contains an amusing essay on “The philosophy of cataloging,” by

James Duff Brown, who would solve the problem of married women's names by using the birth-name of authors as main entry. In the July number Archibald Clarke continues his series of “Essays on indexing,” and “Two Carnegie libraries,” at Brentford and Kettering, are described in an illustrated article. The *Library World* is to be congratulated upon entering its seventh year of existence. It has been, and we hope will continue to be, a sturdy champion of progressive methods and an influence for good in English librarianship—even if now and then it has shaken up the dry bones of cherished prejudices and formalities rather unceremoniously.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY MOVEMENT in the United States. (Editorial in *Medical Record*, July 9, 1904, 66: 60-61.)

Quotes extensively from an article by Dr. Albert T. Huntington, of Brooklyn, in the *Medical Library and Historical Review* for April. There are in the United States 215 medical libraries with 1,023,295 (estimated) volumes.

LOCAL.

Appleton (Wis.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 537; total 8302. Issued, home use 46,441 (juv. 13,170); visitors to ref. and reading rooms 41,046.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. A bust of Andrew Carnegie was unveiled and presented to the library trustees on the morning of July 4. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. William Lawson Peel. The bust is the work of Chevalier Trentanove, of Florence, and the amount devoted to it, \$802.77, was nearly all raised by the school children of Atlanta, largely in pennies.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library. About the middle of June the library found itself face to face with the problem of ordering some 20,000 volumes for two new Carnegie branches to be opened in September, and of accessioning, shelf listing and cataloging the same and preparing them for circulation.

This seemed a good deal to accomplish in two and a half months, especially as the entire cataloging force was to be absent on vacation during one month of that time, and as the work for the old branches must go on without too much interruption; but 14 temporary catalogers and eight pasters were engaged, and by the first of August 15,000 of the volumes had gone through all the processes, from the order work to the final preparation for the shelves.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. An examination was held on June 30 for assistants in the library, which was taken by 52 applicants. Of these but two passed the required 75 per cent. The examination papers have been criticized by the local press as too difficult. Of the 52 applicants examined 45 were graduates of the city high schools, and of these one was successful.

Camden (N. J.) P. L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on July 4, with elaborate exercises, preceded by a parade of local patriotic and civic societies.

Canastota (N. Y.) P. L. A brief summary of the year's work is furnished by Miss Julia Perkins, the librarian, who reports additions of 550 v. and a total of 3850. The total circulation for home use was 13,775, an increase of 3195 over the previous year; the average daily circulation is 50 v.

The library was founded in 1896, and occupied two rooms in a private dwelling until Aug. 10, 1903, when the Carnegie building was dedicated, being the first Carnegie library completed and dedicated in central New York. It is of buff-colored pressed brick, with stone foundation, and when completed and furnished cost \$13,000. Mr. Carnegie gave \$10,000 of this amount, and the citizens of Canastota gave the other \$3000 to purchase the site on which the library stands. Beside this, the sum furnished the building very completely. There is a stack room which will hold 30,000 volumes, adults' and children's reading rooms, reference room, and private room for the use of the trustees and librarian, also a checking and cloak room on the first floor, with an assembly hall above. The interior is finished in quartered oak, with the library furniture to match.

Charlotte, N. C. Carnegie L. (1st rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) This neatly printed report contains an historical sketch of the library, and a good frontispiece illustration of the Carnegie building. The Charlotte Public Library was established in January, 1891, as a subscription association, with dues of 50 cents a month. Rooms were opened over a bookstore, and Mrs. Bessie Lacy Dewey, elected in March, 1891, served as librarian until her death, on Nov. 8, 1900. In January, 1901, the library was transferred to the city school commissioners and was conducted as the Charlotte Public School Library, in new quarters in the city hall. As a result of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 for a building, made in March, 1901, it was finally reorganized as the Charlotte Carnegie Public Library, which began its official existence on Jan. 31, 1903, and entered into possession of its handsome new building on July 12 of the same year. The statistics of the first year's work are as follows. Added 684; total 3202. Issued, home use (six months only), 11,390 (fict. 10,125); visitors to ref. dept. 9671. No. borrowers 1480. Receipts \$2578.07; expenses \$2326.86 (salaries \$1055, books \$338.72, periodicals \$116.20).

"Unfortunately, owing to expenses incident to the opening of a new library, we have only been able to add to the books turned over to us by the school commissioners about 1000 volumes. Another year it is believed that we will be able to reserve from the annual appropriation for books alone from \$850 to \$1000." The librarian is Mrs. Annie Smith Ross.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1903.) As usual, this report appears more than a year after the date of its presentation, so that the information given is extremely belated. The statistics are as follows: Added 17,594 v., 4593 pm.; total 233,744 v., 46,448 pm. Issued, home use, 745,658, of which 519,722 were drawn from the main library (fict. 76.2%). Active borrowers 44,454. Receipts \$121,032.45; expenses \$98,886.95 (salaries of libn. and assts. \$27,073.41, salaries of engineers and janitors \$12,144.10, books and periodicals \$19,256.48, binding \$4676.68, branch libs. and delivery stations \$12,256.57).

Mr. Hodges's report is interesting in its review of the library's activities and its notes upon the foreign libraries visited by him during his summer abroad. Through reading clubs, debating clubs for children, home libraries, "story hours" and like means the use of the library has been stimulated and developed. The reclassification of the books according to the D. C. was continued, with an increasing use of the L. C. printed cards. Inter-library loans are discussed, and it is pointed out that despite the liberality, within necessary limitations, of the Library of Congress, "there is an enormous amount of literary work of the second class (if it may be so styled)" — work of study clubs, schools, university classes, etc. — for which the resources of the smaller libraries are inadequate. To meet this, it is suggested that the functions and equipment of the state libraries might be extended; "it would mean a considerably increased expenditure on the state library, but there should result an economy throughout the state as a whole by diminishing the purchase by local libraries of books not needed permanently on their shelves." The work for the blind, carried on by a special society under the auspices of the library, is described, and the report of the Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind, appended to the library report, gives further particulars of this useful and excellently conducted work.

At the July meeting of the board of trustees it was voted to abolish the office of reference librarian, which for the past three years has been filled by Charles Wright, formerly librarian of the Erie (Pa.) Library. This action is understood to be due to a desire to cut down expenses, the trustees stating that the reference circulation did not justify a special position at a special salary.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The Woodland branch of the library, being the first of the seven branches provided by Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$250,000, was formally opened on the evening of Saturday, July 16, when dedicatory exercises were held in the auditorium. To these ceremonies adults only were admitted, exercises for children being held on the afternoon of Monday, July 18. The routine work of the branch was taken up on the morning of the next day.

The Woodland branch is built on the site of the former branch of the same name and utilizes part of the old building, but covers much more ground space. The building is in the colonial style, of pressed brick, trimmed with stone, 84 x 164, one-storied, with ceilings 20 feet in height. Entrance through an attractive vestibule leads into the exhibition corridor and central office combined. Opening from this on either side are the children's room and reading and reference room. At the rear the office opens into the circulating department and behind this is the large auditorium, with a gallery and wide exits into a beautiful side portico. There are three club or study rooms, and the fittings and decorations are most complete and artistic. Many books have been added, and the branch opens in its new building with a collection of over 16,000 volumes.

Decatur (Ill.) P. L. (29th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 1778; total 22,873. Issued, home use 84,476. Total borrowers' cards in force 5585.

On July 1, 1903, the library was opened in its new Carnegie building. "The actual moving of the books and equipment from the old quarters occupied only one week, but getting the final touches done to the building, with numberless details and delays, together with the readjusting of most of the shelving, the unpacking and placing of the new furniture, with the planning for the opening, took the entire month of June. Six moves have been made by the library since its organization in 1875, and it is a pleasure to feel that at last we have a home of our own, and a beautiful, convenient one as well.

"After a year's test of the building we feel that it has fully proved its fitness for the purpose for which it was planned, and that there are but few, if any, changes we would make if we were doing it over. At the height of the busy season the reference room and children's room have been crowded to their utmost capacity. It is a comfort to know that we have planned for growth and have an upper floor to use for library purposes when needed. The stack room, too, is rapidly becoming inadequate, and the time is not far distant when a third stack will be necessary."

Reports of the various departments are made by the assistants in charge, and it is evident that the library has entered upon a period of increased efficiency and new development. Free access to the shelves was given in November, and the system upon the whole has proved popular; only three books are recorded as missing. Mounted pictures have been largely used as an aid in school work. To provide for the additional assistance required in the new building an apprentice class was established, to train young girls for vacancies, substitute, or extra work. Six applicants were notified of the examination, three of whom took the examination and passed. Mrs. Evans recommends that special privi-

leges, as extra cards and books for school use, be granted to teachers.

Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L. (4th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 1170; total 14,177. Issued, home use 64,836 (8224 from school room collections). New cards issued 875; cards in force 4100.

The circulation of fiction is given as 66 per cent., of which 27.5 per cent. is children's stories. The duplicate pay collection "has stood the test of time and continues in popularity; it has not only now paid for itself, but has 27 books on hand and \$33.57 in the treasury." There is constantly growing use of books through the schools, and the school duplicate collection continues to be most satisfactory.

McKeesport, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (Rpt. — year ending May 1, 1904.) Added 1422; total 4227. Issued, home use 27,438, of which 13,879 were issued from the children's dept.; visitors to reading rooms 20,615. "In order that the library may be systematically enlarged, and books supplied when most needed, it is desirable that a book fund may be established, in order that the regular sum may be at the disposal of the librarian and book committee."

New Haven (Ct.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 7307; total 66,697. Issued, home use 313,731 (fict. 49.9%; juv. fict. 19.3%), of which 10,000 were drawn for school use. New cards issued 8991; total no. borrowers 17,823. Receipts \$19,012.70; expenses \$19,008.80 (salaries \$9834.75, books \$3079.06, binding \$1523.85, furniture and repairs \$992.02, periodicals and newspapers \$811.20, lighting \$873.09, fuel \$1158.50).

"It is unnecessary to repeat that the library is without adequate space for its books and its proper administration. It is possible that before the end of the year it will be necessary to begin storing books in the cellar. In developing work with the schools a small special appropriation has been made by the board for the purchase of duplicates to be issued for home use from the school collections. "This plan has been in operation with success in two of the outlying districts, and practically is the only plan by which some children as well as their parents can have the use of the library. The gradual extension of the operations of the plan will very much extend the usefulness of the library to those living at a distance."

"As all the book cases have to be lighted, great economy has to be exercised in the lighting of them. Previously Welsbach lights were used, which were lighted up at dusk. This year an electric lamp with a single chain pull, readily put off and on, has been in use over book cases in the greater part of the library. The light is put on by any one desiring and is expected to be put out when the person is through. There is perhaps no saving in cost over the continuously lighted lamps, and it would perhaps be difficult to

say whether one plan is much better than the other."

New York City, Free lectures. The annual report of Dr. Leipziger, supervisor of lectures, on the free lectures delivered during the season 1903-1904, is issued by the Board of Education (96 p. il. D.). A total attendance is reported of 1,135,000 persons, and this in spite of the fact that the courses were shortened in many of the centers, owing to the cut in the appropriation. Lectures were delivered at 56 places in Manhattan, 34 in Brooklyn, 22 in Queens, and six in Richmond. The centres were school buildings, churches, halls, and university settlements. In all 4665 lectures were given by 453 lecturers.

The public libraries have been used as auxiliaries in this work and the lectures have stimulated the intelligent use of books. "In addition to the distribution of books from the platform library, the willing co-operation of the New York Public Library and the Brooklyn Public Library was secured. In various branches of these libraries, lists of books relating to the subjects of the lectures were posted on the bulletin board," and an interesting series of extracts from letters of branch librarians bear witness to the increased use of books on these subjects. "It is intended on the bulletins that will be issued next season to print the address of the Public Library near to any particular lecture center. It is also expected that in the lecture halls of the library courses of public lectures will be arranged. The lecture courses attain their best results when the auditors after leaving the influence of the lecture continue it by systematic reading."

New York City, School libraries. The report upon the use of public school libraries, made to Controller Grout by Mrs. Mathilde Coffin Ford in February last, and noted at that time in these columns (L. J., Feb., 1904, p. 933), has been published in the series of "Reports of an investigation concerning the cost of maintaining the public school system," by the city Department of Finance (June, 1904), as "Report 11: Circulating class libraries—a costly feature of work in schools, which is made superfluous by the public libraries." It is in part as follows:

"How the plan works:

"Inquiry made by me and other representatives of this department disclosed the fact that the air is rife with criticisms of the class library system. In the first place, principals and teachers complain of being so overworked as to be unwilling to assume the care and responsibility involved in the successful use of these circulating libraries, especially when they feel that there is no good reason for doing it.

"Protests are made against the delivery of the books on the ground that the pupils are so abundantly supplied with reading matter in the form of regular and supplementary readers and other books, that they do not

need these library books in school, while for home use the children go to the nearby branch of the circulating department of the Public Library and get all the books they want. In fact, children in the city schools are so loaded with books of all kinds that they are becoming stoop-shouldered carrying them to and fro.

"As one of the principals remarked in talking of the library matters: 'I was forced to order nearly \$300 worth of books for these circulating libraries or pay the penalty of being charged with lack of sympathy with so-called progressive methods in education, although my teachers did not want the books and the children do not need them.'"

North Easton, Mass. Ames F. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 319; total 15,791. Issued, home use 14,865 (fict. 6044; juv. 5212); reading room use 857; no record of reference use is kept.

Of the home circulation, 997 v. were issued through the delivery stations in the various districts of the town. A plan of sending 20 books a month to each school desiring them has been adopted, and in December and January 492 books were sent out in this way.

Miss Lamprey, the librarian, has had five morning classes of school children for instruction in the use of reference books, and has given an afternoon talk to the teachers on reading for children and the use of the library as supplementary to the school work.

Norwalk (Ct.) P. L. (8th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 652; total 7269. Issued, home use 42,391 (fict. 29,990; juv. 7493). New borrowers 408; total registration 3242.

Travelling libraries of 50 and 30 volumes respectively are sent to a Sunday-school library and to the car barn of the local street railway company. The Bodley Club service has been adopted to meet the demand for new books, 40 volumes a month being received and exchanged. A small collection of books for the blind was given by Mrs. Charles T. Leonard.

Philadelphia Apprentices' L. Co. (84th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1904.) Added 1084; total not given. Issued, home use 60,915 (fict. 45,311); readers in ref. dept. 6759. No. registered borrowers 1837. In the children's library there was a circulation of 11,526, and 19,107 readers. Income \$10,367.73; expenses \$4413.07 (books \$1019.26, binding \$251.41, periodicals \$167.45, salaries \$2856.40, light and heat \$560.05, printing \$116.80).

"The most interesting event of the year, perhaps, has been the removal of the children's department from the rear of the library building, where the accommodations had never been entirely adequate, to a well lighted, commodious and attractively furnished room on Broad street." This resulted in an immediate increase in attendance and circulation and improvement in the quality of the

work done; "the better quarters have made for closer attention, and less distraction in the way of conversation." There has been a gain in general circulation and a much increased use of the reference department.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. (8th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1904.) Added 28,902 v., 1832 pm.; total 180,702 v., 11,021 pm. Issued, home use 607,442 (fict. 61.68 %); lib. and reading room use 1,200,000. Reading room attendance 453,170. New registration 13,790; total active registration 46,569.

The growth of the library's circulation from its opening in 1896 to the present time is shown in a graphic chart, which shows also the growth in the library's collection; another chart shows the fluctuation of circulation from month to month, with a drop from 72,000 in January to 34,000 in August. "A significant fact in connection with the work of the loan department of the central library is the great increase in the adult circulation of books bearing upon the arts and industries of this region. There was an actual increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year, while the gain for the last two years was 45 per cent."

The second part of the classified catalog was issued early in the year and part 3 has just been completed; part 4 will probably be issued during the present summer. The co-operative issue, with the Cleveland Public Library, of catalog cards for 1053 children's books, is nearing completion. Up to February 459,743 cards had been printed, and the total, it is estimated, will reach 930,000; each set will contain over 10,000 cards. There has been a marked increase in reference use. The poetry index, compiled to meet requests for information, now covers 110 volumes of poetry collections. "Detailed reference lists have been prepared in advance for 13 study clubs, covering 640 topics in all. The preparation of these lists requires much time, but the advantage both to the clubs and to the library justifies it. As the lists of previous years are preserved and indexed, the result is a collection of selected reference lists which are not only used again and again for different clubs, but for other purposes as well."

Work with children is as usual one of the library's special activities. In addition to a circulation of 178,145 from the various children's departments, 6986 v. were issued from 11 summer playground deposit stations, and the total circulation, including deposit stations, schools, home libraries and clubs, was 299,124. The "story hour" has become a regular part of the work, 502 stories having been told to 17,034 children at the central and branch libraries and in some of the public schools. "During December the children's librarians and students in the training school for children's librarians had the benefit of 10 days' training in story telling under Miss Marie L. Shedlock, the well-known English story teller and lecturer in the art of telling

stories to children." Miss Woodward, the supervisor of home libraries, has conducted 28 home library groups and 36 reading clubs. By the gift of \$5000 a year from Andrew Carnegie, for three years, the library's training school for children's librarians has been enabled to reduce its tuition fees and broaden its course by increasing the number of outside lecturers.

Port Richmond (Staten Island, N. Y.) P. L. The new Carnegie building is nearly completed and will soon be formally opened. It contains six rooms, and cost \$20,000.

Rockville (Ct.) P. L. The Maxwell memorial library building, the gift of the family of the late George Maxwell, was dedicated on the afternoon of June 29. The building is classic in style, and is approached by two long flights of granite steps 40 feet wide. The vestibule opens directly into the large delivery room, from which the children's room and reading room, on either side, are separated by partitions. The librarian has complete supervision over the three rooms. All the finishing and interior decorations are rich and harmonious, the wood work and furniture throughout being of antique oak. On the second floor is a lecture room, with a seating capacity of about 90 persons. The stack room has a shelf capacity of 30,000 v. The library is a private corporation.

Stoughton (Mass.) P. L. The new library building given to the city by Lucius Clapp was dedicated on June 13. Formal exercises were held at the town hall and there was a public reception at the library in the afternoon and evening. The site was purchased by the town on Nov. 12, 1902, and the cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1903. The building and equipment cost \$25,000, paid from funds given by Mr. Clapp. Handsome exterior lamps were given by William Atherton.

Utica, (N. Y.) P. L. In June the library completed its ninth year, and a review of its work is given in the *Utica Press* of July 8. During the past year it circulated 140,834 v., and the reference department and reading room had about 75,000 visitors. Of the total circulation 33 per cent. was from the young people's department. There were 3367 v. added, giving a present total of 38,094 v. and 6314 pamphlets. In the autumn the work with the schools and with young people will be strengthened, under the charge of Miss Caroline J. Gleason, of Pratt Institute Library School, 1903, Historical course 1904, who has been appointed children's librarian, her appointment taking effect July 6. Miss Gleason has a number of years' experience as a teacher behind her two years of library training, and is thus doubly fitted to make the library of great service to the teachers and students of the city. The new library building, which will be completed in the fall, makes possible this extension of the work with the schools.

Warren, Md. Mr. Summerfield Baldwin, of Baltimore, of the Warren Manufacturing Co., has erected a library building at Warren, Baltimore county, Md., at a cost of about \$5000. The building is for the use of the Warren Club, and was dedicated on Friday evening, June 17, 1904. There is an audience room, seating about 200, rooms for games, etc. The cotton duck mills of the Warren Manufacturing Co. are at Warren.

Waukesha (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1056; total 4198. Issued, home use 17,874. Cards in force 1875. Receipts \$16,234.18; expenses \$15,495.36.

Wilmington (O.) L. Assoc. The handsome Carnegie library building was dedicated on July 14, the chief address being by C. B. Galbreath, state librarian. The building cost \$12,500, the equipment costing \$2400 additional. The librarian is Miss Minnie Farren.

Worcester, (Mass.) F. P. L. The report made by Melvil Dewey upon the management of the library was submitted to the directors on July 5. Mr. Dewey was appointed several months ago to examine into the conditions of the library administration, by a sub-committee of the board charged with this duty. His report was sent to the sub-committee on April 1, but was held for the completion of an accompanying report by the sub-committee.

Mr. Dewey reviews and praises the work done by the Worcester library and its liberal policy toward the public. Regarding the administration, he says:

"Your salaries are lower than ought to be paid for first-class work in the grades of service. They will doubtless be gradually increased. Experience indicates that not over seven hours daily can be expected with the best results, except from pages, cleaners and perhaps from juniors who assume less responsibility and feel less the wear of long hours. The time clock, which at a touch records to a minute the time of arrival and departure from the building of every staff member, is much cheaper and more satisfactory than any book system of recording time. No question arises as to accuracy and librarian and trustees can see in tabulated form sheets, punctuality and regularity of every staff member. No extra pay should be given for more than required hours, as it is a constant premium on overwork, which lowers quality; but extra time made in busy seasons may properly be credited in case of time lost by illness or other causes. The fairest method and in practice the most satisfactory, is to make a liberal allowance for absences because of illness or other cause and then to deduct lost time as shown by the clock in excess of this allowance, regardless of the reason.

"Your librarian is 67 years old, but impressed me as younger in spirit and stronger for work than some men in the 50's. It would be a loss Worcester could ill afford, if mechanically on attaining the age of 70 years, you

were to lose his familiarity with your books and technical skill, acquired in 30 years' experience in your library. But it would not be fair to ask him to give as many hours and as much work as a younger man.

"As you have been for years without a sub-librarian, which the extent of your work really requires, it seems desirable, both from the standpoint of librarian and public if when Mr. Green can find just the right person for the place, you select a coadjutor. This should be some one who will work with him in hearty sympathy, and will learn from him the many things which have contributed to past success with the purpose of making the library each year better than before, not by a revolution, which is expensive and annoying, but by a gradual growth, holding on to all the best features and improving where it is found possible in any detail, however small.

"Usually we expect a sub-librarian to draw about half the head librarian's salary. This sub-librarian is most often a younger man who comes in like a bishop's coadjutor, with a strong probability of succession when his chief will retire. In blocking out a scheme for salaries, I have suggested a sub-librarian at \$150, \$175 or \$200 a month, according to experience, efficiency and duties assigned. I feel sure such a man could more than earn his salary, and that it would be only a justice to your librarian, who, for a third of a century, has done so much to make Worcester known, to give him a younger man to whom he can pass by personal contact in actual work the spirit that has made your library justly famous, much better than to trust to chance or to continuity of administration, after a sudden break, which is sure to come if there is no understudy."

In their accompanying report the sub-committee recommends the appointment of a male assistant librarian at a salary of \$1500 per year. They state their belief that "the librarian should be the responsible head of the institution, and should have authority and direction over every employee." They recommend the adoption of a graded scheme of service, similar in many points to that of the Brooklyn Public Library scheme, given in the July number of *L. J.* "The non-graded service of the library includes: Librarian, assistant librarian, head of the reference departments, head of the circulating departments, head of the children's departments, head cataloger, miscellaneous employees, including janitors, cleaners, drivers of delivery wagons, messenger boys and runners within the library, and such positions may be filled without examination.

"Other employees in the non-graded service will be appointed only after an examination adapted to the position to be filled, which examination may be competitive or non-competitive, as the librarian may, with the approval of the finance committee, determine.

"The basis of salaries in the non-graded service shall be as follows:

"Librarian, \$3000 to \$4000; assistant librarian, \$1500 to \$2000; head of reference department, \$1000 to \$1400; head of circulating department, \$900 to \$1200; head of children's department, \$700 to \$900; head cataloger, \$70 per month; janitor, \$600 to \$700 per year.

"The graded service includes generally all library employees from whom special training in library work is required, except such as are specifically included in the non-graded division. Positions in the graded service are divided as follows: First grade, senior assistants; second grade, junior assistants; third grade, assistant catalogers; fifth grade, substitutes. Examinations in the grade service will be competitive except as otherwise specially provided for.

"Salaries in the graded service shall be: First grade, \$750 to \$900 per annum; second grade, \$550 to \$700 per annum; third grade, \$500 to \$600 per annum; fourth grade, \$300 to \$500 per annum."

The committee do not accept Mr. Dewey's recommendations to drop the word "Free" from the library's name, or to change the "directors" to "trustees," and they recommend that the present collection known as the "intermediate library" be regarded as part of the Green reference library, heretofore kept as a separate division.

FOREIGN.

Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls. (42d rpt.—year ending March 31, 1904.) Added 10,114; total 289,313. Issued, home use 1,007,973. Including reference use the total use of books for the year is estimated at 2,344,472. Total borrowers 31,461, "more than half of whom are of the age of 20 years and under." The reference library now contains 175,858 v., the year's accessions having been 6000 v. Besides the central reference and lending libraries there are 10 branches in operation. A new and improved system of heating has been installed in the central libraries, and "a fire-resisting safe for the better protection of the most valuable Shakespeare books" has been provided. "The folios and quartos which the library possesses are worth at a moderate computation fully £2000, and this value increases every year."

Gifts and Bequests.

North Andover, Mass. On July 19 at a special town meeting it was voted not to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$12,000 for a library building, in view of the fact that Hon. Moses T. Stevens had offered to erect a memorial library to cost not less than \$20,000. Mr. Stevens will provide the site as well as the building. His gift is conditional upon a municipal appropriation of \$1200 yearly for the library's support.

Rockville (Ct.) P. L. By the will of the late William J. Thompson, of Hartford, Ct., the library receives a bequest of \$1000.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. On July 19 the trustees of the library received a gift of \$20,000 from William P. Bancroft, to be invested for the benefit of the library. This will add \$1000 to the annual city appropriation, by virtue of a recent ordinance awarding an increase in the appropriation at the rate of \$50 for each \$1000 donated to the library.

Carnegie library gifts.

Atlanta (Ga.) University. June 23. \$25,000. Made on the condition "that the library will be liberally supported." Horace Bumstead, president of the university, has made an appeal for public subscriptions to the amount of \$3000 to insure acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer.

Practical Notes.

BOOK COVER AND BINDING. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, July 19, 1904. 111:612-613.) il.

CARD BEVEL-EDGER. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, July 19, 1904. 111:681-682.) il.

MEANS FOR CUTTING flat sheets of cardboard, paper, or other material into cards having beveled edges. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, July 12, 1904. 111:325.) il.

PROCESS OF ORNAMENTING THE EDGES OF BOOKS. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, June 21, 1904. 110:2162.)

Librarians.

CHASE, Miss Adelaide M., who died at West Medford, Mass., on May 19 last, was for nearly three years connected with the business library of Stone & Webster, Boston. Miss Chase was a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School, and combined technical training with great versatility of mind. She was able most effectively to meet the needs of those calling for information of an engineering, financial and statistical character. As librarian of a technical collection she was besieged with a multiplicity of requests, which, with her clearness and accuracy of mind, she was particularly well adapted to answer. She was quick to perceive what was wanted when wrong titles were given in asking for books or documents, and having passed on a document or paper she had a rare faculty for remembering it, no matter in what form the question was asked her.

CLARKE, Miss Maude E., formerly cataloger of the Rhode Island State Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the John Carter Brown Library of Brown University.

FATOUT, Miss Nellie, for three years librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned that position to join the force of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library. She has been succeeded by Miss Ethel McCullough.

WOODRUFF, J. Lyon, has been appointed librarian of the East St. Louis (Ill.) Public Library, succeeding John E. Miller, who has been elected superintendent of the public schools. Mr. Woodruff was formerly secretary of the local branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON BOOK CO. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for July contains part 2 of the list of books included in the "A. L. A. portrait index," a further instalment of Mr. Cole's record of "Bermuda in periodical literature," and the usual quarterly index to library reference lists.

The BROCKTON (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April-June contains reading lists on the Louisiana Purchase and St. Louis Exposition and on Nature and outdoor books.

The CARDIFF (Wales) P. L. *Journal* for July contains the usual separate (leaflet) record of the "Bibliography of Wales" for that month. There is a short list of "Books on cookery," a report of the Welsh Bible exhibition, to be open until October, a list of accessions, and interesting notes on features of the library and the museum associated with it.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue. Part 2: Philosophy and religion, 1903. 59-263+18 p. O. pap., 10 c.; postpaid, 15 c.

The first published section of the complete printed classed catalog of the library, part 1, "General works," not being issued in pamphlet form. When complete the catalog will comprise about 3000 pages, divided into two volumes. The different sections are to be issued separately in pamphlet form as they are printed, and finally an author and subject index will be added and the whole bound together. The catalog is printed from linotype, entries giving full names of authors, condensed titles, contents for composite books, series, etc., and frequent excellent annotations. The classification is according to the D.C. An author index, with page references, is appended. The preparation of such a catalog is a notable undertaking for a library of the size of the Pittsburgh Carnegie, and its completion should add another name to the comparatively short list of great "model catalogs."

— — — Part 3: Sociology and philology, 1904. 264-574+28 p. O. pap., 15 c.; postpaid, 25 c.

Similar to Part 2, previously noted. "To

avoid delay, no attempt has been made to supply descriptive notes for titles not already annotated, so that many important books are without notes."

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Finding list of French, Italian, and Spanish prose fiction. Cincinnati, Published by the trustees, 1904. 24 p. Q.

Separate author and title lists, in the several languages.

THE KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. *Quarterly* for July is devoted to genealogy, and records the resources of the library in this field and in state and local history, in a 30-page two-column list. There is also a short descriptive account of "Patriotic societies in America."

G. W. LEE contributed to the *Engineering News* of June 16 an article on "Engineering index and library work" (p. 54), giving an outline of the methods and classification employed in the minute indexing of newspaper clippings and other material on technical subjects. The headings and divisions of the "Engineering index," published by the *Engineering Magazine*, have been used for the classification, extended to the desired minuteness by an adaptation of the Decimal system. Examples of the classification are given, both for several general divisions and for one extended subdivision, which should be suggestive to others handling technical literature of this kind.

THE NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for July contains a most interesting "List of books, etc., by and relating to Nathaniel Hawthorne," prepared as an exhibit in commemoration of the centenary of Hawthorne's birth by Victor H. Paltsits, of the Lenox branch. The list records collected editions, separate works in chronological order, contributions to annuals and magazines, biographies and criticisms, an extremely interesting selection of manuscripts from the Duyckinck collection, and portraits and other illustrations. Part 2 of the "Selected list of works relating to naval history, naval administration, etc.," also appears in this number.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY. *Bulletin*, issued quarterly. v. 10, nos. 1-2. April-July, 1904. 44 p. O.

Lists "additions to the central library."

THE SCRANTON (Pa.) P. L. *Bulletin* for June contains a six-page classed reference list of "Essay literature."

CHANGED TITLE.

"London afternoons," by W. J. Loftie, published by Cassell & Co. in 1902, was issued in 1903 under the title of "Rambles in and near London; or, London afternoons." S: H. R.

Bibliography.

ADOLESCENT AFFECTION. Smith, Theodate L. Types of adolescent affection. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1904. 11: 178-203.) A bibliography of 30 titles is added.

BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY, *Boston*. Third year book, 1904; printed for members only. Boston, Bibliophile Society, 1904. 133 p. 8°.

CHILDREN. Trettien, A. W. Psychology of the language interest of children. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1904. 11: 113-177.)

A bibliography, containing only books and papers that stand in close relation to the subject, is added—91 titles.

COBDEN, Richard. Axon, William E. A. Cobden bibliography. (*In Notes and Queries*, 10th ser., 2: 3-5.)

This, the second instalment of this bibliography, includes the years 1847-1876.

CO-EDUCATION. Meylan, F. Th. La co-éducation des sexes: étude sur l'éducation supérieure des femmes aux Etats-Unis. Bonn, Charles Georgi, 1904. 181 p. 8°.

Contains a five-page bibliography somewhat indifferently arranged.

DIBDIN, Charles. Dibdin, E. Rimbault. A bibliographical account of the works of Charles Dibdin. (*In Notes and Queries*, 10th ser., 1: 502-503.)

This instalment includes the years 1808-1814—to the time of Dibdin's death.

J. C. DANA and Henry W. Kent announce the early publication of an English translation of the article "Librarian," from Etienne Gabriel Peignot's "Dictionnaire raisonné de bibliologie" (Paris, 1802). This article "contains an interesting statement of the duties and qualifications of a librarian as they were then understood. It sets a high standard, so high that few may hope to reach it." It is to be published as a broadside, in heavy white paper, with initial and border in red, at \$1 for four copies. Only 200 copies will be printed, and not less than four copies will be sold in one order. Orders should be sent to John Cotton Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

EITNER, Rob. Biographisch-bibliographisches quellen-lexikon der musiker u. musikgelehrten der christlichen zeitrechnung bis zur mitte des 19. jahrh. In 10 v. v. 10: Ubaldi-Zyrler. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Hartel, 1904. 479 p. 8^{1/2}bs., per v., 10m.

ENGLISH POETS. Haney, John Louis, *ed.* Early reviews of English poets. Philadelphia, Egerton Press, 1904. 59+227 p. 8°. Contains a 4-page bibliography.

ERASMUS, Desiderius. Woodward, William Harrison. Desiderius Erasmus concerning the aim and method of education. Cambridge University Press, 1904. 17+244 p. 12°.

Pages 231-239 are bibliographical, the most interesting part being an annotated list of the first editions of Erasmus in English, in the 16th century.

The INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE of Brussels issues a "Notice-catalogue," dated May, 1904, devoted to a description and summary of its various departments and publications. It records a membership of 232 persons on Jan. 1, 1904, and a total of 6,269,750 bibliographical entries accessible to the public in its various "repertories." The report of the institute for 1903 also appears in separate pamphlet form ("Rapport sur la situation et les travaux." Bruxelles, 1904. 26 p. O.). It gives a historical sketch and outline of the plans and work of the organization, and records the number and character of its various publications, repertories, etc.

IOWA PUBLICATIONS. Budington, Margaret. A bibliography of Iowa state publications for 1898 and 1899. (*In Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, July, 1904. p. 399-429.)

The second instalment of this important contribution to state publications bibliography, of which part 1 appeared in the *Iowa Journal* for July, 1903. The list gives evidence of great care and painstaking work; it records 164 titles.

LOUISIANA. Thompson, Thomas P. Louisiana writers, national and resident, including others whose books belong to a bibliography of that state, to which is added a list of artists; comp. for Louisiana State Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition. New Orleans, 1904. 64 p. 8°.

MARRIAGE. Howard, George E. A history of matrimonial institutions, chiefly in England and the United States; with an introd. analysis of the literature and the theories of primitive marriage and of the family. Chicago, Univ. of Chic. Press, 1904. 3 v., 16+473; 16+498; 16+450 p. O.

The bibliography appended is probably the most complete ever compiled on this subject.

PHILIPPINE LITERATURE. In the *Nation* for July 14 James A. Robertson, co-editor of "The

Philippine Islands, 1493-1898," reviews the various existing collections of literature relating to the Philippines. Of foreign collections that of the *Compania de Tabacos de Filipinas* of Barcelona, which contains the bulk of the great Retana collection, "is the largest in existence, although it is poor in original manuscripts;" the collections of Rev. Eduardo Navarro, of Valladolid, and of Rev. Pablo Pastells, of Barcelona, are important, and there is said to be a fine collection in St. Petersburg. In the United States, "besides the excellent collection in the Library of Congress, which is steadily growing, and those at Lenox, Harvard, and Boston Public libraries, it is gratifying to know that we have one private collection, that of Mr. Edward E. Ayer, of Chicago, the well-known collector of Americana, which bids fair to rival the largest of those mentioned above, both in the number and the rarity of its titles." Mr. Robertson describes in some detail the most valuable and important books and manuscripts in the Ayer collection, which "forms a good working library of original sources" and "offers many rich nuggets to the student."

ROBERT PROCTOR MEMORIAL VOLUME. It is proposed as a means of honoring the memory of the late Robert Proctor to collect and publish in one volume all his bibliographical essays and papers, with a memoir prefixed, and to prepare for press, with liberal illustration, the three remaining sections of his "Index of early printed books," comprising the books in the British Museum printed in Italy, France and elsewhere from 1501 to 1520. Under unpaid supervision it is estimated that the preparation of the remaining sections of the Index will cost about \$2500, while on the volume of Mr. Proctor's essays it is proposed to spend about \$500. The committee, consisting of the Earl of Crawford, chairman, A. W. Pollard, H. R. Tedder, R. S. Faber, G. K. Fortescue, F. Jenkinson, G. F. Barwick and F. W. Bourdillon will be glad to receive donations either in single sums or in the form of annual subscriptions for four years. All donors of not less than \$5 will receive the memorial volume, and negotiations will be opened with the publishers to enable subscribers to purchase the volume of the index at a reduced rate. Donations may be sent to H. R. Tedder, treasurer, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London.

INDEXES.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS ANNUAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS.—According to the *Academy*, an nouncement has been made of the proposed discontinuance of the "Annual index to periodicals" issued by the *Review of Reviews*, owing to lack of support. "A loss has so far been incurred of £5000." The writer adds: "It is pitiable that so useful a publication should have received such scant support, and I can but hope that Mr. Stead's decision to

cease the issue of the Index will at once call forth such ample promise of support that his decision may be changed."

Notes and Queries.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NOVELS.—The sequence of Anthony Trollope's novels is correctly given in an article on Trollope by Gamaliel Bradford in the *Atlantic*, March, 1902, page 429. It includes one more novel than the list given by the Los Angeles Public Library in your last issue, and is as follows: "The six chronicles of Barset come first, as follows: 'The warden,' 'Barchester Towers,' 'Doctor Thorne,' 'Framley Parsonage,' 'The small house at Allington,' 'The last chronicle of Barset.' These are followed by the Parliamentary novels, the connection between them being maintained through Mr. Palliser and some others: 'Can you forgive her?' 'Phineas Finn,' 'The Eustace diamonds,' 'Phineas Redux,' 'The prime minister,' 'The duke's children.'" MARY L. LAMPREY.

COLLATION OF *Harper's Weekly*.—Recently in collating *Harper's Weekly* a number of pages were discovered to be lacking, though the reading matter did not indicate a break. The publishers were written to and the following letter was received in reply:

"In reply to your inquiry we return your list herewith and would respectfully state that supplements in many instances are not numbered; for instance, when we issue a double page supplement with an illustration on one side only that is counted as four pages. In some instances where we have issued a panorama picture it has counted as eight and in one instance as 16 pages, as it would have been 16 pages had it been folded up the size of the *Weekly*."

It may be interesting to librarians to know the explanation offered, though, as a matter of fact, there are frequent breaks for which no supplement can be found. The publishers could easily improve the *Weekly* in this respect.

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

INFORMATION DESIRED OF MSS., AUTOGRAPHS, ETC., RELATING TO SWEDENBORG.—The writer is engaged upon a classification of the manuscripts and literary remains of Emanuel Swedenborg, and invites any librarians, antiquarians, or others, who may know about any of Swedenborg's manuscripts, autographs, or documents concerning him in this country, to communicate with him.

About 1870 Swedenborg's interleaved and annotated almanac for the year 1750 was brought to Chicago by a Swede; it would be especially desirable to discover the present location of this almanac.

ALFRED HENRY STROIT, *Bryn Athyn, Penn.*

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

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The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1904.





CARNEGIE BUILDING, WOODLAND BRANCH, CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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PUBLIC library work in several of the larger cities will take on a new aspect within the next few years, as the systems of branch library buildings provided by Mr. Carnegie for New York, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and other cities are completed and put into operation. New York so far leads in the number of Carnegie buildings now occupied; in Cleveland, the Woodland Carnegie branch has just been opened; in Brooklyn four buildings are well advanced and one is likely to be opened within the month; while in Philadelphia the work has not yet gone beyond the first stages. These Carnegie branches when completed will represent the "last word" in this class of library architecture, and should furnish a series of very interesting models for small library buildings, of a fixed book capacity ranging from ten to thirty thousand volumes. In New York the architects' problems were complicated by the difficulty of suitably adapting such buildings to the restrictions of the city lot, but in Brooklyn and Cleveland more ample sites have been available. The Woodland branch building is especially noteworthy for the beauty of its interior fittings, its spaciousness and excellent arrangement. In Brooklyn decorative features are subordinated, and the requirements of space and the convenience of readers have had first consideration, with admirable results. In all the buildings provision is made for lecture hall or auditorium, so that the libraries will become natural centers for university extension work, public school lectures, and like activities. The work now being done in the branch libraries of the cities named, as a rule in crowded quarters, with few facilities and under makeshift conditions, is so remarkable in extent and in character that it is not easy to estimate the great development that must follow the perfection of the branch system.

ACTUAL observation of the use made of these city branch libraries would go far to disarm the critics who see the public library simply as a purveyor of novels to the multitude. Quite aside from the reading of fiction, these libraries are sought in constantly in-

creasing numbers by people who wish books that will help them in their daily work. They are serious and very much in earnest. Books on telegraphy, on electrical mechanics, on accounting, carriage-making, manuals of all sorts of trades and industries, are asked for and diligently studied by men intent upon increasing their efficiency in their work. In the same way school education is continued for many young men and women by means of the public library, with a persistency that is remarkable and often touching. Every branch librarian comes in contact every working day with what the library is doing as a means of informal education and as a stimulus to individual development. The trouble is, we hear so much at library meetings and in expository form of the needs of students and of the educational mission of the librarian, that these phrases awaken a natural feeling of revulsion and a tendency to discount the value of work described with revivalist ardor in a well-worn vocabulary; but that is the fault of the speaker or of the vocabulary, not of the work itself.

THIS increased demand for books other than novels is touched upon by Mr. Churchill Williams in the current number of the *World's Work*. Inquiries addressed to librarians and to booksellers reveal the fact—which needed no special revelation—that although the demand for novels shows no diminution the demand for other books is growing more rapidly than the normal increase in number of readers would seem to indicate. Apparently, therefore, people do not read novels less, but other books more; and in this librarians will see the result of public library influence. They will recognize also the truth of Mr. Williams' prediction that to meet this growing demand "we are likely to have a great serving-up of books on history, biography, economics, sociology, and nature, all seasoned and garnished." This serving-up has been in process for several years past, and its development, so far as libraries are concerned, is likely to have one good result in necessitating more discrimination and better critical judgment in the selection of books other than fiction.

It is contrary to the usual rule of the LIBRARY JOURNAL to print articles so specific in their nature as to apply only to the closely specialized collections of a few large libraries. Miss Hasse's paper on classification with respect to numismatics is made an exception because of its general interest as a comparative study in the principles and methods of bibliography. As such it should interest all students of library methods and classification. No classification will ever be found perfect — and this is for two reasons: the personal equation that must enter into every human endeavor, and the advance in knowledge and in analysis through which new light is constantly thrown on old subjects. It is always a marvel that the Decimal Classification, put forth by a young man immediately after his college days, should on the whole have stood so satisfactorily the test of time; and it is a puzzling question whether, in bibliography as well as in life, to bear the ills we have or to fly to others that we know not of; whether to continue an established classification, which must of course prove more or less defective, or to confuse the new with the old by frequent modification. Probably the truth is between — that the main lines should be adhered to, but that as to detailed analysis, reclassification should follow on lines of present progress. This has been the thought of the Institut International de Bibliographie in publishing its extensions in detail of the Decimal Classification. Now comes Miss Hasse as a critic and also as a constructive bibliographer in the special field of her inquiry, and what she has to say throws no little light on the general question of classification.

Few men outside the library profession have been of more service in the library world than the late Samuel Putnam Avery, trustee of the New York Public Library and a helpful friend and benefactor of many other libraries as well. He brought to the service of his own library board a remarkable and unusual combination of breadth of mind and sympathy, with specific art knowledge, and that library owes to him the initiative or the reshaping of some of its most important collections. Active into the ninth decade of his well-filled life, Mr. Avery's services to the community increased with experience instead of decreasing with age, and as many public

institutions as private friends will sorrow for the loss of his ever-generous beneficence and sympathy.

Communications.

THE LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

Do not fail to comprehend the Creator and His qualifications for library assistants, is what I take to be a sane view of the series of articles entitled: "Library assistants, shortcomings and desirable qualifications," in the July number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Surely the librarian has under him a peculiar people whom he wishes to guide in the straight and narrow road! I take it that heretofore he has had a bad lot; the weak, the halt and generally maimed. At least, I infer that those who have applied and have been admitted were for the most part moral degenerates.

It is a sad state of affairs, deplorable, indeed, but let us cheer up; let the library trust henceforth see that its overseers appoint only specimens of perfect manhood and womanhood.

Writer no. 13 says, "Speaking of Pocahontas reminds me that library assistants ought not to be wooden Indians." It strikes me that the Lord made the librarian before he made the librarian's wooden Indian assistant, and if the librarian had not fallen and become petrified, he might have asked his Maker to at least make men and women for his assistants.

W. B. A. TAYLOR.

Sr. Louis, Mo.

"SPORT" AS A "FINE ART."

IN most of the systems of classification "Sports and pastimes" appear under "Fine arts," usually at the end of the section. No doubt for good reason in most cases, but sometimes, perhaps, as the result of a sort of helpless feeling that, after all, classification is a makeshift, and that the fairly obvious connection of certain pastimes (*e.g.*, dancing, parlor theatricals) with æsthetics makes the division "art" as good a one as any other in which to shelve books on card games and shooting and skating.

Those who may have felt uneasy on this score can derive comfort from pages lv. cii. of J. W. Powell's 19th annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1897-98, or his article in the *American Anthropologist*, n. s. vol. I, 1899, p. 1-40, on "The science of esthetology." According to Powell, esthetology includes these "pleasures": Games, Music, Graphic art, Drama, Romance, Poetry. He distinguishes five great classes of human activities. They are those connected with Pleasures (Esthetology), Industries (Technology), Institutions (Sociology), Languages (Philology), and Opinions (Sophiology). For further information I refer those interested to the articles themselves.

F. WEITENKAMPF.

ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF NUMISMATICS.

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of Document Department, New York Public Library.*

PERHAPS it is true that a large proportion of persons are not impelled to action until their own environment has been invaded. At any rate it happened, not very long ago, that the writer was called upon to submit for consideration a scheme of classification and annotation for a collection of literature on archives. The classification for history in the library possessing the literature on archives, was completed and in operation.

In making the necessary studies for the scheme required, the writer was struck, in the one case, by the lack of any recognition of the subject in some current classifications, and, in others, by the apparent confusion attending the location of the subject. Extending the subject to include the more obvious alliances of archives, the most curious digression which manifested itself was that made in the case of the literature of numismatics. This literature is really very numerous. Not only numerous, but substantial, in so far as it is practically not at all theoretical, but, indeed, very thoroughly material.

The question, it must be understood, is not of the classification of coins, seals and medals, but of books about these objects. We are, really, confronted with three points of view, viz., the classification of the objects, of the books about them, and of the ideas about both. The first we will eliminate as extraneous, and, at any rate, as self-determining. The second is our subject proper, and the third is an intrusion.

The classification of books, as differentiated from the classification of ideas, has so often been made the subject of remark in library literature, that we will do no more here than to raise the declaration as a standard, and proceed. Our contention is, that the classification of the literature of numismatics in those book classifications at present most generally in use, is inadequately, when it is not erroneously, conceived.

In order the more clearly to demonstrate our conception of the place of numismatics as a science, and, in consequence, of the place of the literature of numismatics, we find it ex-

pedient to make a hurried preliminary examination of certain extracts from the most familiar book classifications. In making these extracts, we confine ourselves to those subjects which we conceive to be properly allied to numismatics, and to those with which we conceive numismatics to have been improperly allied.

The two classifications most familiar to Americans are those devised by Melvil Dewey and the late Charles A. Cutter, entitled the Decimal and the Expansive classifications, respectively. We will refer to them as the D. C., and the E. C.

The fact that the former classification is, at present, the one more widely used, added to the fact that its subject grouping is supplying the basis of the bibliographical classification now in course of publication by the International Institute of Bibliography, make its assignment of our subject of the more immediate interest. Of its ten main groups the seventh is fine art, of which the third division is sculpture, and of this last again the seventh division is numismatics. The assignment implies that at the time of the invention of the scheme, its promoters ranked numismatics with æsthetics, and as a plastic art.

That some modification in the conception of numismatics has taken place, is evidenced by the contents of the recently published fasc. 15, of publication 25, of the International Institute of Bibliography.* The subject of the fascicule is History, Geography, Biography, Genealogy. Section 3, paragraph one, of the notes following the introduction to that part of the fascicule devoted to history, is a memorandum on "auxiliary sciences." We translate: "The auxiliary sciences of history are divided into two groups, 1st., The auxiliary historical sciences which, like history, purpose to revive the past by supplying to the historian the means of research; 2d, The purely auxiliary sciences, such as bibliography, geography, etc., which are not historical sciences, but which are for the historian, auxiliary sciences. . . . The auxiliary his-

* Brussels, Paris, Zürich, 1903.

torical sciences, on the contrary, belong to history. Certain among them, by reason of the equal interest which they have in other subjects, and the desirability of not duplicating rubrics, are classed elsewhere. Among the auxiliary historical sciences may be named: I., Archæology (which is the general science of the monumental remains and the customary objects of past generations); *a*, artistic archæology (architecture, sculpture, etc.); *b*, sigillography or sphragistics, *c*, numismatics (coins and medals); *d*, iconography; *e*, heraldry; *f*, archæology of customs. II., Epigraphy (which comprises those sciences required in the deciphering and criticism of ancient engraved inscriptions); classed in 417 with philology. III., Palæography (which is the art of reading ancient documents written on parchment, papyrus or paper); classed in 417 with philology. IV., Diplomatics (which teaches the use of those documents not yet available for historical purposes); classed in 902.1. V., Historical criticism (which teaches the use, etc., of the chronicles); classed in 902.2. VI., Chronology (which fixes events); classed in 902.3. VII., Genealogy, classed in 929. And, one might add, VIII., Archivistics (which is the art of preserving and arranging ancient written documents); classed in 902.5."

We protest in I., *b*, first against the forced synonymy of sphragistics and sigillography, and secondly, against the assignment of either the one or the other to æsthetics. Any dictionary will sustain the first protest, and the second we hope may be sustained by those illustrations which we shall present in the case of numismatics. In I., *c*, we protest against the inclusion of coins and medals under numismatics provided the term sigillography is retained. To declare sigillography and sphragistics to be synonymous, and then to withdraw medals, the objects studied by the sigillographist, is, at least, a confusion. We are aware that no less an authority than the British Museum does, in its periodically issued subject indexes, combine numismatics and sigillography. It is a perfectly permissible license when practiced in a private enterprise, and, as is done here, explained by the necessary references. It is not a permissible license when practiced by an exemplary body such as the International Institute of Bibliography is, and when published in guides

intended for international use. Our second protest, the assignment of numismatics to æsthetics, will be more fully elaborated in the course of this inquiry, and we merely register it here in passing. I., *d-f*, do not concern the present inquiry. II, we believe to be improperly placed in 417. Our reason will be shown by the table introduced in the course of this inquiry, and may be inferred from our argument in behalf of a reassignment of numismatics. III, we also believe to be improperly placed, as we will attempt to show by the table to follow. IV., is more properly classed, but not wholly satisfactorily so. Neither the classification nor the definition is entirely satisfactory. Our amendment to both will be shown in the table to follow, and in its accompanying remarks. V. is out of place here. Historical criticism accompanies historiography, and belongs rather to the productive than to the contributory historical sciences. VI. and VII. do not materially concern the present inquiry. One fails, in the case of VIII., to adjust the interpolation, quite like an afterthought, with the elaborate, but impracticable, scheme printed a few pages further on in the fascicule, under "902.5. Archivistique."

These are, however, a good many concessions to the development of the method of historical inquiry, as compared with that recognized by the English D. C. Let us see how much they concede. The usual "General History" group is arranged as follows: "9(0) Généralités et ouvrages généraux. 9(00) Histoire universelle; histoire générale. 9(...) Histoire particulière des divers pays et localités. 90 science de l'histoire; sciences auxiliaires de l'histoire. 901 Théories de l'histoire; philosophie de l'histoire; synthèses des faits historiques. 902 Méthodologie; sciences historiques auxiliaires; étude des sources générales de l'histoire. 902.2 diplomatique. 902.3 critique historique. 902.4 chronologie historique. 902.5 archivistique; dépôts d'archives. 902.6 archéologie; antiquités."

Our general criticism of this arrangement is, that it represents to us a confused idea as to the difference between crude material and manufactured product, i.e., historical sources and the narrative contrived by means of the sources; between testimony and the transliteration of testimony, i.e., sources and the facilities for deciphering them.

The confusion is the more embarrassing in that some portion both of the material and of the product is excluded here, and relegated to another assignment. We cannot stop to comment on any assignments except on such as may relate to our subject. Diplomatics is included in the above arrangement. Diplomatics is a science of records. It is an inclusive science, including the science of paper and parchment records (archives), metal records (coins) and stone, etc., records (inscriptions). We find diplomatics and archaeology divided by the interpolation of two historiographical sciences. We find only paper records recognized. The records of civilizations, and they were considerable, antedating the era of paper records, are disregarded. The confused conception referred to is further displayed in the sub-arrangement under archivistics. This arrangement is as follows: "902.51, Science, technique, organization des archives. 902.53, Collection des archives. 902.531, d'après les lieux de dépôts actuels des archives. 902.532, d'après les institutions, établissements, etc. 902.533 d'après les catégories diverses de documents d'archives. 902.534 d'après l'objet traité dans les pièces d'archives. 902.55 Répertoire et catalogues de documents d'archives. 902.551 par dépôts d'archives. 902.551.5 catalogues généraux. 902.552 par institutions. 902.553 par catégories diverses de documents. 902.554 par objet traités. 902.558 Répertoires de répertoires."

A moment ago archivistics was an art which "one might add," yet it is the only one of the 902 groups which is supplied with an analytical classification. This classification, like that of the entire classification of general history, presents itself to us as lacking in cohesion and poise, and is a return to the classic error of grouping books as if they were abstractions. A book that treats of the "science, technique, etc., des archives," would be to all intents and purposes a manual. That is a very useful group. It will include such manuals as Holtzinger, Bresslau, etc. We will allow it to stand if headed "Manuals." The next group, "Collection des archives," might be useful in a lecture syllabus. In a book classification, it seems to us meaningless. A book which treats of the collecting of archives, treats of the organization, etc., of archives, and is, in consequence, a manual,

and belongs in the preceding group. The four groups subordinate to "Collection des archives" indicate the various ways in which collections of archives may be arranged. They might be suggestive to an individual who controlled a universally comprehensive collection of archives, but it is reasonably certain that an individual so situated could safely be trusted to devise this arrangement without the assistance of a system pretending to be confined to books. We expunge "Collection des archives," as impracticable for a book classification, and, with it, its four subordinate groups. The next group, "Répertoires et catalogues de documents d'archives," would include, in other words, if applied to books, and not to ideas, the bibliography of archivistics. This group is, of course, essential, and we will allow it to stand if headed Bibliography. The next four groups are again topic headings, and impracticable for book classification. The last group, "Répertoires de répertoires," is curious. We have taken some pains to find a répertoire de répertoires of archives. We assume that this group name is the result of a misconception of book classification.

All that now remains to us of the group which can be applied practically to books, is manuals and bibliography. What shall we do with Löher's *Archivalische Zeitschr.*, published since 1875, with Burkhardt's *Hand. u. Adressbuch der deutschen Archivē*, etc., etc.? The extensive *literature* of archives might go begging for a place. From this point of view, book groups as follows, suggest themselves: I. Bibliography; II. History, *a* general [*ex.* Madox, *Dissertations*, etc.] *b* regional [*ex.* Bordier, *Les archives de la France*; Scargill-Bird, *Guide*, etc.] III. Manuals [*ex.* Holtzinger, *Registratur u. archivkunde*. IV. Teaching (to cover schools where archivists are trained as the *École des Chartres*; or special courses as those of the London School of Economics); V. Periodicals [*ex.* Löher, etc., cited above]. This is a rough indication of the nature of the literature of archives. The collections themselves, either in the original or in reprints, make another story.

As far as we have gone we have seen that the classification under discussion recognizes a distant relation of numismatics to history, treats the subject as æsthetics, and excludes it from the historical groups. Groups other

than numismatics, excluded from history, but which we conceive as properly placed there, are without the scope of the present inquiry, and we must omit reference to them. The reason for our seemingly disproportionate attention to archives will be apparent presently.

In the E. C. we find that, under main group F, political history is arranged chronologically with a subordinate numerical notation. This is followed by a group entitled "Allied studies" and fitted out with a subordinate lettered notation, viz., Fa-Fw, as follows: "Fa allied studies in general and works about history. Fb Historical miscellanies. Fc chronology. Fd Philosophy of history. Fe History of civilization. Ff Antiquities. Fi Inscriptions. Fn Numismatics; Fnc collections and cabinets; Fnv ancient; Fnw mediæval; Fnx crusades; Fny modern. Fs Chivalry and its customs. Ft Orders of knighthood. Fvx Heraldry. Fw Nobility and peerages."

This arrangement, while it has some points of advantage over the one just noticed, is still unsatisfactory. The title, in the first place, of the corresponding group in the French D. C. (90) viz.: "Science de l'histoire. Sciences auxiliaires de l'histoire," is eminently more satisfactory than that selected for the E. C., viz., "allied studies." We will assume, in our criticism of the Fa-Fw group of the E. C., that it was intended to comprise the auxiliary historical sciences. According to our definition of the auxiliary historical sciences, we can approve only of chronology, inscriptions, numismatics and heraldry as properly placed here. Historical miscellany is too indefinite for this group, philosophy of history and history of civilization belong to historiography, antiquities is too inclusive to be subordinated, chivalry and knighthood are political organizations. The assignment of our particular subject is proper, in a large way, for coins. There is no provision for the literature of coins.

In addition to the assignment of inscriptions with the historical auxiliaries, we find another under main group X (Philology), viz., Xc, with this note: "The class inscriptions has affinities with several others. I therefore give a choice of three places. 1. The historical and biographical information that it affords justify its place (Fr) among the 'related classes' in the Historical Sciences where it appropriately comes near Antiquities. 2. Inscriptions are

the chief sources of our knowledge of some languages, and of the early stages of others; they are all that remains of certain literatures. They therefore may come (as Xc) in this combined class 'Philology.'" [The E. C. distinguishes between Philology and Language, confining the former to "works treating of Languages and Literature conjointly, and of archæology as illustrating both."] "3. For those who prefer to put them in Literature, i.e., Y, there is the form letter y (Yy English inscriptions, Ydy Inscriptions in general; Yky Greek inscriptions)."

The concession to personal preference which is here displayed, we believe to have been superinduced by the prevailing uncertainty of the bounds and limits of historical auxiliaries.

The science of inscriptions, or epigraphy, is generally acknowledged by the inventors of systems of classification to be a science of one of the historical sources. It is acknowledged to be a source, the use of which may be profitable to any one of a number of specialists. It is acknowledged to be one of a number of such sources. Then, after having made this acknowledgment, instead of preparing a classification for the sources as such, these sources are scattered among an arbitrarily selected number of specialties.

That which is true in the E. C. of inscriptions is also true of manuscripts, or archivistics. This latter subject is assigned to main group Z, Book Arts. We give below its environment, but must withhold any comment on the classification as being outside the present inquiry:

"ZA Authorship. ZB-ZC Rhetoric. ZD Writing. It is not worth while to separate the general works on writing from the history of writing, therefor the same mark is given to writing and to paleography. In the present century a distinction has been made between Paleography (the study of characters and abbreviations used in ancient writings, with a view to decipher the documents or to determine their age by the style of writing) and Diplomatics (study of the contents, signatures, dates, seals, with a view to determine their authorship or judge of their value and force as legal and historical proof of facts they purport to establish.) ZDA Alphabet, early history. ZDB Alphabets. ZDC Catalogs and descriptions of mss. generally. ZDD Catalogs of mss. on special subjects. ZDE Catalogs of mss. existing in special countries. ZDEH-ZDY Paleography of single languages. ZE Manuscripts (i. e. collections of mss.) ZEZ Illuminations."

Having examined the two most prominent guides for book classification in so far as they bear on our subject, we will proceed to examine applied book classification. To do

this we must make use of European catalogs. Those American libraries whose collections would command the consideration of their catalogs in specialties, have either not printed at all, or printed only author catalogs. The American custom of printing either author catalogs or special class lists is not conducive to a study of comparative classification.

We have selected for comparative criticism of the classification of the literature of numismatics primarily, and of historical auxiliaries secondarily, the following catalogs: Katalog der Bibliothek des Reichstags, ed. 1896; Catalogo della Biblioteca del Senato del Regno (Italy) ed. 1888; Catalogo della Biblioteca del Ministro dei Ministeri del Tesoro e dell Finanze, ed. 1901; Katalog d. Bibliothek d. K. K. Finanz Ministeriums (Austria), ed. 1898; Subject index British Museum, ed. 1901. In addition we will refer to the nature of the contents of the classified index in the Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes and to the index of Sybel's Historische Ztschr.

The Reichstags' Bibliothek's Katalog, ed. 1896, is a classed catalog. In vol. 2, sec. 13, pages 98-167, we find the subject group Handel, with ten subdivisions, as follows: Handelspunde (1); Handelsgesch. (2); Handelsgeogr. (3); Handelsstatistik (4); Einzelne Handelszweige, i.e., Buchhandel, u. s. w. (5); Handelseinrichtungen, i.e., Börsenwesen, u. s. w. (6); Kaufmännische Interessenvertretung, i.e., Handelsministerien, Consulate, u. s. w. (7); Handelspolitik (8); Handelskrisen (9); Zeitfragen (10). The first group, Handelskunde, is again subdivided as follows: A, Allgemeines; B, Einzelne Grundbegriffe u. Hülfsmittel; a Werthpreis; C, Geldwesen; c Münz-maas-gewichtskunde.

This radical placing of the literature of numismatics is interesting and commands consideration. In the first place it will be observed that this German conception of the term Handel is far more comprehensive than the American conception of Commerce, or than the British conception of Trade, the English equivalent terms. We examine the titles under "münzkunde" and find that no distinction has been made between the common acceptance of numismatics and the history of monetary values. Its placing, however, under Handel, as a "grundbegriff u. hülfsmittel" is a partial admission of our contention that the contribution of numismatics is too various to allow its literature to

be classed with the history of any one phase of civilization.

Numismatics is, in this catalog, wholly excluded from history. We find under History as "Hülfswissenschaften;" a Chronologie; b Paleographie; Diplomantik; Archivkunde; c Epigraphik; Sphragistik; Heraldik; d Genealogie.

The interpretation of numismatics according to this catalog is: a primary medium for the promotion of trade and having a certain exchange value. The literature classed under Finanzverwaltung in this catalog is that of state revenues, financial crises, organization of financial administration, etc.

The Catalogo della Biblioteca del Senato del Regno, ed. 1888, is also a classed catalog. Those groups which touch on our inquiry are the following: *Sec. vi.*, a Economica, politica e statistica; b Moneta e valore; *sec. xii.* Archeologia, numismatica, paleografia; *sec. xiii.* Storia e geographia; *sec. xv.* Belle arti.

Section xii. is subdivided into a series of numbered groups which we find it necessary to give in full, viz. a-d antichità orientali, greche e italiane, galliche, cristiane; e costumi; f etnografia; g iscrizioni; h numismatica; i paleografia e lessigrafia, archeologia e diplomatica; j codici diplomatici antichi e medievali; k archivi; l musei; m periodici archeologici.

A goodly array of tangible historical evidence! Note the distinction between the literature on the economic value of money and that on the history of coinage. Note also the environment of numismatics.

The interpretation of numismatics according to this catalog is: a record from which may be deciphered evidences of past history.

The Catalogo della Biblioteca dei Ministeri del Tesoro e delle Finanze, ed. 1901, is an alphabetical author and title catalog with a subject index. Under Moneta, p. 80, there are some 80 titles, including Cernuschi, Del Mar, Webb, etc., with references to Argento, Biglietto di banco; Bimetallismo; Inchiasta monetaria; Oro, etc., but no reference to numismatics. Under this last named title we find one entry, viz., Cibrario, Documenti, sigilli et monete appartenenti alla storia della monarchia di Savoia.

The distinction here made between Moneta and Numismatica may be recognized as a feeble concession to the wider historical evidence of numismatics.

The Katalog der Bibliothek des K. K. Finanz Ministeriums (ed. 1898) is an alphabetico-classed catalog. That it is not, as might be supposed, a specialist's technical library is shown by such group headings as "Armenwesen u. Proletariat; Eherecht; Thierzucht," etc.

In its proper alphabetical place we find Münz- Maas- u. Gewichtskunde, and Münzwesen specifically on p. 346, with a very simple arrangement, viz., "Allgemeines," followed by a regional subdivision. Among the titles we find Boizard, *Traité des monoyes*, ed. 1714; Schlösser, *Münztechnik*; Newald, *Thalerprägung f. Tirol*, 1595-1665; and Coinage laws of the U. S.

The interpretation of numismatics according to this assignment is, that its literature is that of coined metal having a current value as legal tender. The history classification of this catalog is regional, with an individual grouping for Culturgeschichte. There seems to be no representation of the auxiliaries in the collections of this library.

The British Museum may safely be said to lead in the publication of numismatic literature. We examine its grouping of numismatics, therefore, with more than ordinary interest. In the 1881-1900 edition of the "Subject index" we find the arrangement under Numismatics to be: Bibliography; General: Ancient (regional subdivision); Modern (regional subdivision). The fact that the literature of medals and that of coins is combined in this catalog has already been referred to. A distinction is made between numismatics and money, though a relation is recognized by a reference from money to numismatics, but not by one returning. The division of history comprises only general works on history, as bibliography, dictionaries, etc., local history being entered under place. Here then we have numismatics as an independent science with its illuminating evidence leaning towards economics.

The great and growing extent of the literature of numismatics seems to us to warrant a more detailed shelf classification than that here indicated. We are not able to say how far the shelf classification of numismatic literature in the British Museum agrees with that indicated in its subject index.

The index to the Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes we regard as significant from the point of view of arrangement, because it is

the organ of a French government school where diplomatics is taught, and where government archivists and bibliographers are trained. We will examine année 1902 of the review, t. 53. The department of new books closing each livraison is divided into "Sommaires des matières" and "Sommaire géographique." The former is classified as follows: "Généralités: Sciences auxiliaires (paléographie, manuscrits, diplomatique, bibliothèques, bibliographie, typographie); sources (légendes, chroniques, correspondances, archives, cartulaires regestes); Droit; Institutions; Géographie; Histoire économique; Sciences, médecine, enseignement; Biographie, généalogie; Archéologie (architecture, peinture, sculpture, mosaïque, gravure, gravure sur gemmes, costume, numismatique, sigillographie; héraldique); Religions; Langues et littératures." We note the distinction between Sciences auxiliaires and Sources, and the exclusion of numismatics and sigillography from the former and their inclusion in archæology. The absence of inscriptions and sphragistics probably had a natural reason. Because of this dependence on circumstance, and because of our lack of any curricula of this school we hesitate to attach undue weight to the arrangement of this index as a fixed expression of the relation of the subjects concerned.

The inference which we may draw, however, from this arrangement is that numismatics is regarded, not together with archives as fundamental evidence, but together with the tangible expression of æsthetics.

The index to v. 1-36 (1888) of Sybel's *Historische Zeitschrift* is compiled first in a chronological arrangement as follows: Weltgeschichte; Alte geschichte; Mittelalter; Neue geschichte. Each chronological division has its regional subarrangement. Under Weltgesch. we find: "Gesammelte Essays; Philosophie u. methodik d. geschichte; Kulturgeschichte; Staatswissenschaft; Kriegswissenschaft; Genealogie- Chronologie- Numismatik- Sphragistik." Later on, under Zeitschriften f. geschichte u. Hilfswissenschaft, we find among others the following titles: "Revue numismatique, Numismatic chronicle. Under Alte geschichte, a orientalische geschichte, we find Dorn. Collection de monnaies Sassanides de J. de Bartholomei; Brandis. Münz- Maas- u. Gewichtssystem in Vorderasien, etc., etc.

Polling the seven opinions expressed in the catalogs and classifications examined, we have three assignments of numismatics as an economic auxiliary, two as an archæological auxiliary, and one each as an æsthetic and historical auxiliary, respectively. The economic and archæological assignment are those of the catalogs, the æsthetic and historic those of the theoretical classifications. In the case of the applied assignments the indication is, in each instance, that numismatics is regarded as an historical contributory science. Whether it be ranked as a weightier contribution to archæology or to economics may have been occasioned by any one of several causes. Either the library so ranking it may, for local reasons, wish to fortify its collection in one or the other of these branches, or the classifier may have been nonplussed, in the absence of a recognized formula for general historical auxiliaries, and may have made the assignment arbitrarily.

This indefinite conception, as translated in the classifications, of what an historical auxiliary science really is, is, after all, the starting point of our inquiry. Theoretically, it is an aggregation of those sciences which facilitate the transliteration of the historical records of the past. As opposed to History Analytic it is synthetic, to History Expository it is contributory, to History Contemplative it is narrative. We are assuming, however, that we are dealing with books, and not with theories. In order properly to place the literature of numismatics according to our conception of the larger purpose of the study of numismatics, we have devised the following tentative environment for the placing of numismatics as an historical auxiliary science.

TABLE I.
HISTORY.

MATERIAL.	(Text-books.)
Auxiliaries.	
Chronology.	
i.e. science of ascertaining exact dates of past events.	
Epigraphy. (ancillary to numismatics, sigillography, sphragistics).	
i.e. science of ancient inscriptions.	
Paleography. (ancillary to archivistics, sphragistics).	
i.e. science of ancient writing.	
Typography. (ancillary to later archivistics).	
i.e. science of printing.	
[to include books on printing, from the invention to an arbitrarily selected period; say the invention of the steam press.]	
Diplomatics.	
i.e. science of ancient records. [see Table II.]	
Heraldry (?)	
Genealogy (?)	

(Collections.)

Inscriptions: Archives: Coins: Medals: Seals.
PRODUCT.
Historiography.
Philosophy of history: History of civilization.
Historical criticism.
Lexica: Polygraphy.
Histories of special periods: countries.

TABLE II.

DIPLOMATICS. [i.e. science of ancient records.]
Archivistics.
i.e. science of chronicles, registers, muniments.
Numismatics. [see Table III.]
i.e. science of coins.
Sigillography.
i.e. science of medals.
Sphragistics.
i.e. science of seals.

TABLE III.

Numismatics [and Sigillography].
[NOTE: Text-books only are put here; collections of coins have a distinct classification. The subject of coins and medals is so often combined in technical literature that it may be found to be more practicable to combine the two subjects in one classification.]
Bibliography.
general. [Ex.: Catalogue of numism. bks. in libr. of Amer. Numism. Socy.]
regional. [Ex.: Ryszarda. Bibliogr. numismatyczna Polska.]
Catalogs of coin collections.
public collections.
private collections.
dealers' catalogs.
Coinage. History [i.e. History of coined metals].
general. [Ex.: Babelon. Les origines de la monnaie considérées au point de vue économ. et hist.]
chronological. [Ex.: Engel & Serrure. Traité de numism. moderne et contemporain.]
regional. [Ex.: Imboof-Blumer. Lydische stadtmünzen.]
kind. [i.e., bracteates, jettons, obsidional coins.]
[Ex.: Brause. Feld, noth-u. belagerungsmünzen; Mader. Versuch ü. d. Bracteaten.]
Coinage. Processes.
Manuals, dictionaries, etc.
[on the technology, falsification, terminology, identification, care of coins, etc.]
Directories. [Ex.: Gnechi. Guida numismatica.]
Periodicals.
Societies and Congresses.
Teaching. [Numismatics has a lecture course in the Ecole des Chartes.]

The use of the term History of Coinage here may be confusing to those libraries accustomed to classify books with similarly worded titles in one of the sub-groups of political economy. The American literature and the more popular British, beyond which the average American library would not be likely to extend its accessions, i.e., the so-called histories of coinage, are merely the deductions of theorists. This literature is, of course, perfectly proper treated as political economy. But when we have a book which is a history of coinage in the sense that it is a history of the actual, tangible material, the primary record, upon which the theorist should have based his deductions, then, we claim, we have a contribution to the historical auxiliaries. Such a book cannot be appropriated by the

economist without injustice to the historian of civilization, or to the archæologist, and vice versa.

The scheme as outlined in Table III. is only indicative. It may be found wise to include, for instance, biographies and histories of medallists. The literature of numismatics, considered strictly within the bounds of an historical auxiliary as previously defined, is very extensive. Its greatest mass comes from the French and Germans. While it is true that much of this literature was, for a time, that of the archæological dilettante, it cannot be denied that coins and medals have for a long time supplied evidence to the historian. Within the last decade or two the literature produced by the numismatist has shown a decided tendency seriously to recognize the wider value of coins. A recent writer, M. Adrien Blanchet, bibliothécaire honoraire à

la Bibliothèque nationale, prophesies that "un jour viendra certainement ou la numismatique prendra, sans les universités, à côté de sa sœur l'histoire, la place qui lui est due depuis longtemps."* When a great historian, as the late Mommsen undoubtedly was, pays a tribute to the value of coins from his point of view (*vide* "Monnaie romaine"), and a great economist, as we cannot deny that Thorold Rogers is, pays his tribute (*vide* "Economic interpretation," etc.), to the value of the study of coins and the laws providing their issue, we need not fear to err in saying that numismatics is more than the amusement of an amateur.

[REFERENCES: Gabrici. Le rôle de la numismatique dans le mouvement contemporain. (Congr. de Numismatique, 1900:35-50); Schalk. National-ökonomie u. Numismatik i. ihren Wechselbeziehungen. (Numism-ztschr., 1891:321-32); Rogers, Econ. interpretation of history (pref.; ch. ix-x.).]

* Congr. internat. de bibliogr., 1900, v. 2.

THE CO-OPERATION OF LIBRARIAN AND KINDERGARTNER.*

BY MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Librarian James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.*

THIS is the age of enthusiasts, all interested in the cause of helping the bettering of men. They are working in diverse ways, each convinced that his own is best and enters most into the welfare and happiness of the people, whether it is a belief in higher education, foreign missions, social settlements, municipal leagues, civic federations, tree-planting associations, patriotic societies, or in a hundred others that are working toward the common good.

It is likewise the age of consolidation. We read of trusts and unions, of the great systems that are being inaugurated in the business world. If consolidation is wise in commercial and industrial circles, clearly it would be well for kindred enthusiasts to establish a medium of correlation, to maintain permanently means for aiding one another and for exerting their collective strength, thus doubling their influence.

We who meet to-day represent not the least of the enthusiasts; and what each of the other claims for his cause, we claim for kindergartens and libraries. Kindergartners believe that if the natural activity of the child is directed

in the proper channels, his whole physical, mental and moral growth will be strengthened, and he will therefore develop a truer manhood and life on a higher plane. On the other side, as a librarian, I represent a considerable and growing body of workers who believe that much can be accomplished for the human race through the right books, free and readily accessible at all times for all sorts and conditions and needs and ages of men; our two greatest aims being to supply all the other enthusiasts with books that will aid them to extend their efforts for making the old world new, and to train children to use the library so that when they in turn develop into enthusiasts, they may know where to go for assistance.

What has the library for the kindergartner? To give an answer in a general way is an easy matter. It can supply books in psychology, child study and kindergarten principles, the method books and aids recommended in the training classes, books from which stories can be gleaned for all the kindergarten seasons, pictures that are frequently needed for illustration, stories and verse for reading aloud, and books for even the littlest children to handle themselves. It supplies books

*Address before International Kindergarten Union, Rochester, N. Y., April 28, 1904.

also for the mothers to use in the home, for librarians believe as deeply as do kindergartners that home influence often thwarts their best endeavor, and that in many cases the mothers must be helped in order to have the work with the children effective.

But general statements carry little weight or conviction unless they are substantiated by some specific information. For this reason it seems wise to make a somewhat detailed report of what is actually being done in libraries for the kindergarten movement. To do so I sent a series of questions to representative libraries throughout the country. These questions covered three phases of the work: first, the relation between the library and the kindergartner as a student of educational methods; secondly, between the library and the mothers' club as a corollary of the kindergarten, and thirdly, the provision that libraries make for books for children from four to six years of age.

From the replies, representing 18 states, I am happy to give brief testimony. The limits of this address do not permit a tabulation of the replies nor mention of the libraries by name, but they serve as an index of the friendly attitude of every library in the country, large or small, and its readiness to aid the kindergartens to the best of its ability.

To the question—"do you help kindergartners in the selection of books for their work, both for their own study and for use with the children," the answer came always yes, and frequently in emphatic form. Some went farther and said, "we buy very largely of books that will aid kindergartners and help them in every way that we can," while others modified their answers, adding that they gave help gladly whenever it was asked. Librarians although eager to have their books widely used, do not find it expedient to thrust them upon people unasked.

The question—"do you send travelling libraries to kindergarten training classes?" brought in almost every case a negative reply, either because there had never been requests for them, or because there were no training classes. But there was practically unanimous assent to the "would you, if you had requests for them?" Such assent was modified in several instances by the important provision "if our supply of books permitted," or "if in the limits of our city." In a number of cities

the kindergartens and training classes are connected with the public school system, and so are entitled to teachers' cards at the library which result in practically the same privileges as a travelling library.

Questions were asked as to whether kindergartners made any suggestions to libraries in regard to the selection of books for their use, and also as to the kindergartners' general knowledge of children's books. The answers show that as a rule many kindergartners, struggling with their own work, depend on the library for suggestions and help, rather than making suggestions to the libraries, as they are encouraged to do. And further, it appears that a comprehensive knowledge of the books for the children themselves is rare among kindergartners.

Then the question was asked—"do the kindergartners make much use of the library?" and again the answer came "Yes," but not emphatically, for frequently was added, "a few of them," and, "it depends on the kindergartner, there are the few who do such splendid disinterested work in regard to reading, while others are luke warm, and others still read only what is absolutely necessary." My own experience leads me to believe that the reply, "they use it fairly well, but not as well as we wish they did," coming from a library that has a complete equipment of kindergarten books, is really the truth of this matter.

The group of questions concerning the mothers' clubs asked first if travelling libraries were sent to these clubs; a number of libraries replied in the affirmative, while others said they would send books if they had requests for them. "Do you help mothers' clubs in the selection of books for their own study and for use with the children?" brought replies all along the line that they did, while others said that in lieu of mothers' clubs they helped the mothers individually whenever opportunity offered; and this answered also the last question in the mother group, "are mothers, not connected with clubs, given any advice about books good to read to their children from four to six years old?" To which answer came, "advice is always gladly given, and all that we have is at their disposal."

The third group concerned the books to be used with children of kindergarten age, and is perhaps the point where librarians can be of most real assistance to kindergartners.

Since the coming of the children's room, much time and thought and painstaking care have been given to the study and appraisal of juvenile literature. From the nature of the case, it is necessary to provide most largely for children that can read, but in this wealth of juvenile books is there no provision for the little folks?

The question was asked, "do you provide untearable picture books, or picture books of any kind for use in the library?" I was much amused with the remarks that "untearable" called forth, and it is evident that this label on a book does not warrant it against destruction. Reports came that untearable books are poorly stapled and sewed, having quickly to be repaired; that the paper books become soiled before they are torn and so answer every purpose; and finally, a very practical reason, untearable books are not published in large numbers, only in proportion of five or six out of thirty or forty, and generally speaking, are not as desirable either in pictures or verse as the paper ones. So the question as answered resolved itself into "do you furnish picture books for use in the library, and do you lend them to kindergartens and for home use?" I am happy to report that many libraries throughout the country do furnish picture books, and almost all lend them to the kindergartens and the homes. Some libraries send the books directly to the kindergartens, of course on request of the kindergarten herself, while others lend them on the teacher's card. In circulating for home use the practice is to lend them to the children from the schools, or through parents or older brothers and sisters from the library.

You will recognize at once that there are some practical difficulties in providing for littlest children in a public library; the distance from the homes, the special and constant attention that must be given little folks, and the luxury of picture books, which are expensive not only in first cost, but in frequent replenishing, and it is for this reason that some libraries find it impossible to provide for children until they can read for themselves. In some libraries also, the work is not fully organized, the librarians waiting to see what the demand will be, while in others the provision has never been made because the request has never come.

A summary of the replies to all the ques-

tions presents this matter of co-operation about as follows: librarians stand ready to do everything possible in the way of books for kindergartners, training classes, mothers' clubs and mothers individually, and as far as their funds permit, for the small children themselves. Many kindergartners avail themselves of these privileges, but many do not. Kindergartners use more books adapted to instruction and methods than for supplementary work with the children, but are always grateful when other books are brought to their attention. They fail to make use of the marvelous children's literature, of much of which they are lamentably ignorant.

For children of kindergarten age librarians distinguish three classes of books; those for children to handle themselves, books to read aloud to them, and books from which stories for telling can be gleaned. In choosing the picture books, the basis of selection takes into account the pictures, which must be good in line and color, and the general make-up of the book, that the paper be good, and the book not too large and heavy for a child to handle easily. If verse or story accompany the pictures, it must be good verse, and a childish story. Many pictures are spoiled by the doggerel which accompanies them. The most desirable pictures are animals of all kinds, birds, farm scenes, children and Mother Goose illustrated. The animals should be normal; children do not demand violently grotesque things, and an elephant is quite as unusual to them as one in hat and trousers. The "three little kittens" that wore mittens can however be dressed to fit the classic rhyme; but the popular picture books of the comic poster order which are made merely to sell should be avoided.

Picture books are not standard publications, but go out of print every few years, therefore it is not safe to make a list of them for any length of time. The same title may appear from year to year in the publishers' lists, and may stand for a good book one year, and a very poor one the next. Titles cannot be relied upon as describing toy books, and it is more a question of individual examination than with any other class of books. It would be well for you to examine and know for yourselves a few good picture books, and I assure you no greater pleasure can come into your professional life than through these same

books. There is a touch of genius in everything that Kate Greenaway did, and her "A Apple Pie" and "Marigold garden" will give you as much joy as they will the smallest child. The nursery rhymes that Caldecott has made to live in pictures, the familiar fairy stories illustrated by Walter Crane, and the boys and girls of De Monvel mean hours of bliss for all in whose way they come. The nursery rhymes and animal picture-books published by E. P. Dutton & Co. are on the whole admirable both in drawing and color. Some of the pictures, however, come from English and German workshops, and represent scenes, buildings, processes and costumes foreign to children in this country, which is a drawback.

In discussing the books that are to be read to little children the basis of selection must again be considered. The story must not be long, it must be childish, and yet not "written down." Reading aloud is an obvious and easy resource, but to read aloud to a child a book of cheap quality and trivial interest is to waste a real opportunity. The foundations of literature that children will always remember, carefully adapted, wherever adaptation is necessary, should be used, for they supply the allusions of literature so necessary to education and culture. Mother Goose and other nursery rhymes, fables, nursery tales and folklore stories that include the old-fashioned and always-in-fashion fairy tales of Cinderella, Beauty and the Beast, Golden Hair, with the tales of Andersen and Grimm should be part of every child's life. There are many editions of these, some in plain attire and "some in velvet gowns," and it is the duty and at the same time the pleasure of librarians, especially of children's librarians, to know them all, in order to help the kindergartners and mothers. In response to my question concerning the best books to read to little children, the answers invariably included the books of Miss Poulsson, Miss Wiltse, Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Wiggin, Miss Smith, Miss Pierson and Miss Harrison, which is another evidence of co-operation — kindergartners are producing books that librarians are using.

But there are many other delightful books that are charming to read to little children; stories about other children, about animals, birds and "a number of things." There is "Clean Peter," by Adelborg; the "Snow baby," by Mrs. Peary; the "Arabella and Araminta

stories," by Gertrude Smith, and "The sandman, his farm stories," by Hopkins, which contain the element of repetition that children love; Denings' "Indian child life," "Five minute stories," by Laura E. Richards, Baldwin's "Fifty famous stories retold," the series by Clara D. Pierson, including "Among the meadow-people," "Among the night people," and always "Uncle Remus," and the books of Jane Andrews, and so the list might be continued almost indefinitely.

There are various books of verse, especially those of Stevenson and Field, also collections of verses that are charming for reading to children, for they love melody and rhyme, and poetry can be read to them long before they are old enough to read it alone. Among the best of the collections are "A book of nursery rhymes," arranged by Charles Welsh, "The posy ring," compiled by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Smith, the first volume of "The land of song," edited by Katherine Shute, the first three volumes of "The heart of oak books," and "Sugar and spice."

And there is a wealth of books and editions unknown to kindergartners that will illuminate their work in ways little realized until they have been levied upon for the stories needed in the story hour, and for the information and illustration required for the celebration of various seasons and events. Among these books may be mentioned Lang's "Book of romance" and many of his fairy books, the King Arthur tales in various forms, Hawthorne's "Tanglewood tales" and "Wonder book," MacDonald's fairy stories, "The book of saints and friendly beasts," by Abbie Farwell Brown, and nature books almost without number. Last fall a kindergartner went into a library that is splendidly equipped to help teachers, with a list of books which had been given her in Nova Scotia, and which she said was worth travelling all that way to obtain, so excellent it was. The list revealed at once that all the books were in the library, and a few hours' work on the part of the kindergartner with the aid and suggestion of the librarian would have given her all she had and much more. Librarians are happy to help kindergartners to help the little folks, considering that in their opportunity to aid them, they are, in House-that-Jack-built fashion, helping the cause of homes and schools.

For the kindergartners' share, librarians ask that they consult the libraries and know their resources for themselves. If they find lack of material for their work the very asking for it will, whenever funds permit, be the immediate occasion for its supply, for the library recognizes the law of demand and supply. Librarians ask also that kindergartners read children's books themselves; this will make them younger, more enthusiastic, give suggestions and practical help, something besides method and routine, something very much alive. They will wonder indeed at the wealth and charm of these books, why people ever read anything else than these.

Those who carry on kindergarten work in places where there are no libraries can secure the lists of children's books published by various libraries, many of which can be had for the asking and the postage. Such lists will serve as a basis for selection. Especially to be recommended are the following lists:

- Buffalo Public Library. Class room libraries for public schools. Listed by grades. 31 c.
- Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. List of 1053 children's books agreed upon by the Cleveland Public Library and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
- Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Story telling to children from Norse mythology and the Nibelungenlied. 20 c.
- Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Iowa. List of books recommended for a children's library; by Annie Carroll Moore. 10 c.
- Pratt Institute Free Library. Children's reading list on animals. 1899. 10 c.
- Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis. List of 493 children's books agreed upon by the Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota Library Commissions.

There is no better example of the use of similar material by kindergartners and librarians than the "Story telling to children," published by the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, which is a boon both for kindergartners and children's librarians. If your work is in a state that has a library commission, kindergartners can appeal to that commission for lists and suggestions and for travelling libraries.

Librarians keep the ideal that through the children the next generation of readers will demand and use better books. As we said in the beginning, the ideal of the kindergartners is to develop a truer manhood and life on a higher plane through the proper directing of the child's activity. Not over-crowding, not over-stimulating, but giving the best, can we not, kindergartners and librarians, work together?

SUBJECT CATALOGS OR BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR LARGE LIBRARIES?

IN the *Mitteilungen des Osterr. Vereins für Bibliothekswesen* (8. jahr., 1. heft), there appeared a comparative statement of the advantages of subject catalogs or bibliographies as a means of indexing the contents of a great library, prepared by Mr. J. C. M. Hanson of the Library of Congress. The statement was the result of a request made to Dr. Herbert Putnam by Dr. Crüwell, editor of the *Mitteilungen*. In his letter to Dr. Putnam Dr. Crüwell stated that as the University Library of Vienna would shortly be obliged to provide for a new subject catalog, it was desired to give in the Austrian library journal the opinions of "a select circle of leading librarians" on the best methods of cataloging scientifically the books in a great library. The two principal points to be answered were stated as follows:

1. Which class of subject indexes are to be the most recommended—catalogs or bibliographies? And if catalogs, what kind?
2. To point out the quickest and most practical way for arranging the catalog chosen in 1.

Mr. Hanson's statement, given in German in the *Mitteilungen*, is of so much interest in its review of some of the details of this large question, that it is here given in full, in the original English:

1. *Subject catalogs or bibliographies.* Dr. Crüwell undoubtedly refers to the possible expediency of utilizing subject bibliographies as a substitute for the subject catalog. This is not the first time that the question has been brought forward. In 1890 Mr. Charles H. Hull, then assistant librarian of the Cornell University Library, contributed an article to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (15: 167 seq.) in which he argued that for the average college library a good collection of bibliographies is of greater importance than a subject catalog.

From Oct. to Dec., 1900, there appeared in the London *Times* a discussion on the advisability of compiling a complete subject catalog of books in the British Museum Library. The chief contributors on one side argued that with a large and well arranged collection of bibliographies the subject catalog might well be dispensed with.

On the above point (1.) I shall permit myself to submit the following considerations, based largely on personal experience in large reference libraries.

1. *Subject catalogs or bibliographies?* The student who consults a library may desire to see one book on a given subject or he may require many books on several different subjects. In either case his main concern is to obtain the books with as little delay as possible. Inasmuch as it is the duty of the librarian to economize the time of both readers and assistants, one of the most important questions to confront him is therefore the

one here to be considered, viz., Will the subject catalog prove more economical in its demands on the time of readers and staff than a collection of subject bibliographies, or vice versa? If it is found that the subject catalog is the more efficient in this respect I believe that it has at least established its right to be considered as one of the most indispensable tools in any well equipped library.

The first and most weighty argument that would suggest itself in favor of the catalog in this connection is that the books entered in it are to be found in the library, whereas bibliographies do not show where the books contained in them are to be found. It is also safe to state that the majority of books contained in the bibliographies are not to be found in any one library. The result must needs be a considerable waste of time in looking up and asking for books which are not in the library, where bibliographies only are to be relied on.

In the second place, a catalog can be kept up to date, provided of course it is not a book catalog in printed form, in which case it is open to the same objections as bibliographies, which are out of date before they have left the printer's hands.

Furthermore it must be quoted in favor of the catalog that it is compiled according to a definite system, which when once mastered by the student is not likely to cause him much inconvenience. On the other hand, bibliographies are not compiled according to any established system. They differ widely in arrangement and methods. A student who would rely exclusively on bibliographies would therefore be forced to study and remember a great variety of rules and systems of compilation.

There are other and different arguments which might be submitted to prove the value of a subject catalog. I shall only call attention to one of them. When a library is fortunate enough to have in its service some one with a special knowledge of some subject or class of knowledge it will be of enduring benefit to the library in question if he contributes from this knowledge toward the development of a subject catalog. In this way the knowledge of the librarian is in a measure bequeathed to his successors.

In addition to the arguments in favor of the subject catalog which I have here advanced I shall ask permission also to call attention to the following points in connection with the use of a collection of bibliographies.

The difficulty of so disposing the many thousand bibliographies and topical lists which are to be found in a well equipped library that they shall be readily accessible to readers is one that no library has so far been able to solve successfully. Even where an excellent reference collection, arranged according to the most approved methods, has been provided, it will be found that the as-

sistants as well as the readers tend to fall back on the subject catalog in ordinary cases. It is granted that in special instances where a scholar is making a careful and exhaustive research into any given subject, where therefore much time and care must be given to the investigation, the best catalog will prove inadequate. Constant recourse must here be had to bibliographies and reference books. At the same time it must be borne in mind that a good catalog will also in the latter case prove of immense advantage. Its proper appreciation and use will be found to save much time on the part of the investigator as well as the assistants who serve him.

Granted that the catalog might be dispensed with by the scholar who has the bibliography of his subject at his fingers' ends, it is still doubtful if the bibliographic skill necessary to derive much benefit from a collection of bibliographies would ever become one of the more common attainments of those who have occasion to refer to libraries. On the contrary, the presumption is very strong that a great majority of readers and students, even in the libraries devoted to learned research, will always need the assistance which only a subject catalog can readily offer. Aside from the fact that a judicious use of the latter on the part of assistants as well as readers will save much valuable time and therefore add to the efficiency of the service which the staff is able to render, there are still other points to be taken into consideration. No one who has had occasion to refer to libraries which are provided with an author catalog only, even though he may be possessed of the most expert bibliographic knowledge, can have failed to experience at times the want of a good title and subject catalog. The recollection of an author's name is likely to be indistinct or imperfect, the name may be a common one as Brown, Smith, Jones, or it may belong to the class in which the addition or omission of a single letter often makes a considerable difference in the location of the entry, e.g., Clark, or Clarke, Meier, Meyer, Maier, etc., etc. In such cases it is frequently a source of much comfort to be able to look for the entry under the subject or title rather than under the author's name. It is true that a subject bibliography, if available, will frequently give the information sought for in these instances. But even so, a second reference to the author catalog is then necessary in order to ascertain if the book is in the library. Furthermore, the occasions on which the bibliography of the subject under investigation is found to be either non-existent, not in the library, or out of date, is of such frequent occurrence as to render the absence of the subject catalog quite exasperating to anyone who is accustomed to rely on it for quick reference.

My conclusion therefore would be that while a subject catalog might possibly be dispensed with by a specialist who is thoroughly familiar with his subject, it will nevertheless

prove also to him a convenience and an economy of sufficient value to justify its compilation. To the ordinary user of the library who cannot lay claim to special knowledge, and to the specialist when his investigations carry him into fields which are not strictly within his particular domain, it is a prime necessity.

II. *The arrangement of entries in the subject catalog.* This brings up the question of classed vs. alphabetical arrangement, a question which has been discussed quite freely by English librarians during the last six or seven years. (See paper by Mr. Barrett, "The alphabetical and classified forms of catalogs compared," in *Transactions . . . of the Second International Library Conference, 1897, p.67 and seq.*; also various contributions in the *Library and Library Association Record, 1898-1902*). While probably no consensus of opinion will ever be reached in regard to this point, it is conceded by the most earnest advocates of both systems that on the one hand the needs of the scholarly investigator will demand systematic classification in some form, whether of books on the shelf or of entries in the catalog, on the other the ordinary reader or the person who is in search of information on a distinct, well defined subject, is best served by an alphabetical catalog. The conclusion would therefore seem reasonable that, wherever possible, both forms should be supplied. If a library had adopted and applied on its shelves a system of classification close enough to bring together books on the same subject, even where this may be a relatively small and unimportant one, the arrangement of the books themselves, or a shelf catalog with full entries, whether on cards or in book form, will go far towards supplying the needs of the specialist. Where such a system of classification has been carried out therefore, the alphabetical subject catalog might well receive first consideration, particularly if the constituency of the library in question includes a fair proportion of persons who are not specialists in the strictest sense of the word. In this way both classes of inquirers are provided for.

I believe that in this case the principal or central catalog, the one most accessible to all, should follow the alphabetical plan. From personal impressions based on observation in several libraries I would venture to say that of questions which reach the reference assistants even in the more scholarly libraries, nine out of every ten can be answered more quickly by reference to an alphabetical than to a classified catalog. On the other hand, while an inquiry which involves a survey of many related topics may also be answered by the alphabetical catalog, provided a careful system of cross references has been supplied, it will always be found preferable in such cases to refer to a systematic catalog.

Another advantage of the latter form which is conceded by all advocates of the alphabetical

plan is the facility with which lists of special classes can be printed from it. There is also little doubt that a classified catalog when following a system already provided can be compiled at less cost than the alphabetical; but these advantages are not sufficient to offset the greater simplicity and facility of quick reference possessed by the latter.

I cannot conclude my opinions on the above subject without referring to the great advantages which the printed entry seems to offer where it is desired to develop the two forms of catalogs. Whether the printed entry takes the form of a card or of a series of titles printed on one side of a thin strip of paper, the question of securing the desired number of copies of any given entry has been solved. Provided the entry has been made with a view to furnishing an indication of the classification as well as the subject of the book, the arrangement of the two series, (a) by shelf-mark, (b) alphabetically by topics, does not involve great difficulties. It is necessary to state that if it be the aim to establish a system of co-operation in cataloging between libraries having the same characteristics and following the same code of rules, the printing of the entries, preferably at some central bureau, would prove the most efficient means of furthering such co-operation.

In conclusion, I shall permit myself to give a few figures regarding the space required to accommodate a card catalog in case this form should be considered by the libraries in question. The estimates are based on the capacity of the cabinets installed in the reading room of the Library of Congress.

A cabinet 12 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in. in height, and 5 ft. 6 in. in width, occupying therefore 42 square feet of floor space, will accommodate 676 trays. Each tray will contain without undue crowding 1000 cards and guides of medium weight, size $12\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ cm., a total therefore of 676,000 cards. Four cabinets of the above dimensions will contain 2,704,000 cards. The argument is likely to be advanced against the card catalog that it occupies an undue amount of space. There is no doubt that all libraries which adopt this form of catalog will be confronted by difficulties in providing suitable storage when the number of cards has reached five or six millions. When this point is reached it will be desirable for various reasons to print in book form the sections of the catalog which represent subjects in which the library has developed particular strength. Entries thus reprinted will be removed from the card catalog, there remaining under these subjects only entries which are printed subsequent to a certain date, and an explanatory reference card directing the searcher to the book catalog. This expedient should enable even the largest libraries to confine their card catalogs within limits which might permit their indefinite continuance.

J. C. M. HANSEN.

HEADINGS FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

A QUERY regarding author headings for government publications was recently addressed to librarians by the Librarian of Congress and the Superintendent of Documents, and accompanying it was sent a package of cards presenting five examples, each in three forms, "A," the Library of Congress method, full and uninverted; "B," the "A. L. A." and Massachusetts Library Association, distinguished from the preceding only by having important words in italics; and "C," the form of the Superintendent of Documents, inverted and somewhat condensed both in heading and in title. The cards were to be marked in order of preference and returned. After doing as requested, I took the liberty of writing to Mr. Putnam more especially on three or four points, because it seemed that the last word had not yet been said on this mooted question, and further comments might not be unwelcome, though indeed not new, to those who were making a study of the problem. Thinking my letter might contain some suggestions of interest to other librarians, I asked permission to offer a copy of it to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for publication. This permission has been granted, and, indeed, the publication was advised.

The substance of the letter read as follows:

First: Would it not seem more dignified to print "United States" in full? This would lengthen the heading, but only occasionally would it *cause* the heading to run over the line, as often occurs even with the abbreviation. If, however, it be desired that the heading be short as possible, as I believe it should be, both for the cataloger's and for the consulter's sake, might not "United States" be omitted from all save guide cards to serve for groups of headings to which the name is common? Names of executive departments or bureaus might likewise be put only on guide cards. This would lessen the consulter's impatience of lengthy repetitions, and would bring the name of the particular bureau, division, or office, to the head of the card. If a bureau, or office, should be transferred to some other department, or division, its group of cards might easily be transported, and the headings would not have to be changed. Cross reference might be made where desired. To insure against single cards being misplaced, the omitted part of the heading (the guide-card heading) might be printed in small type at the foot of the cards. This method seems more effectual than inversion, or other distortion of the official name, and removes the argument for such absurd headings as U. S. Catalogue Division (Library of Congress), U. S. Publications, Division of (Department of Agriculture), etc. (See "Author headings for U. S. public documents," p. 7 and 4.)

Second: Inversion frequently produces what is really a subject-heading, as "Coinage," "Labor," "Deep waterways," "Criminal and

penal laws, Commission to revise." Such are incongruous with author-entries and virtually duplicate subject-entries. This phase of the controversy was settled years ago in favor of first-word, rather than catch-word or subject entry for titles. Does not the same argument nearly apply to corporate author sub-headings for U. S. documents?

Some authorities on cataloging evade the difficulty by disusing corporate-author-entry, and giving only subject-entries for such publications. In a dictionary catalog subject-entry seems usually sufficient, but annual reports, series, and certain important publications should have author-entry also under the bureau or office as sub-heading. Many government publications moreover bear the author's name on the title-page. But in a separate author catalog there is more reason for regularly cataloging public documents under author-headings. If so, guide cards may indicate the headings, giving the name of the country and the department, and, if desired, the bureau; and the sub-headings — bureaus, divisions, offices, etc., may be arranged alphabetically; and finally the individual cards may be arranged by titles, or by subjects, if preferred. The important words both in sub-headings and in titles may be distinguished by heavier faced type. In this scheme we but follow a good old practice in our now superseded book-catalogs of printing a dash to avoid repetition of names. The heading here is analogous to the surname, and the sub-heading to the forename. In a catalog so modified the consulter would, I believe, more easily find his way than amidst the lengthy headings of our cards in their present forms.

Third: The endeavor to condense in form "C" is commendable, but a large library, or any library frequented by students, should have full entry in at least one place, preferably, I think, under the subject. A briefer title is desirable for author or added entry, or for reference.

Fourth: The forms "A" and "B" are practically the same, as italics are used in both for all important words. The use of a capital or two makes little difference. The eye in rapid search does not notice such distinctions. Moreover, Roman type is really stronger and clearer than italic. The Massachusetts method produces an effect directly contrary to its intention by making the unimportant part prominent both by placing it at the head and by printing it in stronger type. To obtain the desired effect, the important words should be printed in heavier faced type, or the heading should be inverted, as in form "C."

It thus appears that none of the proposed forms is without objections, but the form "A" seems preferable for full entry, and with the modifications suggested above, that is, headings on guide cards and important words in heavier faced type, this form would, I think, prove nearly satisfactory.

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NOTES ON CHILDREN'S READING.

"THE reading of children between the ages of 12 and 16, with comments on the selections made by children of different races," was the subject recently assigned for a thesis for promotion examination of library assistants at the New York Public Library. Among the papers submitted that of Miss Charlotte H. Meade was of special interest in its notes upon the use of books made by children of different nationalities. "First and foremost in attendance," she says, "we find the Jewish children. They are everywhere and, in a study of localities, form always one of the principal elements, the race, however, varying in different sections. They form in every case the most studious, earnest, well-disciplined element and are the most satisfactory children to work with. The Russian and Polish Jews, found in great numbers in our lower East-side streets, are, perhaps, the most interesting study of all. Repressed and ill-treated at home, the parents of these boys and girls have exiled themselves from their own land with a passionate desire that their children might have in America the education refused them at home, and the children respond to this desire in a most wonderful degree. They begin, when just able to read, to devour our classics—the school reading-books, collected as a rule from the best specimens of English literature, and arranged for different grades, form a large proportion of the reading of the younger children. From these they pass to Lamb's Shakespeare tales, fairy tales, mythology, stories of the East and of the Chosen People, and soon after to Shakespeare in the original form. They seem never to find enough of these books. Lectures in the schools, of course, encourage this to a great extent, but the taste is there, and a comparison of statistics between our east and west side libraries shows the remarkable demand for Shakespeare among these young people. Irving and the Greek and Latin classics come next in popularity, with history in all its branches—especially United States history—books on the Bible, and essays of all kinds, and, for the girls, poetry.

"Where there is a sprinkling of Hungarian or Bohemian children the circulation of these books falls off somewhat, for they are not the students that their Russian and Polish comrades are. These children love story books of course—fairy tales above all others, as I believe every child does, no matter what his nationality. They are also devoted to tales of adventure, and the younger boys especially to tales of newsboy life, in which the truthful boy, having restored the lost pocket-book to its rightful owner, is royally rewarded and thus becomes, through honesty, a rich and successful man. Nevertheless, the books of adventure in fiction are of a higher grade among these

Slavic children than among the Italians and Irish.

"The little foreigners, who put into a life of 12 years all the experiences of an American child of 16 or 18, reach the turning-point from childishness to maturity much earlier than the rest of us. A little Russian boy of 12 came one day to the library asking for a good book in his own language, and was given 'Robinson Crusoe.' He looked at it, turned over the pages, and finally handed it back in some disgust, saying: 'Dat might be good for my little brudder.' The 'little brudder' proved to be eight years old. Lamb's tales and children's story books do very well for the 'little brudders,' but when one has reached the age and experience of 13 years he has passed beyond all that, and science and art books (especially the text books used in college), literature and history of all kinds, with a preponderance of United States history, replace them, and the fiction changes from Munro, Otis, Trowbridge, Alcott, and Henty, to Dumas, Hugo, Dickens, Sue, Stevenson, Scott, Zangwill, and Sienkiewicz. This is especially among the boys; the girls beg for sad stories, especially rejoicing in Aguilar, Eliot, Mulock, and stories like 'The lamp-lighter' and 'Children of the Abbey.' Of course there is much of a different and a trashy type read outside and beyond our rooms and reach, for every news-stand is a circulating library, but the children are soon won over from this and develop quickly a taste for better literature than some of their more liberally educated brothers of other sections.

"The Italians form a marked contrast to the Slavic children. They are a volatile and unstable element, students sometimes, but, as a rule, they care chiefly at the early ages for fairy and hero tales and for the graded readers, later for any good story of excitement or adventure, from a lively detective story to the life of some great man. Books of Italian national interest also attract them, as in the case of the small Italian boy who came asking for a story of the 'biggest stone cutter that ever lived.' It proved to be Michaelangelo, and the youngster went home happy with his book. At 14 or 15 they take up detective stories, with the usual Dumas, etc., and the books required to be read by all college boys of that age."

Irish children "form a marked contrast to the serious-minded Slavic children, and even to the Italians. Books of fairy tales, folklore, chivalry and myths are the dearest choice of these children, but a book of lively adventure, notably the newsboy stories, comes next in rank always. The Irish girls prove better students than the boys. At 15 many of them are at college studying to become our public school teachers, and the requirements for their work are largely provided from the shelves of our public libraries." Of the colored race, it is observed that "they are enthusiastic tem-

peraments, and when small read stories of adventure with the same enjoyment as other children, which state is followed by the phase of school reading, history, poetry, etc., as required in their classes, "Uncle Tom's cabin" and lives of great men, Abraham Lincoln predominating. About 15 they seem to drop their reading when they go to work, seldom resuming it again except in rare cases (generally men), when their special study becomes sociology, religion and all matters pertaining to their race."

Somewhat similar, in the main, were the observations of Miss I. B. Lowther, as noted in her thesis. She says: "The foreign child reads deeper subjects, thinks about them more and prefers realistic books, or books that deal with some social question or economic phase. He is more interested in the civics of the United States, partly because he is not familiar with the subject in his home life, and then he wants to be an American. 'How the republic is governed,' by Brooks, 'Our government,' by Macy, and Young's 'Class book' are read and studied by them. Another characteristic I have noticed among the Slavic races and also a few Chinese, is that they use English grammars, rhetorics and books on language in general, to a greater extent. Of course this is partly because there is greater need, and then, as a rule, the foreigner goes deep into a subject.

"The fairy tale is dear to all children, but I think more so to the foreigner. With the older boys and girls there are a few authors that are read more by the Slavic races than by the Americans. The works of George Eliot, especially 'Daniel Deronda' and the 'Mill on the Floss'; the works of Grace Aguilar; many of Craik's, more of Dickens and Scott are read, Victor Hugo and Zangwill."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TURIN LIBRARY.

From the Review of Reviews, August.

THE universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, have sent their condolences, couched in choice Latin, to the University of Turin on the losses by the recent library fire. Similar messages have been received from the authorities of the British Museum, London, and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. According to Paolo Boselli, writing in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), the principal details of the damage done are as follows:

"There are 41 sections of printed books in the National Library at Turin, containing about three hundred thousand volumes. Nine sections were burned out; their contents consisted of 31,511 volumes, of which only 6800 remained. The loss of the 23,711 volumes is less deplorable for the number than for the value of the works consumed. The greatest damage was done in the five sections which

were very rich in works of philosophy, pedagogy, and educational treatises, consisting of 5689 volumes, of which only 176 were saved. Of the complete works of eminent literary men, most of them being in the shape of letters, only 105 volumes remain out of the original 4939. The law section was very remarkable, with its 4157 volumes, of which 525 have been preserved. The linguistic section consists to-day of 551 works, while 3239 have perished by fire. The philological section has lost 2290 works, and has saved 656 only. Of the precious Aldines, out of 700 volumes only 150 remain. All the archives of the library went up in flames. All the memoirs and annotations upon the manuscripts of the library which were destined for future publication have perished. The fire destroyed entirely the topographical inventory of manuscripts compiled by B. Peyron, with the supplement of Frati, containing in all a register of 500 Latin, Italian, and French manuscripts not included in the catalog."

It is impossible to fix exactly the number of manuscripts stored in the library previous to the fire, but they are roughly reckoned at some forty-five hundred. The greatest damage was done among the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Italian manuscripts. From the room which contained the most precious documents, among the remains which did not entirely perish in the flames there were rescued random pages and many volumes partially consumed.

"Almost all the Hebrew manuscripts were burned, only 40 remaining out of the 111 Oriental, Arabic, and Turkish works registered by Nallino. Less damage has been suffered by the Greek manuscripts, although there is no single one of them but has been more or less injured by the effects of fire or water. Not more than half of them have entirely survived the disaster. Probably the original number was 406, of which it is hoped that 177 may be restored from the scattered fragments. All the parchments seem to have escaped destruction, and among them that famous Codex of Theodoret's Commentary on the Minor Prophets, whose illuminations are so justly renowned. This literary monument had previously survived, unhurt, the fire of 1667. But the Greek Hymnary commented on by Cardinal Pitri and by Krumbacher seems to have been consumed, and the Greek Psalter of the eighth century has been almost destroyed; the Greek Diplomariat has also perished. Passini has enumerated in the Turin collection 1291 Latin manuscripts. From the calculation of Frati, they can be safely enumerated as 2475."

In the list of works surviving the fire there are 1350 Latin manuscripts, but it is probable that by further search and the restoration of what remains other parchment manuscripts of this class more or less complete may come to light.

"The most terrible havoc was wrought among manuscripts, 172 in number, in the French language, registered by Passini, which were of the first rank, both as regards the beauty of their text and their illuminated decoration, including the books of Charles v., Charles vi., Philip, and the Bastard of Burgundy, which for their singular rarity had been celebrated, studied, and imitated by the foremost writers and artists. Among the artistic manuscripts of which a wretched morsel only survives is the *Heures de Turin*. The manuscript of *Historia Augusta*, illuminated by Pisanello and Pasti, survives in a most ruinous condition. The illuminated missal of Cardinal Rosselli, a Spanish work of the 14th century, is but slightly injured. The collection of Romances of Chivalry has suffered much from the fire, and many masterpieces of illumination have perished. Numerous works dealing with the history of Savoy have been reduced to ashes, and the glory of the library, the French Department, with its important and exquisite examples of illumination, contains nothing but a heap of half-consumed fragments, from among which it is to be hoped something will be rescued by the restoration of experts."

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

At the meeting of the International Council in charge of the "International catalogue of scientific literature," held on May 24 last, the following resolutions were adopted:

"That, in view of the success already achieved by the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, and of its great importance to scientific workers, it is imperative to continue the publication of the catalog beyond the first five annual issues. That this resolution be communicated to the Regional Bureaus, requesting them to bring it under the notice of the contracting bodies and to obtain the necessary guarantees for the continuance of the work.

"That the executive committee be authorized, in consultation with the Regional Bureaus, to spend a sum not exceeding £100 in making the catalog known.

"That a representative of Russia be added to the executive committee, and that steps be taken to invite countries not yet represented on the Catalogue (Spain, Balkan States and South American Republics, etc.), to establish Regional Bureaus.

"That the council accede to an application of the University of Ottawa, Canada, for the replacement of volumes of the catalog lost in a conflagration, which destroyed the whole of the university buildings including the library."

A motion to place copies of the catalog at a reduced price at the disposal of the Regional Bureaus for the use of the experts was discussed and withdrawn, the feeling being that, although desirable, the financial position of the catalog did not yet admit of such a step being taken.

The proposal to extend the scope of the catalog by the publication of additional series of volumes dealing with such subjects as (a) Medicine and surgery, (b) Agriculture, horticulture and forestry, (c) Technology (various branches) was discussed, and the opin-

ion expressed that it was desirable that the executive committee should take the matter into further consideration, in order that it may be brought under the notice of the International Convention in July, 1905.

It was also resolved:

"That all alterations proposed in the schedules shall be collected and edited by the Central Bureau; that the amended schedules, together with the proposals of the bureaus, shall be submitted to the Regional Bureaus for their opinion; and that the final editing of the schemes to be submitted for the approval of the International Convention be entrusted to a committee of five persons, to be nominated by the executive committee."

PROVISIONAL LIST OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN EUROPEAN HISTORY ACQUIRED BY AMERICAN LIBRARIES DURING 1903 AND 1904.

Brown University Library. A collection of 200,000 newspaper clippings dealing with public questions that have arisen during the past 20 years. The collection contains an account of the Spanish-American War gathered from day to day.

Case Library, Cleveland. The Koch collection of books given to the library, and containing 1500 volumes. This collection is especially rich in Napoleonic literature.

Columbia University Library. A complete anarchistic library of some 2000 books, pamphlets, and documents, purchased.

Houston (Tex.) Carnegie L. A gift of nearly 4000 volumes and pamphlets on various subjects, including books relating to China and Japan, and a number of books on the Philippine Islands.

John Crerar Library, Chicago. A valuable collection of works on the social sciences, purchased, consisting of more than 18,000 volumes and 13,000 pamphlets. It is especially strong on general political economy, banking, finance, the labor movement, and socialism.

Newberry Library, Chicago. The manuscript material of the late Paul Carles, of Paris, for a "History of the military marine." It consists of 4100 pieces, including maps, plans, drawings, and text.

University of Wisconsin, Madison. A collection of books on political science, costing the university as purchaser \$500. It includes a complete set of the proceedings and parliamentary reports of the French senate and house of deputies since 1870.

The foregoing list has been compiled by Professor W. H. Siebert, who is preparing a report, under the auspices of the American Historical Association, on special collections in European history in American libraries. He has asked that the list be printed in these columns, together with the request that persons knowing other items belonging among the acquisitions for 1903 and 1904 will please communicate with him. Professor Siebert's address is Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

WOODLAND BRANCH OF CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Woodland branch of the Cleveland Public Library, of which illustrations are given in this issue, is the first of a series of seven new branch buildings to be provided for the city of Cleveland by the recent gift of \$250,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The building is advantageously located near one of the most important minor business centers and within reach of several grade schools, the Central High School, the Central Institute and the Jewish Orphan Asylum, so that it is central to an extensive educational work as well as to an intelligent reading community.

The building provides convenient rooms for the circulating department, for the reference library and reading room, and for the children's department. It has three club rooms, one of them especially intended for children, a large convenient central desk for administration, and the necessary rooms for public comfort and for the library staff. It has also a convenient auditorium seating comfortably almost 600 people.

The furniture of the library is in weathered oak, the walls and floor covering in brown and the ceiling in yellow, and the color combination is very pleasing. In the corridor at the right of the entrance is a beautiful colored view of the façade of St. Mark's from Ongania, and on the opposite wall is a collection of smaller views of Venice, for which a little catalog and annotated reading list forming a pamphlet of eight pages is supplied.

Over the central office is a section in plaster, 36 feet in length, of the northern frieze of the Parthenon. In the circulating department is a fine carbon photograph of the ceiling of the Sistine chapel mounted on a table under plate glass, with a key, and a description, where it may be studied leisurely and without discomfort to one's neck. The walls are hung with pictures, most of them copies of great paintings or views of noted places, all marked plainly on the frames.

In the children's department are photographs, among them a copy of Titian's "Presentation of the Virgin," and also some lithographs of rural scenes. A very valuable decoration is the series of 27 colored titles about the fire-place in the children's room, illustrating the story of King Arthur. These were painted especially for this library, the designs being selected from the best illustrators. They begin with the boy dreaming of his future greatness in the greenwood, give the notable passages of the story, and end with the last glimpse of the sword Excalibur as it is drawn by the mystic hand beneath the waters of the mere.

This branch was established in 1896 in a smaller building which occupied a little less than a third of its present site. It has a collection of about 16,000 volumes. The nucleus of the library was a collection of about 5000 volumes based upon the A. L. A. list, although

with considerable variations, but representing the important fields of human knowledge and thought upon which books have been written. This has been increased from year to year, and in the bookbuying special needs of this neighborhood have been taken into account. It issued last year nearly 100,000 volumes, although interrupted by moving and occupying rented rooms for a large part of the year.

It is planned to use the auditorium for courses of lectures along educational lines, to be given under the direction of the library, and also to open it for other educational purposes, as for instance the commencement exercises of the Central Institute, which have just been held here.

By stimulating lectures, by the opportunities for club and class work, and for private study, the library so equipped should do much to promote the reading of good books and should be the natural center of all the educational work and the efforts for social and civic improvement in the neighborhood.

The Cleveland Public Library has had since 1897 four branches in operation, three occupying rented buildings and the fourth an old building erected for another purpose but belonging to the city. In none of them was the work for children adequately provided for, nor did any of them include a lecture room. This building is the first which adequately provides for all departments and includes the important adjunct of an auditorium. It is proposed to replace two more of the old buildings and to establish four new branches, making seven buildings in all, from the generous gift of Mr. Carnegie. The second building of the series is nearing completion, the third was recently begun, and ground will be broken for the fourth within a few days.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOUISVILLE (KY.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PLANS for the establishment of a fine public library in Louisville have made marked progress within the year, and the recent selection of an architect for the Carnegie building marks an important step forward. The plans were selected in an architectural competition, the program for which, issued early in the year, was a careful and detailed statement of the needs to be met and the general character of building desired. The broad lines upon which the future public library of Louisville is being planned are perhaps best indicated by the schedule of departments and other accommodations to be provided in the new building, as outlined in this program. They are as follows:

Reading room, area 2500 square feet.
Reference room, area about 2500 square feet.
Delivery room, area of 900 square feet of more.
Children's room, area 1500 square feet.
Art book and study room, area of 1000 square feet.

Music book and score room, and
Music room.

Combined area of these two rooms should be not less than 750 square feet. They should adjoin each other and at the same time be placed apart from other study rooms. They should also be nearly sound-proof.

Public card catalog room.

This room should adjoin both the Reference room and the Delivery room if possible. It would be well if it might also have fairly close connection with the Catalogue room proper. It is not necessarily a closed room in the ordinary sense at all, but is that part of the building which is devoted to material designed to aid readers in finding the literature of which they are in search. It is the post of the reference librarian.

Three or four study rooms, total area about 800 to 1200 square feet.

Class room, area 500 square feet, and

Class room, area 750 square feet.

Large lecture room in basement.

This room might well be provided with rostrum and ante-rooms, and with an inclined floor.

Conversation room for the public.

Toilet rooms and lavatories for the public.

Check room for outer garments, umbrellas, packages, etc.

This room should be provided near the main entrance.

Smoking room.

Room devoted to recreation and games, such as chess and checkers.

Newspaper and periodical room.

Room or rooms devoted particularly to the uses of "open access."

Book stack.

The stack proper is to provide easy accommodations for 150,000 volumes and to this, or most of it, there is to be only restricted access. There should be a passage between the stacks and the windows. The windows should be large and wide. The stacks are to be set five feet, or more, on centers. The length of the stacks is to be a multiple of three feet. Shelving is to be provided in the building, stack included, for a minimum of 250,000 volumes, reckoning on a basis of eight volumes to the linear foot of shelving. The stack room proper is to be capable of ready enlargement without necessity for enlarging at the same time other parts of the structure.

Exhibit room, and

Storage room for museum materials.

These two may well be put adjoining and, if necessary, in the roof. The storage for museum materials might have an area of some 800 square feet, but the exhibit room should be large and well lighted. It should be susceptible of being advantageously fitted with covered lights for the display of pictures and other objects on its walls, and at the same time be usable as a special lecture or meeting room.

Librarian's public room, area 500 square feet.

Librarian's private room, area 360 square feet.

Clerk's room, area 250 square feet.

Orders and accessions, area 800 square feet.

Cataloging room, area 600 square feet.

Supply room, area 300 square feet.

Staff lunch room, area 400 square feet.

Staff rest room, area 400 square feet.

Branch and sub-station service, area 1000 square feet.

Staff conversation room.

Staff toilet rooms and lavatories.

Kitchen.

Janitor's work and storage rooms.

Charwomen's rooms.

Binding, area about 1400 square feet.

Printing, area about 800 square feet.

Receipts and shipments.

House mechanism space.

Shop.

Telephone exchange.

Fire-proof vaults.

Put adjoining librarian's rooms.

Photography.

Duplicates and exchanges.

Bicycle room for staff.

Lockers for employees.

It was also recommended that "there should be few permanent partitions in the building. They should be placed as a rule only in such places as the support of the building demands, for the sake both of economy in the expense of administration and facility in use by the public, as well as keeping down the first cost of construction. Partition of glass where possible is a device suggested. But care is to be exercised that the building shall not have the fault of noisiness.

"It is desirable that ample provisions be made for shelving room around the walls, placing the windows at a suitable height therefor. It is believed that the exterior walls should comprise as much window space as good construction will warrant, and that the stack rooms should have large windows. Every effort is to be made to secure natural light in all parts of the building."

The competition was open to 10 architects invited to participate, each of whom received a fee of \$250, and to "all other reputable architects" applying for permission to compete and all drawings were required to be sent in by May 1, 1904. Prof. William R. Ware, of Columbia University, acted as expert adviser on the plans submitted, in conjunction with the librarian, Anderson H. Hopkins. The plans chosen were those of Pilcher & Tachu, of New York City, one of the 10 firms invited to compete.

Mr. Carnegie's gift for the library building amounts to \$250,000; there is an excellent site, for which \$116,000 was paid, and the library's income from the city this year for maintenance is \$54,000, which will grow from year to year as the taxable property of the city increases. Effort has been made, and it is hoped that it may yet prove successful, to bring about a consolidation of the old Louisville Polytechnic Library—with about 60,000 volumes, \$50,000 worth of museum material and other property valued at about \$150,000—and the Public Library, which would give the latter an effective basis. Whether this combination can be effected or not, in the early autumn Mr. Hopkins will take up the rapid formation of a considerable library staff and prepare for the establishment of branches throughout the city.

INSTRUCTION TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN USE OF LIBRARIES.

I NOTE by the April number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* the efforts that are being made by public libraries to carry on co-operative work with the schools. In an editorial of the same issue the *JOURNAL* says, "from the beginning the burden of initiative and effort has rested upon the libraries."

A few words as to what has been accomplished during the past year in the Jamestown High School may be an encouragement to those who are striving to make the public libraries of greater service to the children and young people in our public schools. Here the "initiative" was taken by Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, librarian of the James Prendergast Free Library; and the school authorities were only too glad to avail themselves of her generous offer to instruct the students in the use of our public library.

To this end five lectures were given on Monday evenings in the high school study hall by Miss Hazeltine before the senior and junior classes. The first lecture was a summary of the history of books, and a discussion of modern bookmaking, with emphasis on the need of attention to the author as an authority, and the date, edition and publisher of a book. The remaining lectures covered the evaluation of the leading dictionaries, encyclopedias, special cyclopedias and other ready reference books, including Poole's Index.

With each lecture practice work was assigned to be done during the week, to assure a full understanding of the books discussed. The questions brought out the intricacies of cross references and abbreviation, and the alphabetical, chronological or classed arrangement of information, even to the smallest details. The questions in their answering revealed the ease with which any single fact can be quickly found or verified without reading a book through, and with what advantage any subject can be investigated and traced through many authorities, by the aid of encyclopedias, Poole's Index and the card-catalog, and finally the indexes in the books to which the card-catalog has directed.

In order further to meet the needs of our students in this matter of using a library, Miss Grace Bealer, our high school librarian, has given instruction this year to the freshman and sophomore classes in the use of dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, gazetteers, and other reference works.

We now have a definite course in library work planned for each year—the freshmen to be instructed by our high school librarian and the juniors to be given more advanced work by the librarian of our public library. Students completing both courses satisfactorily will receive credit for their work.

M. J. FLETCHER,

Principal Jamestown (N. Y.) High School.

American Library Association

President: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE, OCT. 17-22, 1904.

The secretary issued on Sept. 1 an announcement circular of conference arrangements, which has been sent to all members and to many others whose names are on the Association's mailing list. It gives information, in part, as follows:

1904 Handbook. A new edition of the official handbook containing the constitution, by-laws, officers and committees of the Association and a complete list of *fully paid members only*, will be mailed to members during September. Non-members may get copies at A. L. A. headquarters in St. Louis.

Advance Registration. An advance, numbered attendance register will be printed and identification buttons provided and distributed at A. L. A. headquarters in the Inside Inn. All names sent to the secretary before October 6 will be included. All persons coming to St. Louis should send the secretary name, position and library even if they have already paid annual dues and reserved rooms at the Inside Inn.

A. L. A. Headquarters. The offices of the secretary, treasurer and registrar will be found at A. L. A. headquarters in room 5132 on the second floor of the Inside Inn, near the parlor and just above the main lobby. Official printed matter, programs, identification buttons, maps, guide books, the names of reliable rooming bureaus and recommended restaurants will be found here. Appointments with friends and fellow members will be more easily achieved at A. L. A. headquarters than in the crowded lobby of the inn.

An attendance list, arranged by states, will be kept at headquarters and early registration is important that this list may be most useful.

There will be but one general session each day, held in the forenoon in the Hall of Congresses, which is reached by the Intramural Railway from the Inside Inn.

Program. Outline of the program is printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for August. It is distinctly international in scope, reviewing the status and tendencies of library work in this country and abroad, with special attention to national and international bibliography and such characteristic features of American library development as: state aid to libraries, the library and the school, women in library work. Of the greatest general interest will be the reviews of present tendencies in cataloging, classification and annotation. Papers have been promised from a number of repre-

sentative European librarians, several of whom will be present at the conference. To the announcement of such papers, already made, should be added: "A short account of the origin and present state of the Prussian 'Gesamtkatalog,'" by Dr. Richard Fick, of Berlin. The statement that the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be represented by Mr. Inkster, honorary secretary, was an error. The delegate appointed as official representative by the Council of the L. A. U. K. is the acting honorary secretary, Mr. L. S. Jast, librarian of Croydon Public Library.

Other library meetings. The Kansas Library Association will hold its annual meeting in the Kansas building Oct. 19, at 2 p.m., after a luncheon at the Inside Inn.

The Missouri Library Association will hold its annual business meeting in the Missouri building Oct. 19, at 2.30 p.m.

The Iowa Library Association will hold its 15th annual meeting on Oct. 19-20, at 2.30 p.m., in the Iowa building. One session for business and the second for round table discussions.

The National Association of State Librarians will hold its regular meetings during A. L. A. week on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18-19, in the parlors of the Inside Inn, at 2.30 p.m. Full program will be given in the official program.

The officers of all state library commissions will hold an important conference looking toward more effective co-operation. Details will be given in the official program or may be had from Miss Cornelia Marvin, Madison, Wis.

The New York State Library School Association will hold its annual business meeting in the parlors of the Inside Inn Oct. 20, 3.30 p.m., and the alumni association of the other library schools will probably arrange for meetings.

Local committee's announcements. The Inside Inn will be the headquarters hotel. It is inside the exposition grounds, and its rates include all admission charges to the grounds after guests have registered there.

RATES.		
European Plan.	Number of Rooms.	American Plan.
Includes lodging and		Includes lodging and
Daily Admission.		3 Meals and
\$1.50 a Day	500	Daily Admission
\$2.00 a Day	500	\$3.00 a Day
\$2.50 a Day	500	\$3.50 a Day
\$3.50 to \$5.50 a Day	500	\$4.00 a Day
} With Bath		\$5.00 to \$7.00 a Day

SINGLE MEALS: Breakfast, 50 cents; luncheon, 50 cents; evening dinner, 75 cents. A la carte service at moderate prices.

These rates contemplate two persons in a room at above price for each. Single rooms cost double rate.

A. L. A. members are advised to reserve rooms in advance by sending \$5 to the "Inside Inn, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.," stating length and date of stay, rate and plan desired.

The management is responsible—the money so advanced will be credited on bill or refunded if upon arrival the accommodations are unsatisfactory.

All arrangements for rooms must be made by members. No rooming will be done by the local committee or A. L. A. officers.

All those attending the conference are strongly urged to stop at the Inside Inn, as it is the constant testimony of new and old members that much more pleasure and profit result from being at headquarters, but for those who wish to make other arrangements the name of a reliable rooming bureau will be furnished on application to F. M. Crunden, Public Library, St. Louis.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There are no special A. L. A. railway rates other than the regular World's Fair rates to the general public and varying in price with the limit of 15 days, 60 days or season.

Eastern party. Special circulars regarding the trip arranged for the eastern party have been sent out by F. W. Faxon, chairman of the Travel Committee. This party will leave Boston (Fall River line) Thursday, Oct. 13, 6 p.m.

Leave New York (B. & O. R. R.) Friday, Oct. 14, 8 a.m.

Leave Philadelphia (B. & O. R. R.) Friday, Oct. 14, 10.32 a.m.

Arrive Washington 1.50 p.m. Leave Washington 4.05 p.m., arriving in Cincinnati for breakfast Saturday, Oct. 15, 8.05 a.m.

Leave Cincinnati 8.48 a.m., arriving in St. Louis 6 p.m.

Returning, this party will leave St. Louis Sunday, Oct. 23, 9.04 a.m.

Arrive Chicago, Sunday, Oct. 23, 5.04 p.m.

The night and next day will be spent in Chicago.

Leave Chicago (Mich. Cent. R. R.) Monday, Oct. 24, 5.20 p.m.

Arrive Albany (N. Y. C. R. R.) Tuesday, Oct. 25, 4.40 p.m.

Arrive New York, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 8.45 p.m.

Arrive Boston (B. & A. R. R.) Tuesday, Oct. 25, 11.55 p.m.

The probable expense of the eastern party trip is as follows, going and returning:

Railroad fare to St. Louis and return, 60 days limit if desired:

New York.....	\$30.35
Boston.....	33.65
Philadelphia.....	28.35
Baltimore.....	28.00
Washington.....	28.00

To the railroad fare, the additional expense may be approximated as follows:

Half stateroom on boat from Boston.....	\$.50
Outside, \$1; inside, 50 cents.	
Double Pullman berth, Washington to St. Louis.	5.00
Hotel room at Chicago, Oct. 23d.....	1.50
Double Pullman berth from Chicago.....	5.00
Meals going and returning, estimated.....	8.00

All intending to go to the conference from

the east should send word as soon as possible whether they intend to join the personally conducted party or not to F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, New Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago party. The Chicago party will leave over the Chicago & Alton on Sunday evening, Oct. 16, at 11.40 p.m., arriving in St. Louis Monday morning at 8.10.

The return trip, for those who do not wish to spend more time at the fair, will be made with the eastern party on Sunday, Oct. 23, as above.

The round trip rate from Chicago, 10 day limit, is \$8; 60 day limit, \$10. Sleeper, Chicago to St. Louis, \$2.

All persons in Chicago or at outside points who wish to join this party or secure further information should address C. B. Roden, Chicago Public Library.

Western party. Those who may be interested in joining a party from Omaha via St. Joseph and Kansas City arriving in St. Louis Saturday, Oct. 15, or Monday, Oct. 17, are requested to advise the secretary, stating their preference for starting date. If enough respond, a travel party will be formed and an additional travel circular sent to those who join.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has just issued a revised list of the periodicals and society publications for which it issues printed catalog cards prepared by the Boston Public Library, New York Public Library, John Crerar Library, Harvard University Library, Columbia University Library. Several titles of the original list have been dropped because cards for them are now provided by the Library of Congress. In place of those dropped others have been added, so that the total number of cards printed annually will be approximately the same as heretofore, about 3000.

All new subscriptions begin with the current numbers.

Prices to subscribers to the complete set of cards \$2.50 per 100 titles (two cards to each title).

Extra cards at 40 cents per 100.

To subscribers for articles in specified publications \$4 per 100 titles (two cards to each title).

Extra cards 50 cents per 100.

The greater part of the publications covered by the list are to be found only in the larger public, college, or scientific libraries, but there are a number which are commonly taken by the smaller public and college libraries, such as

189 American Association for the Advancement of Science. Proceedings [addresses of the vice-presidents].

252 American Historical Association. Reports.

104 Modern Language Association of America. Publications.

108 National Academy of Science. Memoirs.

253 Old South leaflets.

147 Smithsonian Institution. Annual reports.

292 — Miscellaneous collections, quarterly

issue.

240 U. S. Bureau of Ethnology. Reports.

167 U. S. Geological Survey. Reports.

168 U. S. National Museum. Reports.

242 — Proceedings.

beside the journals and proceedings of many

American scientific societies and colleges.

The cost of those specified would not much exceed \$5 in any one year, and the average would probably be less than that amount. The advantage to any library in having the articles contained in these reports included in its card catalog, and the economy of using printed cards for this purpose are evident. Libraries are invited to subscribe for the cards of these or other specified publications, or even of a single publication at the special rates noted above.

The board expects to issue in time for the A. L. A. conference a revised edition of Miss Hewin's list of Books for boys and girls. It is prepared as a help in buying books for the smaller libraries and for the home use of parents and teachers.

State Library Commissions.

PLANS FOR A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

A conference of representatives of the library commissions of the middle west states was held in Chicago, Aug. 12, to consider the desirability of forming a national organization of library commissions. The value of such an organization, and the many lines of work common to all the commissions which could advantageously be accomplished by a national league, were discussed; and the sentiment of all present was favorable to forming such an organization at the St. Louis meeting of the A. L. A.

The secretary was directed to prepare a letter setting forth the plan to send to all state library commissions and to have charge of the correspondence regarding the same.

ALICE S. TYLER,

Secretary Commission Conference.

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION,
Des Moines.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Cornelius Frear, secretary, State Library, Dover.

The Delaware library commission has issued a new, revised and enlarged edition of its "Handbook," compiled by Miss Florence Bayard Kane. It covers 102 pages, as against the 88 pages of the first edition, published in 1902, and is practically a manual for the establishment and management of small public libraries—of much more than local interest and value.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The association has issued number 5 of its Publications (28 p. nar. O.), devoted to several short practical papers, news and notes of library affairs in the state, list of members, etc. The papers include "Book reviews and the librarian," by Melvin G. Dodge; "Notes about bulletin work," by Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck; "Small library plans," with two illustrations; "On the selection of books for a small library," by George T. Clark; and "What a town can do for a library," by Charles S. Greene. There is a list of "Twenty-five good books on California."

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: T. L. Montgomery, state librarian, Harrisburg, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer: Robert P. Bliss, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

The fourth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association will be held at Cambridge Springs, Pa., Oct. 7, 8, 9. The main topic for consideration will be how to interest readers in the better books, with special emphasis on the work with children. There will be separate round table for representatives of small libraries and those who come from larger or special collections.

Cambridge Springs is delightfully situated on the Erie railroad, and holders of through tickets can get stop-overs good for several days. As this meeting precedes the A. L. A. meeting it is hoped that eastern librarians may be able to attend it on their way to St. Louis.

ROBT. P. BLISS, *Secretary*.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. M. Goddard, assistant librarian, State Library, Montpelier.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Edith E. Clarke, librarian University of Vermont, Burlington.

A meeting of the Vermont Library Association was held on the afternoon of Aug. 17, at Burlington, in connection with the dedication of the Carnegie building of the Fletcher Free Library. The meeting was held in the Edmonds High School building, and was called to order at three o'clock, when President Goddard introduced President M. H. Buckham, of the state university, who made a short address of welcome. Miss Edith E. Clarke, librarian of the University of Vermont, presented a paper upon the disposition in a library of serials, pamphlets and clippings. The paper was an able consideration of a subject which often brings perplexity to librarians.

Miss Mary P. Farr, who has had charge of cataloging the Fletcher library in the new Carnegie building, explained the co-operative system of cataloging adopted by the Library of Congress. Dr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, who delivered the principal address at the dedication of the Carnegie library building, talked for a few minutes in-

formally. He explained the methods of the New York Library Association in holding library institutes and said that the public must be made to feel the need of the public library just as keenly as the public school. Brief remarks were also made by the Rev. J. Edward Wright, trustee of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library of Montpelier, and Herbert E. Straw, trustee of the Akeley Memorial of Stowe. Last on the program, the question box, brought practical subjects up for discussion.

President Goddard appointed as a committee to investigate the organization of district libraries Miss Lucy D. Cheney of Rutland, Mrs. Louise L. Boyce of Barre, and Miss Sarah C. Hagar of Burlington. This committee reported favorably upon the matter and suggested that a list be made of the towns of each county and adjacent towns, that meetings be held in the towns most centrally located and that notices be sent to all librarians urging them, the trustees and all others interested in library matters to attend the meetings which it is proposed to hold. The report was unanimously accepted. Mr. Goddard appointed Miss Mary E. Macomber of Montpelier, H. E. Straw of Stowe, and Mrs. Louise L. Boyce of Barre as a committee to determine a time and place for the next meeting of the association.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Free Public Library, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Robinson, Young Men's Library, Palmer, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Eliza R. Hobbs, Merrick Public Library, Brookfield, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the Howe Memorial Library at Shrewsbury on June 28. The meeting was presided over by Miss Anna Tarbell, and the secretary was Miss Mary E. Robinson, of Palmer. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, Miss Anna Tarbell; vice-presidents, Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, Worcester, and Miss Mabel E. Knowlton, of Shrewsbury; secretary, Miss Mary E. Robinson; treasurer, Miss Eliza R. Hobbs, of Brookfield.

A welcome was given by D. W. Bemis, chairman of the trustees of the Howe Library. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University, opened the discussion of the morning by a paper on "Building a library."

Luncheon was served in the town hall, and the afternoon session was opened by Miss Mary Sargent, librarian of Medford Library, who spoke on "How to attract and hold the interest of children." The closing discussion was on "Recent books suitable for a small library," opened by Rev. Joseph C. Kent, of Northboro. He was followed by Rev. A. H. Sedgwick, of Shrewsbury, Dr. Wire, of Worcester, and others.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school has issued its "Register of graduates, 1893-1904" (38 p. O.). Since its organization in November, 1892, with a class of 10 students, it has enrolled 254 students, of whom 167 were graduated from the full course and six completed a partial course. The 173 graduates recorded represent 29 states, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York leading, with 76, 16 and 14, respectively, and have filled 385 positions. The list of graduates (p. 9-30) is alphabetical, and gives information of previous education, positions held, and present occupation and address.

MAINE SUMMER SCHOOL.

On Aug. 9 a summer school of library economy, conducted under the auspices of the Maine State Library Commission, was opened in Augusta. The arrangements and the general work of the school were under the direction of Hon. L. D. Carver, state librarian, to whose interest and energy its organization was due; and the technical instruction was in charge of Miss Mary E. Sargent, of Medford, Mass. The sessions were held in the senate chamber of the State House, the morning sessions, from 9 to 12, being devoted to technical work, and the afternoon sessions, from 2 to 5, to lectures, free to all desiring to attend. The subjects dealt with in instruction were: Acquisition, selection and buying of books; order books and slips; accessioning; classification; shelf-listing; loan systems; finding-lists; cataloging; repairing books; work with children; Library Art Club. The lectures arranged for included: "Relations between the free public schools and free public libraries," by W. W. Stetson, State Superintendent Public Schools; "The Library Commission and travelling libraries," by Prof. A. J. Roberts, Colby College, Waterville; "Reference books and reference work" (two lectures), by George T. Little, librarian Bowdoin College; "Bookbinding and the mechanical value of books," by Harry Reid, state binder, Augusta; "Most valuable historical works relating to the state of Maine," by Prof. H. M. Estabrooke, University of Maine; "Importance of local history to the free public library, and the methods of collecting and arranging the same," by State Librarian L. D. Carver, and J. H. Winchester, Stewart Free Library, Corinna; "Instructing the public in the use of the library," by Ralph K. Jones, librarian University of Maine; "Library architecture," by C. C. Soule, Boston Book Company; "Some difficult problems in classification," by Mary L. Carver, Augusta; "Latter day fiction," by Prof. W. H. Harts-horne, Bates College.

Pleasant events in the course were an informal reception tendered to the students by State Librarian and Mrs. Carver at their

home on Sewall street, and the day spent at Squirrel Island, in attendance at the dedication of the library given to that place by A. H. Davenport, of Malden, Mass. The course was taken by 20 students, nearly all in charge of small libraries in the state.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school will open Monday, Sept. 19, at 9 a.m., for the preliminary two weeks of practical work. Practice in the library will be furnished throughout the first two terms to a greater extent than heretofore, in order to avoid clogging the library wheels with too many assistants in the third term, and to familiarize the students earlier with various matters of routine. The cataloging will occupy almost twice as much time in the first term as hitherto, so as to enable the class to do practical cataloging in the winter and early spring when book-accessions are most numerous.

The only change in the faculty of the school has been the appointment of Miss Minnie L. Benham, of 1904, as school secretary and reviser.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The report of the director, Miss Katharine L. Sharp, for the year 1903-4, records 34 students for the fifth year class and 47 students for the fourth year class. Of the latter 20 had an academic degree and 12 presented three years of college work. The course of instruction is reviewed, and the various minor changes noted, among them the development of the advanced reference work and the making of Bookmaking an elective. Regarding the uniform requirement of theses and bibliographies, Miss Sharp is of the opinion "that a seminar course, with three or four written papers through the year, with discussion, would be far more profitable than the present plan. As the classes increase in number it is difficult to find subjects for which we have material which are worth such an expenditure of time and energy. It causes more nervous strain than any other task, because the time element is uncertain. The work shows in many cases deficient preparation in English, and this is not discovered until too late in the year to help it. Students show lack of practice in presenting a finished piece of work, and all work bears a resemblance to examination and quiz papers. Smaller subjects and more of them, allowing discussion and correction throughout the year, would be better for the individual student, and would give to every student the benefit of the investigations of others. With general students, the thesis is often the first piece of research work, and the practice is necessary. With library students such practice is a part of the work from the beginning."

The activities of the Library Club of the

school are noted, the alumni association is referred to, attendance of students and directors at library meetings is recorded, and the exhibit prepared for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is described.

"The future is very bright for the library school if it can secure more experienced teachers and can make it profitable for them to stay. They all find it pleasant. The advance in requirements is already bringing us advanced students. The instruction also should advance, and the high standard should be kept up by using more care in accepting credentials and by dropping weak students."

In conclusion Miss Sharp reviews the opportunities before the school for effective library work in the state. The federation of women's clubs has recommended that the school take over the travelling libraries conducted by the clubs, and the state library association has appointed the school director in charge of the planning and direction of library institutes. The need is for endowment or special appropriation for extension purposes. "The state library association can conduct a few library institutes with money raised by voluntary subscriptions, but it can do no more. The great need is for a Travelling Librarian. It would be her duty to conduct institutes, to arouse interest in libraries, to help to organize libraries, to supervise travelling libraries and to perform such other duties as devolve upon a secretary of a library commission. It would be a great advantage to the library school to have headquarters of such an officer at the school. Students could help in the work for practice, and the travelling librarian could meet the class regularly for discussion of organizing and public library problems. An appropriation of \$500 for two years would inaugurate this work." An important addition to the school's equipment would be a model children's library room, "equipped and managed by the library school, which should be used by the children of the faculty and others living in this vicinity. \$500 would make a good beginning, if there were provision for regular additions."

WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

The 10th annual session of the Wisconsin Summer School for Library Training was held in the Historical Library building in Madison from June 13 to Aug. 5, 1904. For the elementary course of eight weeks, open to librarians in positions or under appointment to them, there was an attendance of 30, the register by states being as follows: Wisconsin 15, Illinois 9, California 1, Canada 1, Indiana 1, Minnesota 1, Montana 1 and Missouri 1. There was no tuition charged librarians of public libraries in Wisconsin, as the officers of the commission feel that this is the most economical and advantageous method of working with those librarians to raise the standard of librarianship in the state. The

students are urged to attend regular library schools if they seem adapted to the work and wish to make it a profession.

The director of the school was assisted by Miss Julia E. Elliott, of the Marinette Public Library, who gave 16 lectures on accession, shelf, binding and administration; Miss Julia Hopkins, of the Madison Public Library, who had charge of the work in classification; Miss Hannah Ellis, also of the Madison Public Library, who lectured three times on children's work. Five practical lectures on public documents by J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the University of Nebraska Library, were open to both elementary and supplementary classes.

The Supplementary Course had an attendance of 30. For this students were allowed to enter for two, three, or four weeks, and the course was so arranged that they might devote a great deal of time to technical work or omit it altogether. The lecture subjects included English literature, by Professor H. B. Lathrop; European history, by Professor Dana C. Munro; Greek and Latin literature, and Ancient histories, by Dr. Grant Showerman; The French novel, by Professor W. F. Giese; Books in economics, by Professor T. S. Adams; Old Norse literature, and Modern Scandinavian literature, by Professor Julius E. Olson, all the lecturers named being on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. Other lectures were by R. G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society; on History of libraries, by Miss Mary W. Plummer, of Pratt Institute Library School; History of books and printing, by Henry W. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; and by Miss L. E. Stearns and Miss M. E. Ahern.

The students of this supplementary course had, with three exceptions, previously attended the elementary course of this school, and the others had had a year's training and the third was preparing for library school.

A summary of the attendance at the summer school for 10 years gives the following facts:

No. summer school students at head of Wisconsin libraries, June, 1904, 34.

No. normal school students at head of Wisconsin college libraries, 2.

Total no. of summer school students now employed in Wisconsin libraries, exclusive of Document course students, January, 1904, 78.

There are 16 librarians in Wisconsin who have had one or more years of training.

It is hoped that the next five years will enable the commission to add to this list all of the libraries now established in Wisconsin, and that some training will be required for every position, a week at an institute sufficing for the librarian of the very small village library, and the summer school course for the librarian who receives a salary of from \$25 to \$50 a month; and that the librarians of all other libraries shall have been trained in library schools.

Reviews.

FORTSCHRITTE der volkstümlichen bibliotheken; von E. Reyer. . . . Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1903. 64+180 p. il. O. 3m.

A contribution to the history of modern library work more interesting than this compilation of Dr. Reyer's has not been made for years. Foreign libraries are not neglected, for the volume opens with an admirable brief summary of recent progress in the United States by Miss Mary W. Plummer, while there are also contributions on Scandinavian libraries by Dr. Andreas Steenberg, on the libraries of Paris by Dr. Albert Schwab, and on those of Russian Poland by Janusz; but the mass of the volume is on Germany and Austria. It is a record of heroic struggle and of much accomplishment. What the Germans and Austrians have done under adverse conditions is here told simply, sometimes broadly, sometimes in detail, always by men who have been prominent in the advance.

After Miss Plummer's contribution, Dr. G. Fritz, who is known to many of his American colleagues for his excellent work, gives first a list of some thirty odd titles on public library work in Germany, and then an account of the progress of that work in recent years. This general view is followed by a detailed description of the development and administration of Dr. Fritz's own library at Charlottenburg, with statistics. The city has nearly 190,000 inhabitants; the library (in 1902) some 20,000 volumes. The circulation for 1901-02 was 98,322, the users of the reading and reference room 47,850. Ten thousand marks (less than \$2500) were available for books, periodicals and binding. Of the circulation 77.6 per cent. was "literature" in the German use—novels, poetry and illustrated papers and magazines. The new four-story building is described in detail, and the description is well worth study.

Dr. Arend Buchholtz follows Dr. Fritz with an account of the recent work in Berlin. It is noteworthy that the Berlin city government gives the most cordial support to the library, an unusual circumstance in Germany, as in Austria. The plan for establishing a central library, and building it up by classes, is of especial interest.

Dr. Nörrenberg gives an account for Elberfeld, where the conditions were not the ordinary ones, as no library of any sort open to the public existed there, whether "learned," state, or circulating. The establishment of what they call the "Stadtbücherei" is described.

Dr. Ladewig gives an account of the Krupp Library at Essen-Ruhr, which the great manufacturers have established in the interest of their employees. The amount of work accomplished by the slender staff would seem impossible if Dr. Ladewig's description of the

spirit of the work did not explain it. He dwells most eloquently on the necessity for the right "library atmosphere," and on what has been done at Essen because of it. Dr. Ernest Schultze tells the story for Hamburg, Dr. Päppe for Bremen. Both accounts deserve more detailed mention than can be given them here.

The second division of the book is begun by Dr. Reyer with a general account of the work in Austria. What Dr. Reyer himself has done would fill a book much larger than the one he has compiled, and it is easy to read between the line of his accounts—what he would never say for himself—how large a part he has played in the splendid work done. He toils with the enthusiasm of the pioneer, giving the work an impetus that will surely carry it far into the future. His own library in Vienna, of which full details are given, receives no support whatever from the city government, and little from the rich. The people themselves give with an enthusiasm second only to Dr. Reyer's. The last hundred pages of the volume are devoted to the management of the Central Library, and to the discussions of library problems there. Some attention is given to the reading of women, on which Frau Leopoldine Kulke has an interesting article, and to the work of women in libraries, as to which Miss I. E. Lord writes for America. There is an account of one of the workingmen's society libraries, of the most pronounced "social-democratic" type, by Hugo Heller, one of the Vienna People's Education Society by Dr. Himmelbauer, one of the People's Reading Hall by Dr. G. Stich—all these in Vienna; and one of the Südmark Association by Dr. F. Khull.

The other matters discussed are entirely non-technical. Cataloging, classification and their like are mentioned only incidentally, while the kind of books read and the methods of getting the people to read better books pre-occupy almost all the writers. There are many points on the exclusion of certain books and on the restriction of the circulation of others. It is taken for granted by all that the library has a clear responsibility in the matter of education.

In hours of opening and in the high age limit the German and Austrian libraries fall below what we in America consider the standard; and that they themselves feel our advantages in the matter of public support and private benefaction is easily to be seen from their many references. But in the work accomplished in the hours that are possible to them, and with the staffs available, they need dip their flag to no one.

Some of the details in which they differ from us are the almost universal supplying of printed catalogs and the having binderies of their own, even in what we should call small libraries. Most of the work with us seems done there also, with the enormous and important difference of the lack of work

with children. That seems hardly to have begun in the nation of the kindergarten. The Central Library of Vienna has a committee whose duty it is to establish and organize a library for the blind.

Elaborate and valuable figures are given of the use of certain books. For example, Slatin Pasha's "With fire and sword" was lent 488 times in two years, 29 per cent. of the borrowers being workmen or their wives or daughters. The percentages are given for the other classes of users, and these full data are presented for 16 other books. Such work is of great value for the study of local conditions, and a comparison of the figures of the use of the same books in certain American cities would be enlightening.

The whole story of the work is one that should be read in detail. It is told with spirit and with the enthusiasm of true youth. Dr. Reyer closes the volume with an exhortation to the men who are fighting "auf verlorenen Posten"—the forlorn hope—and urges them passionately to fight on to the death. The book is full of inspiration, facts and suggestions.

I. E. L.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE der deutschen universitäten: systematisch geordnetes verzeichnis der bis ende 1899 gedruckten bücher und aufsätze über das deutsche universitätswesen; im auftrage des Preussischen Unterrichtsministeriums bearbeitet von Wilhelm Erman und Ewald Horn. Erster, allgemeiner teil, unter mitwirkung von E. Horn bearbeitet von W. Erman. Leipzig und Berlin, B. G. Teubner, 1904. 20+836 p. 8°.

This work is the first part of a comprehensive and exhaustive bibliography of the German universities, undertaken at the inspiration of the Prussian Ministry of Education. Be it said in passing that it is but one of many substantial services to learning rendered by that ministry. The responsibility for the preparation of this portion rests largely with Dr. Erman, while his colleague, Prof. Horn, has in preparation the second portion, which is to deal with the bibliography of the individual universities. The compilers have labored for 16 years in the production of this bibliography. Some idea of the extent of their work may be gained from the fact that this first part alone describes 17,363 titles. The preface, in which Herr Erman describes the work of preparation and discusses the principles which have guided the compilers, should be read with care by all students of bibliography and library economy. The leading principle is set forth as follows: "The aim and purpose of the bibliography has been to describe (as far as practical from the books themselves), with all possible fulness the entire range of printed works treating of German universities which

have appeared up to the end of 1899, including articles in periodicals and collected works. In addition we have planned to indicate in the case of each work listed at least one library in which the book is to be found, or if not discovered in a library, to make evident the sources from which it became known to us." To the writer this declaration seems to state the aim of scientific bibliographical work for trained students in a very satisfactory fashion.

The book is printed with two columns to the page. The arrangement is by subject, and chronologically under the subject, the author's surname (or other catchword) being printed in bold-faced type wherever it occurs on the title-page. The consequence is the familiar difficulty of consultation which invariably accompanies this style of entry and arrangement. The titles are numbered consecutively, and we are promised a *Registerband*, which will doubtless facilitate the use of the book. The proofreading appears to have been done with great care, and the general appearance of the typography is excellent.

Peculiar interest attaches to Dr. Erman's plea for a national library which shall first of all exist for the purpose of preserving the printed monuments of German life. A knowledge of our own shortcomings in regard to our own publications naturally prevents any carping criticism on the state of things revealed in his preface, but one instance at least should be given. Out of 340 *Kommersbücher*, listed on p. 728 f., 73 were found in the Berliner Königliche Bibliothek, 111 in 22 other libraries, 47 were described from private copies, and 109 were not found at all. The lack of a copyright law requiring a number of deposited copies in different parts of the country is severely felt in Germany, just as it will be here, if an untoward disaster should destroy the Library of Congress. We may well continue the agitation for more copyright depositories.

Dr. Erman further discusses the principle of inclusiveness with regard to magazine articles. This principle has been followed in this bibliography, but he enters a protest against it as an ideal method, preferring a selection of such articles as contain original matter, and the exclusion of others. It will profit students of bibliographic methods to read what he has to say on this subject, particularly in its relations to general library economy and cataloging. The methods adopted for preparing the bibliography are also worth noting.

It would be interesting to most readers of the JOURNAL to reproduce the entire table of contents, did space permit. It is enough to say here that it includes the purpose and field of universities, their history and statistics, constitution and organization, legal standing, academic officers, faculties, students as "academic citizens," endowments, degrees, studies,

academic morals, student life, student societies (including the famous *Burschenschaften*), and students' songs.

That the book is valuable is evident to any one who opens its pages. The degree of its usefulness, its accuracy, and its exhaustiveness can only be told by long continued consultation. So much we are obliged to say of every new bibliographic enterprise. But every presumption is in favor of this work, which should be a most welcome addition to our stock of bibliographic tools. We await the second part with interest.

It may not be amiss to express the wish that our Bureau of Education would undertake a similar work for American colleges and universities. The field is not so vast as that covered in the present study, and the materials are at hand in our libraries for its accomplishment. WM. WARNER BISHOP.

GRANGER, Edith, *ed.* An index to poetry and recitations: being a practical reference manual for the librarian, teacher, bookseller, elocutionist, etc., including over 30,000 titles from 369 books. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1904. 970 p. Q. \$5 net.

This may fairly be said to be an indispensable reference work, and one assured of permanent use and usefulness in large and small libraries. It covers a field different from that of the ordinary dictionary of quotations, in that it is an index to collections of poetry and of prose recitations, remarkably comprehensive, compact in form, and easily used. The contents of 369 volumes, including practically all the more popular standard collections of poetry, orations, recitations, dialogues, etc., have been indexed by authors, titles and first lines, over 30,000 titles being thus recorded.

The work is in three divisions, of which the title index is the main index. A symbol for each volume indexed is adopted, and an alphabetical key to the symbols is prefixed, in which author, title, publisher and price of each volume is given. By the use of these symbols the main entry (title index) is greatly condensed and reference to the key gives at once the name of the volume or volumes in which the selection is to be found. The author index and index to first lines refer to the title index for the fuller entry. Thus, the reader who can remember only the first line of Halleck's "Marco Bozzaris" will find in the first line index:

"At midnight in his guarded tent. See Marco Bozzaris, Halleck."

Reference to the title index gives the entry:

"Marco Bozzaris.—Fitz-Greene Halleck—AA—BNL—FEP—FTR—[etc.]

(*sl. abr.*) BS7—CS1—OM—SM—TMD.

(*sel.*) SO—SS—

(*Br. sel.*) AE—LLC.

(Patriot's death, The. *br. sel.*)—GP."

which indicates that full text of the poem

may be found in Stedman's "American anthology," Bryant's "New library of poetry and song," "Fireside encyclopædia of poetry," Fulton and Trueblood's choice readings, and other collections; that slightly abridged text is given in "Best selections, no. 7" and four other volumes; that a selection may be found in "Steps to oratory" and Sargent's "Standard speaker," a brief selection in "Analytical elocution" and "Lincoln literary collection," and a brief selection with a different title in "Golden poems." If the author's name only is known, reference to the author index gives "Marco Bozzaris" in its alphabetical place among the 17 titles listed under Halleck's name, and a further reference to the title index gives the further information. It will be seen that this method is eminently practical and combines a large amount of information with extremely condensed entries, and is, at the same time, sufficiently simple. The variety and extent of the material to which the index gives clue are evident when the number of volumes indexed are considered. Poetry, of course, predominates, but the representation of prose—speeches, extracts from plays, monologues, etc.—is also full. Author's names are generally given in full—Kotzebue, however, appears with surname and a dash, though the Christian name might easily have been supplied—and great pains have been taken to refer from varying titles to the original or best known form.

Following the three main divisions is an appendix of suggestive lists of selections for special days and occasions (Arbor day, Easter Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, etc.); of charades, dialogues and drills; of selections relating to noted personages; and of temperance selections—especially useful to teachers and to librarians. The volume is excellent in mechanical details, clearly printed, though in close type, in a double-column page, on white paper with broad margins; there is a thumb index to the several divisions, and the binding, with leather back and corners, appears to be strong and durable.

Probably only librarians—and possibly the editors of the "appeals to readers" columns of the literary journals—realize how many people are constantly trying to remember poetry they have forgotten, quotations familiar in early childhood, or unidentifiable fragments of verse. Very many of them will find the information they seek in this index, if they can correctly remember author, title or first line—which most of them cannot do—and will thereafter regard with gratitude and affection the librarian who directed them to it or the library in which they found it. To the librarian it will be constantly useful, and the numerous libraries possessing a card index to poetry should find it worth while to compare their material with that recorded here, making their future index work supplementary to the printed volume.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

DILLON, John F. Illustrative examples and testimonies as to the value of books and free libraries. (*In American Law Review*, July-August, 1904. 38: 533-541.)

Part of Judge Dillon's address at the dedication of the Free Public Library (Carnegie building), at Davenport, Ia., May 11, 1904.

HAINES, Helen E. The growth of travelling libraries. (*In World's Work*, September, p. 5231-5234.)

The *Library Association Record* for August opens with a paper on "The classification of office papers, with a scheme for museum and library work," by Charles Madeley. The scheme presented was devised for the municipal museum and library, of which the author has charge, and has been in operation for over two years. The term "office papers" is applied to correspondence, orders, invoices, reports, memoranda and like material. The classification is a decimal arrangement, covering six and a half pages, followed by a three-page double-column index. It is ingenious and comprehensive, but for any ordinary institution the classification would probably swamp the material to be classified. A short paper, "On the delegation of powers to library committees," by Councillor Lucas, and the usual notes and news make up the number.

The *Library World* for August contains no. 11 of Archibald Clarke's "Essays on indexing," and an excellent brief practical paper by Edward Wood on "A small library's opportunities." The "small library" is that of Bingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a town with a scattered population of 18,000 and a library of 14,000 v. By the methods described the library membership has been raised from 700 to 1600 and the annual issues from 24,000 to 54,000 v. The methods include equipment of a small reference or study corner, the use of open shelves with fresh and frequently changed selections of new books, a card index to composite books and volumes of essays, special lists on technical and other subjects, lists and notes in the local press, etc.

MABIE, Hamilton W. Mr. Mabie on Sunday-school books. (*In Ladies' Home Journal*, September, 1904. p. 18.)

"Sunday-schools," says Mr. Mabie, "ought to furnish the books essential to a knowledge of the Bible; there is no need of collections of books for children in Sunday-schools in places where there are public libraries; only sound, normal, true books ought to find places in such libraries." Several suggestive lists are given on different subjects.

WILLIAMS, Churchill. Novels versus other

books. (*In World's Work*, September, p. 5315-5318.)

A comparison of the relative demand for novels and other books, based on inquiries addressed to "15 of the largest booksellers in different parts of the country, and six of the big libraries." The conclusions reached are: "1, That the demand for the novel shows no diminution; 2, That the demand for books other than fiction is growing more rapidly than may be explained by the normal increase in the whole number of readers." The explanation for the latter demand rests in the constant increase of educational agencies and the influence of libraries.

LOCAL.

Akron (O.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on Aug. 1, the exercises being held in its fine assembly hall. An afternoon reception preceded the dedication. Mr. Carnegie gave \$82,000 for the building, on the usual conditions, his first offer of \$70,000 having been made at Christmas time, 1901.

Auburn (Me.) P. L. The \$25,000 Carnegie library building was dedicated on Aug. 1, when after the brief exercises a public reception was held.

Belleville (O.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was dedicated on Aug. 10. It cost \$13,000, and is built of gray pressed brick with red tile roof. It contains over 5000 volumes, purchased from a fund of \$5000 given for the purpose by H. C. Stahl, of Belleville.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The first Carnegie building to be completed, that for the Pacific branch, at Fourth avenue and Pacific street, was turned over to the library committee by the architect on Aug. 15. Formal dedication exercises will probably be held early in September.

Burlington (Vt.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on the evening of Aug. 18, in the presence of a large audience, which included members of the Vermont Library Association, whose meeting in Burlington had been arranged in connection with the event. The library was established as the Fletcher Free Library, from an endowment fund given by Miss Mary Fletcher and her mother, on condition that the city provide a suitable building and defray current expenses of administration. Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 was made on the usual conditions of a site and 10 per cent. maintenance fund to be furnished by the city, and it is stated that "the rights and duties of the trustees of the Fletcher Free Library and of the city government in and over this building are details which will need to be adjusted hereafter." The chief address of the dedication exercises was delivered by Dr. James H. Canfield.

Chelsea, Mass. Fitz P. L. (34th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 1045; total 19,373. Issued, home use 98,833 (fict. 54.13%; juv. 33.46%), of which 2687 were issued to teachers; reading room use 5267. New borrowers registered 1684.

The year was "the most successful one in the history of the library," the circulation showing a gain of over 18,000 over any previous year, and 21,652 over 1902. The increase has come mainly from the juvenile department, nearly four-fifths being of books in this class; the school circulation showed an increase of 840 v. Miss Simpson says: "We now feel that the library is doing good work with adults, young people and schools, and that it has reached the maximum figures possible under existing conditions." Nine exhibitions from the Library Art Club were given.

Connellsville, Pa. Carnegie L. (1st rpt.—year ending April 30, 1904.) Total 2523. Issued, home use 27,495 (fict. 74%), of which 10,788 were juvenile. No. borrowers 1588.

"On Friday afternoons, from September to April, inclusive, stories, carefully selected from the folk-lore of all nations, were told to the children of the three lower grades of the public school. These stories were designed solely to arouse the interest of the children in good literature, and after the story was over it was impossible to supply the demand for the books which contained the story just heard. The total attendance for the nine months was 2224.

"When school opened in the fall the librarian attended a meeting of the teachers, at which time she addressed them on the subject of co-operation between the library and the public school and distributed to them graded lists of the books in the library suitable for children of each grade below the high school."

Denver (Colo.) P. L. The library *Bulletin* for July contained a brief statement of what has been done toward the proposed library building. The site for the building, 320 x 150 feet, was purchased in January, 1902, and a few weeks later came Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$200,000, to which the city council added an extra tax levy amounting to about \$40,000—giving, with additions from rent and other sources, a total of about \$250,000.

A competition was held, in which 28 architects entered, and the decision was in favor of Albert R. Ross, of New York City. His preliminary sketches have been adopted, with a few modifications, and it is expected that the working drawings and specifications will be completed so that the contracts for the building may be let not later than Oct. 1.

The building will contain three stories, the first floor being about four feet below the grade. The first and third stories will be 15 feet in height, and the second, or main story, 22½ feet. A massive flight of steps, with pedestals for statues, will lead to the main entrance. The style will be Roman classic,

the entablature being supported by 14 detached Corinthian columns, making a façade both appropriate and impressive. The same general treatment will be carried out on the east and west ends of the building, but, instead of detached columns, there will be pilasters corresponding with the Corinthian columns. The building will be about 170 feet in length and 65 feet in depth, with a stack room projecting about 25 feet in the rear. In order to give the best results the building will be set back about fifty feet from the lot line, and, as the avenue is 100 feet wide at this point, the effect will be the best possible.

When the contracts have been let the houses facing on West Colfax avenue will be taken down to make room for the new building. When it is finished, and the library moved into it, all of the old houses facing on South 14th street will be removed. There will be about 75 feet of park at each end of the grounds, which will be laid out appropriately with trees and shrubs.

The first floor will contain the children's room, the newspaper reading room, the cataloging, work, delivery station and binding rooms, and the public lavatories. On the second floor will be the delivery, reference, open-shelf rooms, librarian's quarters, and, on a mezzanine floor, above the latter, will be the lunch and toilet rooms for the members of the force. The third floor will have a room for special libraries, a room for exhibitions of works of art, which will also be used for convocations of teachers, when the library is brought into closer relationship with the public schools. There will be a map room, a room for photography, equipped with a camera and apparatus necessary for developing. The office of the directors and four study rooms will be on this floor.

The new building will not interfere with the present quarters except in the matter of shutting off some light. They will be occupied until the new building is completed.

Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L. (Rpt.—year ending May 17, 1904.) Added 856, of which 228 were gifts; total 9128. Issued, home use 44,963. New cards issued 660; total borrowers 7637.

The reference department "is increasing in number of volumes and enlarged usefulness." From the state library 20 volumes were borrowed to meet special needs; "it is always possible to supplement efficiency of our reference work in this way, and the state urges every library to avail itself of the advantage whenever its own resources are inadequate.

"Our district library institute met in Elmira on May 3 and 4, in which were included Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga and Tompkins counties. The meetings were most encouraging and full of practical and helpful suggestions in library work."

Far Rockaway (N. Y.) P. L. The Carnegie library building, the first of the Carnegie branches of the Queens Borough Public Li-

brary, was formally opened on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 18. The building, which cost \$30,000, is of brick with terra cotta trimmings and a copper roof. It is centrally situated, near the railway station, with a frontage of 70 feet on Central avenue and a depth of 50 feet. Entrance through a vestibule 10 feet wide leads directly to the book room, arranged with a central delivery desk back of which are radiating stacks for free access. The room is arranged with reading tables for children on the left, and tables for adults on the right, thus combining reading room and children's room. The newspaper room is in the basement, and there is a librarian's office and a work room. The building opened with 1700 v. on the shelves, and 4000 more will soon be received.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. (66th rpt.—year ending May 30, 1904.) Added 4956; total about 83,000. Issued, home use 223,405 (fict. 112,942; juv. fict. 30,895). New registration 1828; total registration 11,002. Receipts \$15,840.23; expenses \$15,816.71.

"The most gratifying development of the year" has been the arrangements for an independent children's department, in the three rooms of the Athenæum building, previously occupied by the Hartford Club. "The work of renovation has been begun, and we expect that by autumn the new quarters will be turned over to the library. These rooms will, we believe, prove to be well suited to the purpose for which they are designed. When they are properly fitted up, it is proposed to move all the children's books into them, serve the children from that point, and conduct there a reference, consultation, and study room for children, presided over by some attendant or attendants qualified for the special work carried on. The result will be to greatly improve the facilities of the library for this branch of its work, afford much needed shelf-room in the main library, and relieve the congestion there in a way which will, we doubt not, be much appreciated by adult patrons.

"The ability of the library to purchase books has been materially diminished by the net-price system, which was put into effect by the trade about two years ago. Novels and stories for children are a trifle cheaper, but the cost of other new books is very appreciably more than formerly, approximately from 15 to 25 per cent. The effect of this advance upon large orders is unpleasantly noticeable.

"The income of the John S. Welles fund, of \$2000, which the library received last year, has been expended for books of permanent value, and a bookplate of the same design as for the Martha Wood Brown fund, repeated from the plate of the old Hartford Library Company of the eighteenth century, has been placed in them."

Henderson (Ky.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was opened on the evening of Aug. 1 with formal exercises. Mr. Car-

negie's gift was \$25,000, made in 1902, on the usual conditions. A branch library for negroes has been established in one of the negro school buildings, and the directors say, "we intend to do them justice with a liberal hand in providing them with books and all conveniences necessary to their enjoyment."

Indiana libraries. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Indiana publishes a volume devoted to the "Municipal and institutional libraries of Indiana; history, condition and management," compiled by W. E. Henry, state librarian (166 p. O.). This is intended to supplement Mr. Jacob Dunn's excellent monograph on Indiana libraries, prepared for the Columbian Exposition 11 years ago. It is prefaced with portraits of Andrew Carnegie, whose library gifts to Indiana between Jan. 1, 1901, and March 1, 1904, amounted to \$872,000, distributed among 39 cities in 36 of the 92 counties of the state; and William Maclure, founder of the Workingmen's Institute of New Harmony, whose bequest in 1839 of \$72,000 for workingmen's libraries in Indiana resulted in the establishment of 144 such libraries in 89 counties. The volume is made up of short historical and descriptive accounts of the libraries, averaging about a page and a half in length, furnished from the local authorities, and therefore varying in character of the information given. The arrangement is alphabetical under place. A statistical summary of the libraries reporting and a map showing distribution of the libraries through the state are appended. In all 79 libraries are represented in the descriptive accounts, and 34 are recorded from which no reports were obtainable.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added, 4774; total 105,726. Issued, home use 274,502. Cards in use 20,220.

The library now comprises besides the main library 7 branch libraries, 12 delivery stations, and 6 deposit stations. 10,229 books were circulated through the public schools.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The following order was recently posted in the various divisions of the library:

"To the Members of the Library Service:

"The librarian will at any season and with or without special appointment be glad to see any member of the force who desires to confer with him, whether the matter concern his status or prospects, or the duties or privileges, or comforts of the service, or be purely personal. He has from time to time expressed this.

"During the next several weeks he would be particularly glad to see any of his associates between 2.30 and 3.30 and 4.30 and 5 o'clock of any afternoon (including Sundays), when the library is open.

"HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian."

In view of the many callers the Librarian of Congress must necessarily receive, and the constant demands upon his time, this permanent invitation to members of the staff to discuss with him matters of personal or professional concern appears as a considerate and gracious act.

Ludlow Vt. Fletcher Memorial L. (Rpt.

—year ending Jan. 1, 1904.) Added 515; total 7534. Issued 18,141, of which 5232 were drawn from the children's department (fict. 64.67%). New registration 105; total registration 973; population of town (1900) 2042. Expenses of water, fuel and electric lights are paid by the town, all other expenses being paid by the trustees of the library.

Books for school room libraries are drawn by teachers, and travelling libraries have been sent to three district schools. School children are also invited to the library, to attend short talks on the use of books. Ten exhibits were held during the year through the Library Art Club.

Montclair (N. J.) F. P. L. (10th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1903.) Added 993; total 10,824. Issued, home use 44,053 (fict. 74%). New registration 675; total no. persons using library 5815. Receipts \$5833.71; expenses \$5830.29 (salaries \$1701.50, books \$703.56, magazines \$90.90, binding \$73.45, lighting \$131.88, coal \$72.25, insurance \$291.15, building expenses \$1131.77).

Oshkosh (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 3250; total 17,449. Issued 94,742. New cards issued 1195; total cardholders 7016.

Talks on reference work were given by the librarian to high school students and two art exhibitions were held during the year.

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. (16th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 5008; total 15,418. Issued, home use 103,361 (fict., 38,794; juv. 29,479); reading room attendance 92,447. Receipts \$12,297.74; expenses \$10,752.49 (salaries \$2660.30, books \$4265.96, newspapers and periodicals \$290.87, rebinding \$336.95).

The year was notable for the opening of the handsome Reid Memorial Library, the gift of Mr. Peter Reid, as a branch in the manufacturing section of the city known as Dundee. This building contains 5192 v., the majority procured through Mr. Reid's gift of \$10,000 for the purpose, "enabling us to start with a good general library, a splendid collection of reference books, as well as to provide books in French, German, Dutch, Italian, Hungarian, Russian, Slavish, Polish, Hebrew and Yiddish to meet the demand for books in foreign languages, which are giving so much pleasure and attracting in large numbers those to whom the library can be of most benefit, and still leaving a balance in the book fund."

The circulation shows an increase over the previous year of 28,264 v. for home use.

Of the work of the branch library Miss Campbell says: "The generous plan on which the Reid Memorial Library was built has enabled us to carry on a great deal of educational and philanthropic work in a manner more liberal than that which usually falls to the share of a public library. The building, and all it stands for, is a source of much pride to the community, and the eagerness with which they fall in with every suggestion tend-

ing to the broadening and elevating of the people shows their appreciation of Mr. Reid's gift. One room has been reserved for debating societies and study clubs; two have been set aside entirely for social entertainments, and educational assistance has been given to those unable or unfitted to take advantage of the privileges of the public schools. I feel confident Mrs. Reid's fondest dreams would be more than realized could she see the throngs of young people who flock to the building perpetuating her memory every night. The social and educational work, so far, has been taken care of entirely by volunteer assistance, and the most hearty thanks of the library are due to the ladies and gentlemen whose time and assistance have made this work possible. It might be advisable that this work should be under the care and have the financial support of some social settlement society, could one be found to carry it on, on the broad lines in which it has been started, absolutely independent of class, creed, nationality or politics."

Sedalia (Mo.) P. L. (9th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1904.) Added 1159; total 5854. Issued, home use 38,511 (fict. 23,995; juv. 10,596.) New registration 698; total borrowers 3305. Receipts \$6172.14 (from city \$4760.64); expenses \$5031.60 (salaries \$1955, books and binding \$1076.71, interest, insurance, heating, etc., \$1099.89, paid on indebtedness \$900).

A duplicate pay collection of popular books is maintained, and a yearly \$100 subscription has been entered with the Bodley Club, in return for which 100 books are received at the beginning of the year, which may be exchanged as often as desired.

The president of the board of trustees says: "The board has been subjected to criticism, because of the fact that about 40 per cent. of the income of the library is annually expended for salaries. This matter has had careful consideration, and your president is fully convinced that our library cannot give the public the service it now gives, nor the service which it ought to give, for less money. It is impossible to care for our building, to keep it open to the public all day and until nine o'clock at night, to properly care for and catalog the books, and to furnish intelligent and effective assistance to those who inquire for books and information, with a smaller or cheaper corps of employees."

Squirrel Island (Me.) L. The attractive library building, the gift of A. H. Davenport, of Malden, Mass., was dedicated on Aug. 13.

The building, which cost over \$85,000, was decorated with flags, bunting and plants, and after music and addresses a reception was held in honor of the giver, which was attended by fully 1800 guests. The building was presented to the Squirrel Island Village Corporation on but two conditions: 1, that it be for the use of the cottagers on Squirrel Island, and 2, that it shall always be called the Squirrel Island Library.

Superior (Wis.) P. L. (15th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 1419; total 15,803. Issued, home use 53,228 (fict. 67%), of which 3394 were issued through the schools and 3005 through the branches. New registration 1829; cards in force 4228.

An effective report, printed in the local press, which it is to be hoped may also appear in pamphlet form. It is pointed out, by comparison with other towns, that the library does not reach as large a proportion of the population as it should, although the year's increase of 6632 v. in circulation is encouraging. The library was open on holidays for the first time during the year, and it is recommended that this be continued, not only for reading but for circulation also.

The former delivery stations have been changed to branch libraries or deposit stations, collections of from 75 to 250 v. being placed in book cases in the stores where deliveries had been maintained. "The collections of books are exchanged at the main library as often as the station keepers desire it, the books being usually retained as long as in demand. In a city of so many distinct sections as ours, where many people would be actually deprived of library privileges on account of the distance, it seems to be necessary to bring the books to the people in this way. Ideal conditions would be to have branch reading rooms in the various sections of the city with magazines on file and large duplicate book collections and daily deliveries." Reports from the four branches are appended. Travelling libraries were sent out to five schools, and a beginning has been made toward a duplicate collection of books for these school libraries. Talks were given in the schools by the librarian on the use of books. The reclassification of the library is being put through as rapidly as possible, and the government documents have been classified and weeded out. Fines have been reduced from three cents to one cent a day, and reserve postals adopted. Story hours have been held for the children, talks on the contents and use of the library given to high school pupils, and a winter course of lectures was carried through. Three art exhibits were held during the year.

The chief needs are: a larger book fund, and enlargement of the reference room with general rearrangement of the various departments.

University of California L., Berkeley. It is proposed hereafter to materially restrict access to shelves on the part of students, on account of the serious loss of books prevailing under the former system. Last year the alcoves on the lower floor were closed to students, and it is now intended to close all alcoves, and require that all books be applied for at the desk.

University of Texas L., Austin. (Rpt. — year ending May 1, 1904.) Added 3457; total 41,100. Issued, home use 11,888. No record

is kept of the number of volumes used in the library room, though this forms the chief use of the library. There still remain about 10,500 volumes uncataloged, and work on these is being pushed. A one-hour course in Bibliography will be offered by the librarian as an elective next year to juniors and seniors in the academic department.

FOREIGN.

Berne National L. An article on "La bibliothèque nationale à Berne," by Albert Schinz, professor of French literature at Bryn Mawr College, appeared in *La Semaine Littéraire* (Geneva) of May 28. The Berne National Library was begun at the close of the 18th century, in execution of the proposal of Minister Stapfer for the foundation of a national university, academy of fine arts, museum of Swiss history and library. Only the first steps towards its organization had been taken when in 1803 the downfall of the government resulted in the sale of the volumes already collected. During the years 1840 to 1860 several unsuccessful efforts were made to establish the library, but meantime, about 1850, a Federal Library (later termed the Central Library) was established at Berne. Its use was first restricted to government employees, but gradually its privileges were extended and its scope widened, and it became officially recognized as the national library. In 1891, through the efforts of Dr. F. Staub, of Zurich, it received increased state support, and by 1893 its appropriation had reached the sum of 23,000 francs. At the same time the Federal Council recommended that the library be divided into two collections — the National Library, to be devoted to Swiss archives, literature and history; and the Central Federal Library, to remain purely administrative. While this recommendation was not carried out, the development of the library on national lines was assured. It was, of course, impossible for a library founded in the last years of the 19th century to endeavor to make even an incomplete collection of Helvetic literature. It was therefore arranged that the National Library should collect Helvetic literature later than 1848, while for earlier material it should establish close relations with the Burgerbibliothek of Lucerne, especially rich in this field, to which an appropriation was granted by the Swiss Confederation. Exchanges to this end were made between the two libraries, and have since continued, "and, despite the predictions of numerous pessimists, declaring that such a combination could result in nothing but confusion, it seems to work most satisfactorily." Since 1895 the library has been under the direction of Dr. Bernoulli, as librarian, and Dr. Geiser as assistant librarian, and since the autumn of 1899 it has occupied an attractive building of its own in the Kirchenfeld near the new Berne historical museum. In 1901 it contained about 51,000 v., with yearly accessions of about 6000 v. Dr. Schinz describes some of the special collec-

tions, the general character of the library, and its methods of administration. Besides the use of the books in the library, books are lent on application, even to readers in remote districts. American stacks are used for shelving, and a card catalog is in use—*apropos* of which it is suggested that the library should take up the work done in the United States by the Library of Congress, and supply printed cards, at least for the Swiss literature received by it.

British Museum L. (Return—year ending March 31, 1904.) Added 27,370 v. and pm., of which 5901 were gifts, 13,904 were received by the copyright act, and 6608 by purchase; 64,065 parts of volumes or periodical publications have also been added, of which 2827 were gifts, 38,646 copyright accessions, and 21,918 purchases. Accessions also included 1474 maps and 7751 musical publications. The number of readers during the 303 days the reading room was open was 209,713, or a daily average of over 692. In all 1,528,896 v. were supplied to readers, of which 863,741 were issued from the general library, 26,666 in the King's Library, 1412 from the Grenville Library, 3902 from the map room, and 232 from the Oriental department. In the newspaper room there were 23,684 readers, to whom 58,567 v. were issued; and 313 visitors were admitted to the map room for special geographical research.

"Progress has been made with the printing of the supplement to the General Catalogue, which will contain the titles of all such books as were added to the library during the years 1882-1899, but not incorporated in the Catalogue during the process of printing." The parts from H to M were issued during the year. The more important or interesting accessions of the year are briefly described. Among them were 72 English books printed before 1640 and 97 foreign incunabula, the former including the only known copy of the first dated book printed by Richard Pynson, perfect and in the original stamped leather binding. The accessions noted include a collection of 69 Quaker tracts, printed between 1653 and 1690, containing writings of the Foxes, Penn, Naylor and other famous Quakers of the day; "The Ayrshire garland, an excellent new song," being the original version of Burns' "The kirk's alarm," a single sheet believed to have been printed at Dumfries at Burns' expense in 1789; "First fruits of Australasian poetry," 1819, one of the earliest books printed at Sydney; and "Tu-kaio-li, or the two fair cousins, a Chinese novel from the French versions of M. Abel Remusat," London, 1827. The last-named volume contains manuscript notes by Leigh Hunt and Carlyle. "The most interesting of Leigh Hunt's notes read: 'Finished the third regular reading of this curious and delightful book, September 18, 1837. L. H.' 'Finished my fourth reading with increased admiration and with gratitude for comfort in

great distress. February 21st, 1853. L. H.'"

In the Department of Manuscripts, although no large collection was added during the year, there were many acquisitions of great interest. From the Egypt Exploration Fund were received "19 valuable Greek papyri of the first and second centuries, including fragments of unknown epic, lyric, comic, historical and philosophical writings, a long treatise on metre, scholia on the 21st book of the Iliad, and dated documents of considerable palaeographic interest; also a Latin papyrus of the second century, relating to the pecuniary affairs of Roman soldiers." By purchase a large quantity of papyri were acquired, ranging from the second century B.C. to the seventh century A.D. "They include several perfect dated documents of the Ptolemaic period, and a large number of official and business documents of the Roman and Byzantine period; to the latter dates belong several books, of a shape and kind hitherto unknown, containing records of taxation."

Cromarty, Scotl. The free library, reading room and museum, established as a memorial to Hugh Miller, the stonemason-geologist, was opened on Aug. 26. The cost of the institution was defrayed by public subscription, Mr. Carnegie doubling the sum raised by the local committee. A large proportion of the subscriptions was received from American admirers of Miller.

Glasgow. Baillie's Institution F. Ref. L. (Rpt.—year ending May 15, 1904.) Added 788; total 20,392. Issued (four months only) 16,412 (science 15.58 %, history 15.51 %, theology 11.66 %, poetry 10.40 %, biography 6.66 %, fiction 6.20 %).

Owing to the removal of the library to new quarters in West Regent street, the issue of books was discontinued from May 21, 1903, until Feb. 1, 1904, a period of eight months. An account of the reopening is appended to the report, with the address of Mr. John F. Orr, delivered on the occasion, from which the chief facts in the history of the institution may be summarized.

The library, which was opened on Sept. 29, 1887, with 4000 volumes, was founded by George Baillie, of Glasgow, who gave during his own lifetime his entire fortune of £18,000, with its accumulations for 21 years from Nov. 11, 1863, as a fund for the erection and endowment of an institution intended 1, to aid the self-culture of the operative classes in Glasgow by means of free public libraries and reading rooms, and 2, to provide for the tuition of their children in unsectarian schools. The second of these objects, however, could never be undertaken, owing to the insufficiency of the fund for such a purpose. Trustees of the fund were incorporated in 1867, and the library was opened in Miller street in 1887. At the expiration of the 21 years, in 1884, the fund amounted to about £36,000, and the library has received no income from other sources. The new building, formerly St.

David's Free Church, was secured on a 10-year lease at a rental of £125 per year. Mr. Orr says that while every effort has been made to order the selection of books on broad and catholic lines, giving adequate representation to all subjects, "there is one class of books with regard to which the governors have chosen to walk circumspectly. I refer to prose fiction. It has been the general rule to limit the selection to works of dead authors, and to admit only those which have taken a permanent place in literature, . . . but it is not applied pedantically, as a place has been given to the works of George Meredith and some other eminent living novelists."

"The contents of the library have been thus classified by the librarian: History, voyages, etc., 3945; Poetry and the drama, 2115; Science, manufactures, etc., 2111; Biography, 2020; Philosophy, theology, etc., 1853; Law, politics, sociology, etc., 1007; Prose fiction, 728; Fine arts, 719; Philology and linguistics, 514; Miscellaneous, 4592.

"In this list, distributed among the classes, are 600 volumes relating to Glasgow and 800 volumes relating to Scotland—the latter exclusive of the Glasgow books and of Scottish poets and biographies of Scotsmen.

"Now, has this collection of books brought together within the last 20 years been made use of as might have been expected by those whom the founder intended to benefit? I am afraid that the answer must be in the negative. The total issue from the opening to May 15, 1903, was 860,759, representing a daily issue of 183. The number of readers for the same period was 486,577, being a daily average of 103. This attendance is far short of what one would wish, and it is difficult to account for the fact, that in a city like Glasgow, with its large industrial population and its few free reference libraries, so little eagerness has been shown to take advantage of the opportunities for self-culture which this library affords." The chief reason given for this is that the existence of the library has been but imperfectly known, and that it appeals chiefly to students and serious readers.

Japan, Imperial L. Tokyo. (Rpt., 1903-04.) Added 5811, of which 3792 were Japanese and Chinese; total 217,194. Of the total contents of the library 171,890 v. are Japanese and Chinese works and 45,304 European publications. The library was open 334 days, and was visited by 144,526 readers who consulted 770,354 v. The number of readers shows an increase of 5876 over the previous year. The new building mentioned in last year's report has been completed, and the removal of the books will shortly be accomplished.

Last year Mr. Tanaka, the librarian, reported 42 other public libraries, containing 217,813 v. This year there are 78 other public libraries, with 423,587 v. A diagram shows the relative location of the new libraries. The report is printed in Japanese, and accompanied by a separate summary in English.

Gifts and Bequests.

Johnson City (Tenn.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. J. C. Hunt the library receives a bequest of \$500, to be devoted to the purchase of books.

New York City. Mr. Archer M. Huntington, of New York, has announced his intention of presenting his fine and exhaustive collection of Spanish books, manuscripts, coins, etc., to the city of New York as a permanent library and museum. The collection will be placed in possession of the Hispanic Society of America, and will be housed in a suitable building, for which plans are now in preparation, to be erected in Audubon Park, 155th and 156th streets. The deed of gift is said to have been already executed. Mr. Huntington, who is considered one of the best authorities on Spanish subjects in America, has for many years devoted himself to the collection of documents, books, paintings, and coins illustrative of Spanish history and life, and this collection is at present kept in a fireproof building at his country home in Bay Chester. He has written a number of books on Spanish subjects and has reprinted about 50 rare Spanish books, not for general circulation but for use of libraries and educational institutions. He hopes, by means of the Hispanic Society and its library-museum, to interest Americans more generally in Spanish affairs and bring about more intimate relations between the two peoples. The value of the collections and endowment to be placed in the hands of the trustees is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

Odessa, Del. Corbit L. By the recent death of Mrs. Virginia Corbit, widow of Dr. William B. Corbit, of Washington, D. C., the Corbit library comes into possession of a legacy of \$10,000, bequeathed it by Dr. Corbit, to take effect at the death of his wife. The library, which was the first free library in the state of Delaware, was established under charge of the school commissioners of the district in 1857, from a fund of \$950, left by Dr. James Corbit. It received a later gift of \$500 from Daniel Corbit, and his son, Dr. William Corbit, left it 400 volumes of his own library besides the bequest noted. The library is quartered in the school building and contains about 2500 v.; it is open for three hours on Saturdays, and its use is free to the residents of Odessa.

Union Hill (N. J.) P. L. By the will of the late Dr. Albert W. Warden, of Union Hill, the library receives a bequest of \$500, to be invested and the income used for the purchase of books.

University of California L. The report of the president of the university, presented in August, acknowledges the gift of \$7000 from John D. Spreckels, for the purchase of the

fine Germanic library of the late Professor Karl Weinhold, of the University of Berlin. The collection contains about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets on Germanic studies—modern classics, literary criticism and the history of literature. By this splendid gift "Mr. Spreckels provides the German department of the state university, which has been sorely hampered by the inadequacy of its library, with an equipment which cannot fail to give a powerful impetus to advanced study in the Germanic languages and literatures, not only at Berkeley, but in conjunction with the Hildebrand library at Stanford and on the Pacific coast generally."

University of Chicago L. On Aug. 17 the library received from Professor George Eliott Howard the gift of his collection of 1700 volumes on matrimonial institutions, gathered during the preparation of his important work on this subject, recently published. It is believed to be the largest collection extant dealing with marriage, divorce and the family.

Carnegie library gifts.

Westfield, N. J. Aug. 4. \$10,000.

Librarians.

EVERY, Samuel Putnam. The name of Samuel Putnam Avery is so closely associated with library interests, through his generous gifts to libraries, that record of his recent death should be given here. Mr. Avery, who died at his home in New York City on Aug. 11, aged 83 years, was for nearly half a century one of the best known figures in New York art circles, notable as a collector and active in many public enterprises. He was a trustee of the New York Public Library and president of the Grolier Club. His library benefactions included the establishment in 1891 at Columbia University Library of the Avery Architectural Library, founded as a memorial to his son; the gift of a library to Teachers' College in 1893, as a memorial to a daughter; and the more recent gift to the New York Public Library of the valuable collection of prints bearing his name. The Avery Architectural Library was described as one of the important "Special collections in American libraries" in *L. J.*, June, 1903, and the Avery collection of prints in the New York Public Library was described in the same series, in *L. J.* for March, 1904.

CROWNINSHIELD, Miss Edith, has been appointed librarian of the Hubbard Memorial Library, Ludlow, Vt., succeeding Miss Mary Birnie, resigned.

GREENWOOD, Arthur H., of Washington, Ind., has been appointed librarian of the law school of Indiana University, Bloomington.

SANFORD, Miss Delia, cataloger in the Davenport (Iowa) Public Library, has accepted a position on the staff of the University of Iowa Library, at Iowa City.

TAYLOR, William B. A., for seven years a member of the staff of the St. Louis (Mo.) Free Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati, O., his appointment taking effect Sept. 15. Mr. Taylor is a graduate of Oberlin College, class of '94. The Mercantile Library has recently been installed in new quarters and the trustees have expressed their intention to thoroughly modernize it and improve its facilities.

WRIGHT, Charles E., formerly reference librarian of the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library, Duquesne, Pa., his appointment taking effect Sept. 1.

WYER, Malcolm G., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, has been appointed acting librarian of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for August contains "A list of regimental histories and official records of the individual states in the Civil War," to be found in the library.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Alphabetical finding list of the periodicals and other serials currently received. 4th ed. Pittsburgh, Pa., June, 1904. 22 p. O.

CHICAGO, P. L. Finding lists. 8th edition: Geography and travels. Chicago, January, 1904. p. 367-517. O.

—Poetry and drama; essays and miscellanies; collected works. Chicago, June, 1904. p. 519-644. O.

DETROIT (*Mich.*) P. L. General catalogue, third supplement, 1899-1903. Detroit, Mich., 1904. 946 p. l. O.

It is a pleasure to receive the new five-yearly volume of this admirable catalog—one of the best of current printed catalogs in its practical and simple methods and careful work. The only changes made from the plan of the former volumes are that the names of cities, towns and counties, heretofore placed under political divisions—as states or countries—are now placed independently in alphabetic order, and that collective series entries are now made under name of series instead of name of editor. "As a matter of fact, very few people notice the name of the editor of a series, while the title is the thing

commonly remembered." This catalog, it will be recalled, includes all books but fiction and works in foreign languages, and is an excellent example of the dictionary form.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Finding list, Central Library. 6th edition, part 6: History, description and travel (*continued*); Asia, Africa, Australia, etc.; Philosophy, Religion. Baltimore, Published by the library, June, 1904. 16 p. 1090-1337. O.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Classification bibliographique décimale: tables générales refondues, établies en vue de la publication du répertoire bibliographique universel. Fasc. no. 19: Tables de la division [1], Philosophie, Questions morales. Bruxelles, Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1904. 24 p. (unp.) O.

— Fasc. no. 20: Tables de la division [63], Agriculture, Agronomie, Sciences agricoles. Bruxelles, Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1904. 46 p. (unp.) O.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. 2d annual issue. H. Geology; O. Human anatomy. London, Harrison & Sons, 1904. 8+256; 8+235 p.

The LACONIA (*N. H.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for July follows the usual list of new books, with a "List of old books" running from A to M, and including only popular or standard fiction.

MINNESOTA STATE L. COMMISSION. Publication no. 2, June, 1904. Public documents in the small library. [Minneapolis, Minn.,] 1904. 22 p. O.

An extremely useful, practical little pamphlet by J. I. Wyer, Jr., giving suggestions as to the documents useful in small libraries, their classification and cataloging, references on the subject, and a note regarding Minnesota state publications, by Warren Upham.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for August contains part 3 of the important "Selected list of works relating to naval history, naval administration, etc."

NEW YORK STATE L. Bulletin 88. Bibliography 37. A selection from the best books of 1903; with notes. Albany, 1904. p. 421-461. O. 10 c.

The usual annual annotated list.

STEARNS, LUTIC E., *comp.* Books of interest and consolation to spinsters, 1904. 14 p. D.

This neatly printed little list, issued for sale at 25 cents a copy for the benefit of the

Children's Free Hospital of Milwaukee, will appeal to a majority of library workers. Interest and amusement may be derived from its contents, but it may be doubted if the literature recommended, in several departments at least, will furnish "consolation." The list is in 10 divisions: books "in re spinsters;" "in re bachelors" (the masculine variety); friendship; love; love letters; love poems; famous love affairs of fact and fiction; marriage; love stories of many lands; miscellaneous. In the last group are listed Fox's "Book of martyrs," "How to use a chafing dish," and "Concerning cats;" but these practical aids would hardly counterbalance the influence of the Browning love letters, "Sonnets from the Portuguese," Suckling's lyrics, and other of the titles previously listed.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. Army. Index-catalogue of the library: authors and subjects. 2d series, v. 9: L-Lyuri. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 872 p. Q.

This volume includes 8706 author entries, representing 2599 v. and 8291 pm. Nearly one-sixth of its space is devoted to Labor; other large subjects are Larynx (76 pages), Leprosy (31 pages), Liver (86 pages), Lungs (46 pages). Many curious early medical treatises are recorded, and there are interesting titles under Letters, while subjects not medical include Library construction, Library hygiene, and Language.

TRENTON (*N. J.*) F. P. L. Catalogue, July, 1904. Trenton, N. J., 1904. 218 p. 1. O.

A D. C. catalog, including all classes but fiction, with subject index and summary of classification prefixed and author index appended. Strongly made and printed on heavy manila paper.

The WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION has made arrangements with the H. W. Wilson Company, Minneapolis, Minn., to publish the buying lists which are compiled by that commission. Through the co-operation of the commissions of their own states, these buying lists are distributed, without charge, to all free public libraries. Commissions of other states may secure terms for these lists in quantities by addressing the publishers. Single copies are five cents and may be had at the publishers. The first list issued under the new arrangement is no. 11, under date of Aug. 15.

WYER, J. I., *jr.* Bibliographical contributions from the library of the University of Nebraska. 4: U. S. government documents in small libraries; reprinted from publication 2, of the Minnesota Library Commission. Lincoln, Neb., June, 1904. 16 p. O.

Does not include the note regarding Minnesota state publications.

Bibliography.

CATALOGUE GENERAL de la librairie française: continuation de l'ouvrage d' Otto Lorenz. v. 15 (1891 à 1899), rédigé par D. Jordell. I-Z. Paris, Librairie Nilsson (Per Lamm), 1904. 1059 p. 8°, pap.

This catalog, it should be remembered, is restricted to publications in the departments of science, art and literature.

COBLEN, Richard. Axon, William E. A. Cobden bibliography. (*In Notes and Queries*, July 23, Aug. 6, Aug. 20. 10th ser. 2: 62-63, 103-105, 142-143.)

These instalments cover chiefly biographies and appreciations, comment and criticism, from 1836 to 1901, and (Aug. 20) titles omitted during the course of printing of this record.

DICKENS, Charles. Thomson, J. C. Bibliography of the writings of Charles Dickens. Warwick, J. Thomson; New York, G. E. Stechert, 1904. 8+108 p. D.

A chronological record, including newspaper and magazine articles, pamphlets, and fugitive pieces, and only first or earlier editions of the better known works—in all 115 items. Auction values are summarized, and there are full descriptive and bibliographical notes.

ECONOMICS. Ely, Richard T., and Wicker, George Ray. Elementary principles of economics, together with a short sketch of economic history. New York, Macmillan Co., 1904. 7+388 p. 12°.

Pages 371-381 contain a classified course of reading arranged for the advanced student and for the untechnical reader.

IMPRESSIONIST PAINTING. Dewhurst, Wynford. Impressionist painting: its genesis and development. London, George Newnes, Ltd., 1904. 15+127 p. 4°.

Contains an annotated bibliography of seven pages.

JAPAN. *The Chautauquan* for August (p. 596) contained a selected annotated bibliography on Japanese history, literature, art and life.

—Weitenkampf, Frank. The literature of new Japan: a bibliographical essay. (*In The Lamp*, September, p. 137-139.)

An annotated list of 26 titles, "believed to represent practically all important contributions to the literary history of present-day Japan."

MOHAMMEDANISM. Tisdall, W. St. Clair. A

manual of the leading Muhammadan objections to Christianity. London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1904. 239 p. 12°.

There are 13 pages of bibliographical appendixes, classified as follows: Some useful books on Islam in European languages, Some important Christian works in Oriental languages on the Muhammadan controversy; A few leading Muhammadan works against Christianity; The received collections of Arabic traditions; Some leading Muhammadan commentators.

PETRARCH. Calvi, Em. Bibliografia analitica petrarchesca, 1877-1904; in continuazione a quella del Ferrazzi. Roma, Ermanno Loescher e C. edit., 1904. 11+102 p. 8°.

Published as one of the results of the Petrarch centennial observances, this bibliography is a valuable contribution to the subject. It carries on the record of Jacopo Ferrazzi, beginning in 1877, and gives brief synopsis of contents of the publications listed. It shows a striking increase in the number of publications dealing with Petrarch, which now average about 30 a year—this being inclusive of other countries as well as Italy.

POTTERY. Burton, William. A history and description of English earthenware and stoneware (to the beginning of the 19th century). London, Cassell & Co., 1904. 15+192 p. il. 8°.

Contains a two-page bibliography (44 titles).

RÉPERTOIRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE de la librairie française pour l'année 1903, rédigé par D. Jordell. Quatrième année. Paris, Librairie Nilsson (Per Lamm), 1904. 168+92 p. 8°, pap.

The usual annual record, in twelve monthly parts, of the more important French publications in the departments of science, art and literature, accompanied by an index.

Roz, Firmin. Une bibliographie du roman historique. (*In Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1st ser., July, 1904. p. 209-218.)

An exhaustive review of "A guide to the best historical novels and tales," by Jonathan Nield.

SCOTLAND. Atkinson, Mabel. Local government in Scotland. Edinburgh, William Blackwood & Sons, 1904. 10+441 p. 8°.

A selected, classified and annotated bibliography of 14 pages is given. The author is engaged on what is hoped will be an adequate bibliography of local government in Scotland, limited chiefly to publications which have appeared since 1800.

INDEXES.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Index to the proceedings, 1874-1901; prepared under the editorial direction of Reuben Gold Thwaites, by Mary Elizabeth Haines. Madison, Published by the society, 1904. 399 p. O.

A compact, extremely detailed index to the 27 volumes of the separately published Proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society, from the 22d annual meeting, 1875, to the 49th, 1901. The volumes for the earlier years are covered by indexes previously issued ("Index to the early records," in the reprint edition of vol. 1 of the "Collections," and indexes to synoptical reports, 1854-85, in the first 10 volumes of the "Collections"), and it is proposed hereafter to publish a five-yearly supplemental index to the present work. The index is most minute, but practical and simple, covering record of gifts, accessions to the collections, etc. The arrangement is alphabetical, with references in numerical (which is also chronological) order. For large divisions this arrangement is modified, to bring together references on related subjects.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Joseph Conrad, according to his American publishers, McClure, Phillips & Co., is but part of the name of the well-known English writer. His full name is given as Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski.

The following are supplied by Library of Congress:

Cooke, Morris Llewellyn, 1872-, is the comp. of "A sketch of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and vicinity."

Livingstone, Cora Luetta, 1874-, is the author of "Glimpses of pioneer life for little folks."

Notes and Queries.

TECHNICAL BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES. — In a recent number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL reference was made to the valuable "Report of the Committee on Technical Books for Libraries." Your readers may be interested to know that it has been reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education," and will be furnished free of charge upon application to Prof. C. A. Waldo, secretary, 113 S. 9th street. La Fayette, Indiana. HILLER C. WELLMAN.

[This list is also issued in pamphlet form by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, for free distribution, on application.]

GIFTS OF BOOKS DESIRED. — Libraries that dispose from time to time of duplicate copies no longer in demand, or books otherwise discarded, would confer a favor by sending any available volumes to the Public Library of Columbia, S. C. This library is maintained by small annual subscription (the fee being 15 cents a month) in one

room in the Court House, and its use is largely by children and working people. Its funds permit only the employment of a librarian at an inadequate salary, and it depends for its books almost wholly upon gifts. It is now endeavoring to secure a fund sufficient to acquire and remodel a building of its own. Any gifts of books that libraries more generously equipped may be able to make will be gladly received by the trustees and the librarian. COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE NEW YORK GAZETTE. — Evans' "American bibliography," no. 2688, has: "The New York Gazette. Number 1. From Monday, October 9, to October 16, 1725 [-December, 1725]." Hildeburn's "Printers and printing in New York," p. 14, has: "But the event of 1725 was the publication on October 16, of the first number of the *New York Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in New York. . . the earliest number I have seen is no. 18, February 28 to March 7, 1725-26." Thomas's "History of printing in America," 1810, v. 2, p. 94, has: "On the 16th of October, 1725, he [Bradford] began the publication of the first newspaper printed in this colony."

The numbers in existence show that the paper was published weekly on Monday, and it so happens that Mondays in the year 1904 fall on the same dates as in 1726. Reckoning back from the first number which Mr. Hildeburn has seen, or from no. 21, March 21 to March 28, 1726 (which is the first number in the file at the New York Society Library), no. 1 of the *Gazette* must have been published Nov. 1 to Monday Nov. 8, 1725, unless the early numbers were not published consecutively and regularly, or some peculiarities of the old and new style calendar vitiate this conclusion.

On no. 52, Oct. 24 to Oct. 31, 1726, appears the following: "N. B. This number 52 concludes the first year of this our *New York Gazette*. All Persons that take the same are desired to Pay in what is Due, in order to enable the Undertakers to continue the Publication of the said *Gazette*, or else it must drop."

Is Mr. Evans's statement a perpetuation of an error, or is there some foundation for the seeming error? How many numbers are in existence before number 18, the first which Mr. Hildeburn had seen? F. B. BIGELOW.

Humors and Blunders.

"FROM the manger to the throne," classified under Travel.

The following interesting news item appears in a country paper:

"The — Library will close for two weeks, beginning Aug. 29, for the annual cleaning and vacation of the librarians."

Whereat the New York *Sun* mildly inquires, "Will it be at Lake Hopatcong or at Deal Beach, where the farmers have their annual wash?"

THE Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 10

OCTOBER, 1904

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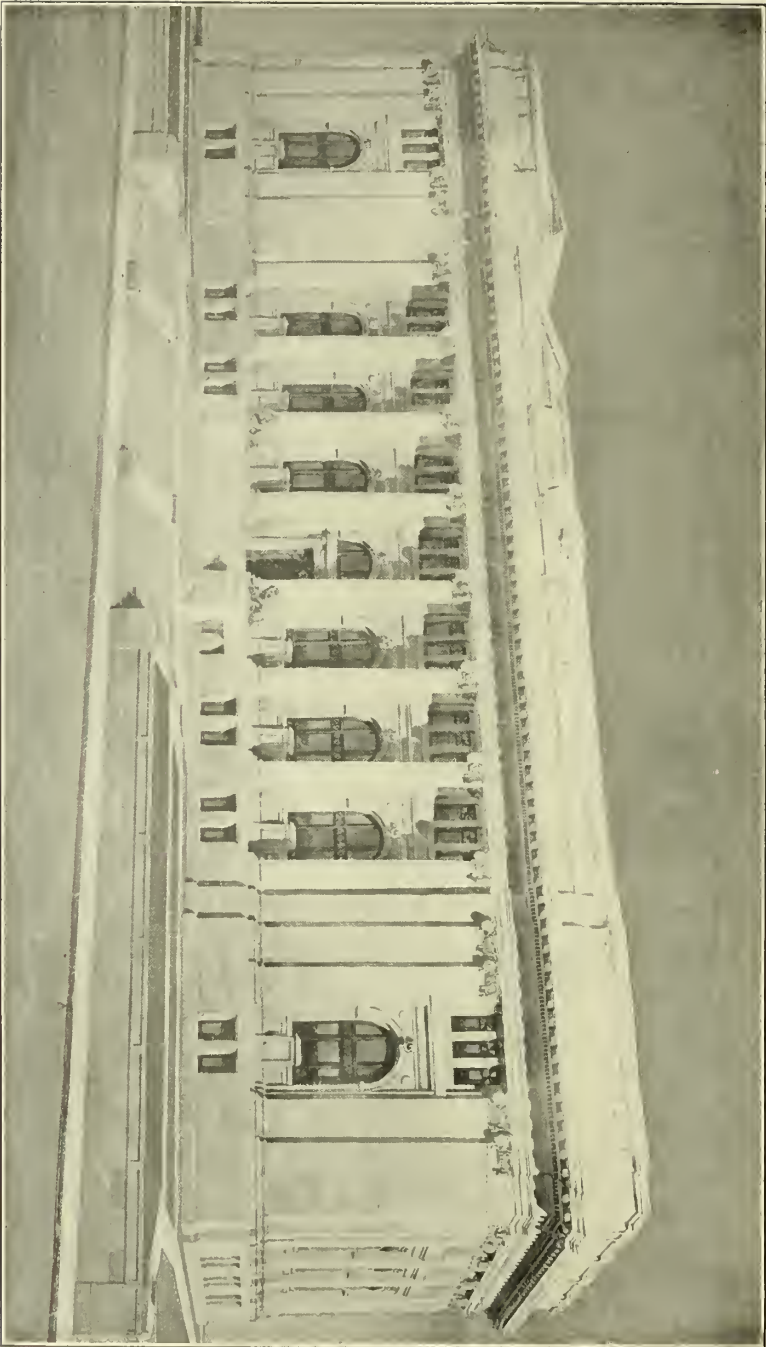
British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1904.



CARNEGIE BUILDING, SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 29.

OCTOBER, 1904.

No. 10

A PRELUDE, as it were, to the Conference of the American Library Association was heard at St. Louis last month in the meeting of the Library Section of the all-comprehending Congress of Arts and Science, of which the one hundred and forty-two sections held their meetings within a single week. Mr. Crunden's presentation of the library as forming with church and school the tripod base for social stability, Professor Biagi's brilliant imaginative flight into the future, and Mr. Axon's sensible review of the practical relations of the library, provided an excellent triad of papers, and it is to be regretted that they had not a larger professional hearing. The A. L. A. Conference itself will presently call together a large assemblage of the library profession, and we record a greeting in advance to all who come, especially to those new in the library field and to brethren from across the seas. It is a serious matter for European librarians to face the journey of three thousand miles across the sea and another thousand overland to St. Louis, and while the number of foreign librarians will not be large the delegation will be of a more representative character than there was at one time reason to hope for. The program will be of international interest, especially in its presentation of the present phases of the most important library topics. We wish for all a fruitful week and a happy emergence from the multifarious and perplexing sight-seeing of the great Fair.

ARE we to have no more books, in the printed sense, and are we to return to a modern version of Babylonian bricks, in the shape of phonograph records? This is the question which Professor Biagi is disposed to answer in the affirmative. Doubtless, phonograph records and the phonograph itself will become a feature of libraries—though it is by no means true that the author's reading, especially as recorded sometimes with undesirable modification by the phonograph, will be the most dulcet or more satisfactory method of presenting the written word. But there are three practical considerations which will save

the printed book from becoming a tradition of the past: storage, for phonograph records take much more room than print; expense, for they cannot be reproduced with the printing minimum of cost; and finally, but foremost of all, the fact that the eye is a superior organ to the ear, and can in a few seconds sweep a page where minutes would be required for the hearing. We cannot, therefore, follow Professor Biagi in his aerial flight, nor advise that the shelving of the modern stack shall be turned into warehouse bins for phonograph records.

THE Congress of Arts and Science, as outlined by Professor Münsterberg to cover all fields of knowledge, involves a classification of knowledges which is of interest from the point of view of library classification, and it is recorded, and reviewed by Dr. Richardson in this number. cursory examination of this classification might give the first impression that it is ultra-scientific, especially in introducing, if not inventing, new names for the generalization of cognate sciences; but Dr. Richardson's criticism is on the opposite ground—that it is not scientific enough; that is, that it does not represent the actual condition and division of knowledges. Whether history of jurisprudence shall be placed under History or under Jurisprudence is, of course, a problem admitting of either solution. In fact, to put it mathematically, the difficulty is that classification is a subject of two dimensions, while for library purposes and arrangement on shelves it has to be reduced to a question of one dimension—longitudinal shelf room. Mathematicians locate a point by the abscissa and the ordinate—one giving horizontal, the other vertical distance. An adequate scheme of classification would follow this practice and present the appearance of those railway fare tables in which the fare is found by looking down one column and along another column to the point of intersection. The history of jurisprudence thus would be given both in the Jurisprudence column looking one way and in the History column looking the

other way. This, however, would involve a not inconsiderable waste of space, and we must recognize that classification, like many earthly things, cannot be absolutely logical. It is necessarily a compromise. The classification necessary for a great collection like the National Library or the New York or Boston Public Library system is scarcely that desirable for the average reader, who must be guided to the subject he wants; an ordinary town library should provide rather for the needs of the average reader, by making its classification simple and easy to be understood of the common people. This was at the base of Mr. Cutter's idea for his *Expansive Classification*, and the *Decimal classifier* accomplishes the like purpose by using only the larger decimal classes.

"LIBRARY week" at Lake Placid has taken its permanent place in the library calendar, and its recent fifth annual observance showed no falling off in attendance or in interest. The program varied somewhat from former years, but set an excellent standard, including Dr. Vincent's notable address; discussions were animated and spontaneous; the series of round table meetings were effectively conducted and were brisk, informal and informing. Indeed the atmosphere of the meeting was to a marked degree one of interest, practical activity, and good fellowship. It may also be recorded with satisfaction that the well-worn phrases "missionary work" and "inspiration" were conspicuous by their absence, and that Mr. Putnam's brief opening words struck a note of simplicity and true perspective that was distinctly helpful. One criticism to be made is that by some of the speakers the work of the librarian was too closely identified with the work of the school teacher—for in its relations with children, with teachers and with school activities, the library stands as the source and means for the informal personal education of the individual, rather than as an agency for active formal instruction.

TYPE-SETTING, by instant manufacture from the molten metal, as is done by the "linotype" and with greater convenience for correction and revision by the "monotype," has revolutionized and vastly extended the cumulation of bibliographic material. For some time

such cumulation, as in the case of the "Annual American catalogue," was made by pasting and photographing printed slips, but the type-metal method has proved superior in every way. It is now proposed to apply this principle to the Poole's Index series, and first of all to prepare the material for the "Annual literary index" in the shape of a monthly periodical, which shall furnish, at a reasonable price within the means of small libraries as well as larger, a key to the periodicals universally taken, exclusive of those less generally taken, which last may however be cumulatively covered, possibly in a separate quarterly publication and finally in the "Annual literary index." The new volume of the *Abridged Poole's Index* closes with the present year, so that the new year makes a favorable opportunity for a change. Such a periodical it is planned to issue from the same office as the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, at a price not exceeding \$3, to include a single alphabet index to perhaps 40 periodicals, by author as well as subject entry, and to include also an index to dates.

It is also intended in this new monthly to make a practical test of current evaluation under arrangements which are in progress with the Publishing Board of the American Library Association. The difficulty in the evaluation of current books has been twofold—that of issuing such evaluations with sufficient promptness to be of value in purchasing and that of obtaining an adequate staff of specialists co-ordinated with general editorship. The endeavor will be made to present evaluations of important books as soon after their publication as practicable; but, meantime, to present a selective purchase-list of books of the month and books immediately forthcoming, which will indicate, especially to small libraries, books to which they should give purchasing consideration. To obtain the best results and to prevent any question of extraneous influence, it is planned to have both the selection and the evaluation done by a representative of the Publishing Board and under its exclusive control. It is to be hoped that the plan of this periodical, which will be entirely distinct from the field of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, will afford to libraries at a low subscription rate several of the features which have been so much in demand.

OLD PROBABILITIES IN THE LIBRARY—HIS MODEST VATICINATIONS.*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *New York Public Library.*

"Don't never prophesy onless ye know," says Hosea Bigelow. I beg to call attention to the fact that this means "Don't prophesy at all"—perhaps it was so meant by the shrewd Hosea. We never can know—and yet we continue to prophesy. The best we can do, of course, is to estimate probabilities. Probabilities! That is a good word. They have dropped it from the weather reports and call their estimate a "forecast." I like the old word better. Let us see, then, what some of the probabilities are in library work.

"Everything flows," said the Greek philosopher. Nothing in the world is stable; change is the order of the day. But note the word he uses. That which flows is in a state of orderly change in a definite direction. Everything progresses; and the library and its work are being borne along in the general current. Now the writers on hydro-dynamics, who are experts on flow, tell us that there are two ways of studying a current, which they name the "historical" and the "statistical": In the former the attention is fixed on a definite particle of the moving fluid whose change of velocity and direction is noted as it passes along; in the latter a definite locality of the stream is selected and the fluid's changes of form and density at that particular place are observed. In like manner we may study the library movement historically or we can select a definite point in its course—the present time—and note the conditions and their alteration. The latter plan, I venture to think, is the more favorable one for the would-be prophet.

Let us, then, take a few of the salient features of library work as they exist to-day and inquire: (1) What is the present situation with regard to each; (2) Is that situation changing; and whither and how fast; (3) Is its rate of change altering, and (4) are the conditions that affect it and its alteration, likely to remain as they are. If we can answer all these questions we can at least make an attempt at estimating the probable situation at a given future time. We must bear in mind, however, that in the

library world, as elsewhere, there are sudden or abrupt changes, or catastrophes, and that these generally defy prediction. And this is equally true of unexpected aids or beneficent influences. The library benefactions of Mr. Carnegie would have upset the most careful and logical estimate of library progress made twenty years ago.

First let us take up the status of our stock in trade—our supply of books. President Eliot warned us two years ago that our books are piling up too fast. His warning has met with scant heed because experience has not brought it home to most of us. Malthus warned us long ago that the progress of population was toward overcrowding the world. We laugh at him because there is still plenty of room and means of utilizing it unknown in his time. Yet population increases, and it will overcrowd the world some day unless something occurs to prevent. In like manner our stock of books increases faster and faster. The ordinary American public library is a thing of yesterday; small wonder that it does not yet begin to feel plethoric. Our oldest large libraries are those of our universities, and Harvard's president has told us that to them the evil day is within sight. Librarians have not received with favor President Eliot's plea for getting us out of our future difficulty, but this is neither here nor there. To judge by our present attitude either our library buildings must increase indefinitely in size or our stock must be weeded out. It must be remembered, however, that our books are perishable, and are growing more so. I do not regard this as an unmixed evil. Rather than to make our books unwieldy for the purpose of preserving them we prefer to make them usable and to rely on reprinting for their perpetuation. Thus what is not wanted will pass away. Perhaps this will solve our problem for us. But in any case it looks as if the future library building and its contents were to be greatly larger than those of to-day.

What are to be the style and arrangement of the future library building? The present situation can hardly be described in general

* Read before Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia, May 9, 1904.

terms. As in all building operations, there is a strife between the architect, representing æsthetics, and the administrator, representing utility. At present the architect seems to be having his way outside and the librarian his way inside. But why this contest? Is it not the architect's business to make utility more beautiful but not less useful? And should not the administrator wish his surroundings to please the eye? Apparently the two are drawing a little closer together of late. We are having fewer temples of art that have to be made over to fit them for use as libraries and fewer buildings that are workable but offensive to the eye. The tendency seems to be toward simple dignity, although we certainly have some surprising departures from it. Probably the library of the future will be a simple and massive structure of much greater size than at present, with its decorations largely structural, and combining ample open-shelf and reading facilities with greatly increased capacity for book-storage.

There is one particular in which the architect has been specially out of touch with the administrator. The open-shelf is now all but universal, but many architects seem not to have heard of it. Many buildings, actually intended for administration on the free access system, seem yet to have been planned as closed-shelf libraries and opened to the public as an afterthought. A library without a special stack-room for book-storage is an unthinkable thing to most architects. And yet in many small libraries book-storage is not necessary, and in most branch libraries, where only books in general use are to be placed, it will never be necessary. To get the maximum advantage from open shelves, with a minimum of risk, the books should be placed on the walls as far as possible and such book-cases as stand on the floor should be as low as an ordinary table, so as to be easily overseen. A stack-room, it seems to me, is distinctly a closed-shelf arrangement. I believe this is coming to be recognized and that in the future library the books will be on or near the walls.

But how about the open-shelf system itself? At present there are few libraries that do not have it in some form, and some of these are libraries that continued strongly to disapprove of it even after it had become well and widely established. The indications are nearly all that it has come to stay. I say

nearly all; for there is still a feeling among many people that it is not good administration to abandon so large a percentage of our books to thieves. In libraries in small communities where the loss is small, this question does not arise; but in New York, for instance, where we lost 5000 books last year, it is serious. We librarians may say and believe that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages, but trustees and municipal authorities are hard to convince. In New York we have taken what many will consider a backward step, by partially closing, as an experiment, the shelves of two of our branches. So that although we may safely say that free access has come to stay, I do not look to see it applied very generally to large collections. One thing seems to me clear. Library administration is becoming increasingly business-like, and it is not business-like to accept a large annual loss without an attempt to minimize it. We must at least investigate regularly and rigidly the sources and character of this loss.

As for the other features that we have become accustomed to regard as distinguishing the new library era from the old—special work with children, co-operation with schools, travelling libraries, etc.—it is evident that these, too, have come to stay. Their spheres are widening and their aims are diversifying, however, so that he who should venture to predict their precise status in the future would be rash.

In fact, the library idea itself is beginning to suffer a sort of restless change that is quite distinct from its orderly progress. The activities of the library are at present a good deal like those of the amoeba—stretching out a tentacle here, withdrawing one there; improvising a mouth and then turning it into a stomach; shifting and stretching about; somewhat vague and formless, yet instinct with life, appetite and action, and vitalized with at least the germ and promise of intelligence. Such a state is an unpromising one for prophecy. Is this or that new development of activity the beginning of an orderly march in a straight line, or is it to be withdrawn or reversed to-morrow? Is our work with children to include much that now seems to belong to the kindergarten, the museum, and the art gallery? Are our travelling library departments to sell books in the future as well as lend them? Are we

to deliver books free at our user's homes? Are our Boards of Education to turn over to us the superintendence of all such work as deals with books and their use? Many questions like these would have been answered in the affirmative yesterday but in the negative to-day. I might be inclined to say "yes" to some of them now, when to-morrow would prove them out of the question. But there is one assertion that we can make boldly. Whatever the library has tried to do or to be, whether success or failure has attended it, it has never ceased to be a library—a keeper and purveyor of books. Whatever else it may undertake, we may be sure that this will continue to be its chief reason for existence, and that its other activities, if such there be, will grow out of this and group themselves around it. Is the library to grow into a bookstore? I do not know, but if so its commercial functions are likely to be subsidiary. Certain libraries have already added to their duties as free institutions the functions of pay-libraries, and the commercial feature has thus been introduced. It seems to be spreading, and it may prove an entering wedge for a system of actual sales to supplement that of paid loans. A powerful deterrent, however, will be the influence of the book-trade. Following the line of least resistance, the activity of the library as an aid to the ownership as well as the reading of books is perhaps more likely to manifest itself in advice than in actual trade. Some libraries are now making special effort to give their readers information about book-prices, and about places and methods of purchase; and it seems likely that this kind of aid, since it can arouse no opposition, will increase.

The position in which we find ourselves, of opposition to those who make and sell books, is unfortunate. The situation has been growing more and more tense and it may continue so to grow, perhaps up to the point where all discount will be withheld from libraries and where new legislation may discourage importation, but I do not believe that it will keep on indefinitely. No one who looks into the matter closely can help believing that in the long run libraries advertise the book-trade and help it by promoting general interest in literature. This view of the matter was taken by a majority of the New York Booksellers' League at a recent dinner at which the question was discussed. Even purely as a

matter of business, the library deserves special privileges and it will doubtless continue in some measure to receive them.

It does not, however, seem probable that the average cost of books to a public library will ever be as low again as it was, say, ten years ago. In fact this may be said of all library expenses. Salaries are rising and ought to rise higher; our buildings are larger and finer and demand more expensive care. We are heating them with more costly apparatus and lighting them with electricity. The library of the future will doubtless cost more to maintain in every item than the library of the past—but the public will receive more than the difference.

As regards children's work there seem to be at present two tendencies—one toward complete isolation and one in the opposite direction. Will our grandchildren, when they go to the public library, be segregated in a separate room, perhaps in a separate building; or will they be treated as a distinct class only so far as may be absolutely necessary for good administration? Probably complete separation is best for the library and best for the adults; I hesitate to say that it is best for the children. After all, childhood is but a stage and not a resting stage at that—rather restless and progressive. Any special conditions that we provide for it must themselves be subject to constant change. In our schools the child passes from grade to grade. In our libraries the grades are only two; let us not make the leap from one to the other too great. I look to see special library work for children increase in importance, but with due recognition of the fact that some of the needs and aspirations of a "grown-up" are present in many a twelve-year-old and that it is better that the clothes of a growing child should be a size too large than an exact fit.

The travelling library deserves a special word, because its success is indicative of the tendency to bring the book and its user into closer contact. In New York we began, only seven years ago, to circulate a few hundred books monthly in this way among half a dozen schools. Now we give out nearly half a million a year from nearly 500 different points. We hear the same tale from all sides. And the cost of circulation per book is surprisingly small. In New York the circulation through travelling libraries is equal to that of three branches of the first class, while the number

of assistants employed is about half the number required in one of those branches. The cost of operating three large branches in Carnegie buildings is about \$40,000 yearly, whereas our travelling libraries for the last fiscal year cost us but \$6400. Of course it must be remembered that a very large amount of the work of circulation in this case is done by volunteer assistants and that the users of the books have not the facilities and resources of a branch library—the number and variety of books, the pleasant surroundings, the trained aid. Of course the travelling library can never take the place of the fully equipped branch, but in supplementing branch work and in reaching those who live in sparsely settled communities its capabilities are great and it may be expected that its use will increase.

The broadening of library work illustrated by the successive appearance of the reference library, the circulating library, the delivery station, the branch and the travelling library suggests the thought that this series may be carried further in the future by the addition of some working plan that will bring the book still closer to its user. Such a plan would be the system in which books are delivered free of charge at the houses of those who use them, or the provision of a real library on wheels—a van supplied with shelving for a thousand books or more from which selection can be made as it moves about from house to house. It does not seem probable that any such device as this will be generally adopted for districts adequately provided with regular libraries, but for thinly settled regions they may supplement or take the place of our present travelling or home libraries. I believe for instance, that a moving library of 1000 books, calling once a week at each house in a farming district would be preferable to four travelling libraries of 250 books each, stationed at points in the same district, although, of course, the cost would be correspondingly greater.

The library's status as an educational institution seems now to be well established. No one disputes it, and as this appears to be the chief ground on which its support by public funds is justified we may regard it as settled that the library is to continue to play its part in public instruction. This part, though not so definite and positive as that of the school, extends over a far longer period. While the library's work is parallel and sup-

plementary to that of the school in the case of those of school age, it must continue its work alone after its users have left school. Here it may settle its methods for itself, but in its earlier work when it deals with pupils, it has the teacher to reckon with. The necessity for constant consultation and co-operation between the authorities of two public institutions, whose work is so similar and can so easily result in wasteful duplication or still more wasteful conflict, is obvious. We need not be surprised that librarians and teachers are getting nearer together and we may confidently predict that the *rapprochement* will be closer in the future. But although the school is ceasing to look upon its younger sister as an interloper in the pedagogical family, there is still plenty of room for the definition of their respective spheres. And we have no right to complain that the school is still doing much library work, when we have ourselves sometimes tried to do school work. I look in the future for the definition of two clearly separated spheres of activity, one filled by the library and the other by the school, and for the closest co-operation between the two that is consistent with confining each to its own work. It is probably too much to expect that the school will give up the custodianship of books. It must at least control its own text books, and its collection of reference works should be complete enough to constitute a thorough guide and aid to proper study. But the distribution of supplementary reading should be the part of the public library. This and other related points are to be settled, if at all, in the future by two kinds of mutual understandings; namely, between the governing boards of library and school and between librarian and teacher. The due definition of spheres of work can come only from an official agreement between library board and school board; helpful aid on both sides can come only from personal contact and acquaintance between teachers and library assistants—such a degree of acquaintance that each comes to have a practical knowledge of the other's problems, trials and limitations. Most librarians have made more or less effort in this direction; some have met with distinguished success. We may safely predict further progress along this line.

The lessons of the past and of the present all point to the increasing use of the library as a great engine of popular education, using

the noun in its broadest sense and emphasizing the adjective. The library is more and more a great humanizing influence; if this is so, nothing human must be alien to it. And much that is human and humanizing is nevertheless ephemeral. With some the implications of this word are wholly contemptuous. Of a day! Does nothing valuable pass quickly away, having done its little work? The day itself is a day only and vanishes with the evening and the morning; yet it has its part in the record of the years. So with "ephemeral" literature. As we have seen, a great deal of what we are wont to consider as standard and permanent will ultimately perish. Yet be its life that of a year or a century, a book may play its little part in the mental development of those who read it. Just at present the favorite vehicle of literary expression is fiction. People put into stories what they have to say of history, sociology and ethics; they embody in romance their theories of æsthetics, economics and politics. There is good doctrine with a poor literary setting and there are paste jewels in pure gold. But taking it by and large the much decried deluge of modern fiction has undoubtedly been educative in its tendency. This is why I cannot yield to logic and predict the gradual disappearance of all but a small residuum of fiction from the public library. There is a tendency in that direction but there are some signs of a reaction. The seer may hope, even if he dare not predict, that the great public library that can afford to do so will continue to purchase such fiction as will interest or entertain the average person of education, even if it is to stay on the shelves but a few months.

What will be the future distribution of libraries in this country? At present their numbers are large in the northern states and comparatively small in the southern. Growth has been unexampled in its rapidity and has been stimulated by large benefactions. So far as this growth may be looked upon as the direct result of Mr. Carnegie's gifts it may doubtless be regarded as abnormal, although it should be noted that every Carnegie building means a present and future outlay on the part of the community in which it stands, of many times the amount given by the donor. Primarily, library expansion is the result of a popular conviction that the public library is a

public necessity. Expansion has proceeded in proportion to the spread of that conviction and along the lines of its progress. If there are fewer public libraries in the South than in the North it is because the need for them is not felt there, even if it exists. Doubtless the race problem is a powerful inhibitory influence. Two things are certain: that library expansion is to go on for some time, and that a time will come when it must stop. When that time arrives, the library will have attained its majority and we shall have an opportunity to address ourselves to problems that can not be attended to during our period of growth.

Who will use our great library of the future? Who uses the library of to-day? I have been asked that question by reporters and have been puzzled to answer it. For whose use is the public library intended? It will be logical to answer "the Public, of course," but there are a great many people who will give this answer with mental reservations. With them "the Public" means some particular part of the public. Some think that the libraries are for the poor, or at any rate for those who cannot afford to buy books for themselves. This is a survival of the origin of some of our circulating libraries, which were originally charities. But a public foundation and a charitable foundation are two different things. Our parks are free, yet we do not object to their free use by the wealthy, nor do the wealthy classes themselves seem to shrink from it. Some again would limit the use of a library to students, or at all events to those who do not care to withdraw books for home use. These are people who do not believe in the circulating library — and there are still such. Others again would have the public library cater only to those of educated literary taste. For these reasons and for others it is a fact that our public libraries, even those with the largest circulations, are not used by the entire public. Probably, however, they are being used more and more freely. In a library that uses the two-book system it is impossible to tell exactly from statistics, how many persons are drawing from the library at one time. Assuming, however, that the number is proportional to the number of books outstanding, we find in the New York Public Library that it has been increasing a

little faster of late years than the circulation. In other words, individual reading has not increased, and the great recent increase of circulation in our library, and presumably in others also, is due to an increase of readers. The size of the library's public is therefore increasing and there is no reason to suppose that it will not continue to do so. Of course there must be a limit. For instance, certain sections of the public will not use a library—as they will not use a school—in conjunction with other sections. This may be because of social or racial feeling, or personal uncleanness or offensiveness, even when the latter is not carried to the point where the librarian can properly object to it. In such cases the lower element will drive out the higher. The remedy seems to be sought in segregation. This may be either open and acknowledged as in those southern cities where the library has a separate department for colored people, or it may be virtual, as where a convenient lounging room with newspapers is provided for the tramp element, sometimes with the privilege of smoking. In large cities the branch library system acts in the same way. The character of the card-holders is determined by that of the surrounding district and we thus get practically separate libraries for separate sections of the community. I look to see this separation proceed to a somewhat greater degree, not perhaps systematically but automatically and almost involuntarily. In spite of the apparent concession to class feeling, it will certainly increase the aggregate use of the library and thus make it more truly a public institution. So far as the branch system is concerned, of course, this is only one of the ways in which it increases the size of the library's public. Even in a section where the population is perfectly homogeneous, more people will always be served by two libraries than by one. The number of branch library systems is rapidly increasing and the prospects are that the greatest possible use is to be made of them in the future. And they will be made up of true branches. Delivery stations have their uses, but they can never take the place of buildings with permanent stocks of books and all the conveniences of a separate library. Where a branch building is also a delivery station, as it always should be, that is, where the users of a branch are allowed to draw on the stock of the Central

Library or of the other branches, it is found that the branch use vastly exceeds the station use. In our own library a branch that circulates 500 to 1000 of its own books daily will give out only two or three from other branches. This is sufficiently indicative of the preferences of the public, and in a matter of this kind public preference will ultimately govern. These branch libraries will have limited stocks of books, mostly, though not entirely, on open shelves, and will include small reference collections which will be more important as the branch is farther removed from the central library. These predictions, it seems to me, are all warranted by present tendencies.

How will the future library be governed and administered? The governing body at present is almost universally a board of trustees who are men of standing and responsibility but usually without expert knowledge. These are sometimes semi-independent and sometimes under the direct control of their municipal government. The present tendency seems to be to minimize municipal control but to increase the number of governing bodies subject to it. In other words private libraries are doing more public work than formerly under contract with municipalities, becoming thereby subject to the control of the city or town but not so closely as to bring politics into the management. This state of things is so desirable that we may expect it to be multiplied in the future. As regards the lay or inexpert character of the governing board, though it is looked upon by some as objectionable, it is shared by the library with great numbers of other public or semi-public institutions. Such a board may be regarded as representative of the great lay public, on whose behalf the institution must be operated, and whose members are interested in results rather than in the special methods by which these results may be obtained. That the members of such a board should be mere figure-heads is certainly not to be desired; that they should, either as individuals or collectively, take part in the details of administration is equally undesirable. There are boards that are doing the one or the other of these things, but the tendency is to lean neither in the direction of laxity nor of undue interference—to require definite results and to hold the librarian strictly responsible for the attain-

ment of those results, leaving him to employ his own methods.

And the librarian of the future; who and what will he be? The difference between the modern librarian and him of the old school has often been the subject of comment. The librarian nowadays is less the scholar and more the man of affairs. Is change to go on in this direction? There are rather, it seems to me, signs of a reaction. Perhaps reaction is hardly the word. The librarian, while keeping in touch with the times, is reaching back for a little of the spirit of the old-time custodian and incorporating it with his own. Is it too much to hope that the heads of our future libraries, while keeping in the forefront of library progress, alert to appreciate the popular need and to respond to it, may yet have something of the sweet and gentle spirit of the old scholars who used to preside over our storehouses of books?

Who are to be the assistants in our library of the future? At present our staffs are recruited from the following sources:

(1) The library schools. The best of these have supplied chiefly the heads of the smaller libraries, and heads of departments or assistants of the higher grades in the larger libraries. Few heads of the large libraries are school-graduates and few lower-grade assistants. There are, however, schools of the second class whose graduates have gone into the lower grades both in small and in large institutions.

(2) Apprentice classes, generally formed to instruct untrained persons in the work of a particular library, so that those who enter its lower grades may be at least partially fitted for their work. The best of these rise by promotion to the upper grades.

(3) Appointment of totally untrained persons. If such persons are thoroughly well educated they may enter the work in the higher grades or even as the heads of libraries. If not they generally enter at the bottom, although of course some obtain higher positions through political or local influence.

This, I believe, states the situation fairly. What are the tendencies? There can be no doubt that the library school is growing in favor. The increasing numbers of those who apply for school courses, the raising of requirements, both for entrance and for gradua-

tion, the second class schools that have sprung up in imitation of those of higher grade, making necessary the appointment of committees by various library bodies to examine and report on them—all point in this direction. At the same time we have had numerous instances, of late, of the selection of non-graduates to fill high library positions and at least one instance of frank statement on the part of a librarian of acknowledged eminence, in favor of taking college men of ability into the library immediately on graduation, instead of putting them through a library school. The library schools aim, and very properly so, at occupying the same position toward the library profession that the medical and law schools do toward the medical and legal professions. Statistics show that they have not yet reached that position. Still, it is probable that they will continue to approximate to it as a limit. In the future, more and more of the higher library positions will doubtless be filled by library-school graduates—and so also will more of the lower positions. When the demand for assistants in the higher grades begins to slacken, proportionately to the supply, as it is sure to do some day, the library school graduates will be willing to enter the library force in a lower grade, and will thus crowd out the untrained or partially trained applicants to some extent. They may even make the apprentice class a superfluity, in which case I am sure librarians will abandon it without a sigh.

In these somewhat desultory forecasts the object of the prophet has been not so much to impress upon others his own beliefs as to stimulate a taste for prophecy—a desire to glance over the rail and see which way the current is setting. Without being fatalists, we may hold that there are certain great tendencies in human affairs, vast social currents, against which it is well-nigh hopeless to struggle. Those who desire to accomplish results must work with these currents, not against them. Success has almost always been won in this way. Even when a few bold spirits have seemed to stem and turn back the whole tide, it will generally be found that an unseen undercurrent was in their favor. Learn therefore to judge of the currents; so shall we avoid the rocks and shoals and bring our craft safely to port.

THE ESSENTIALS OF A LIBRARY TRUSTEE.*

BY SAMUEL G. LEASK, *Trustee Santa Cruz (Cal.) Public Library.*

THE selection of fit men for public service is one of the most difficult tasks that falls to the lot of the citizen, or of the elected officers on whom the appointing power is conferred. The problem of government is virtually this problem of selecting men who are fit to govern. "The finding of your Ableman," said Carlyle, "and getting him invested with the symbols of ability, so that he may have room to guide according to his faculty of doing it — this is the business, well or ill performed, of all social procedure whatsoever in this world!" The hereditary claim to office has been completely discredited, but it cannot be said that any system which the ingenuity of man so far has devised to take its place can fairly be called a success. We have daily before us in state and nation the spectacle of men occupying places which they cannot fill. No method of selection has yet been evolved that insures public office to those best fitted to perform public service, and the laudable efforts of zealous citizens to bring to the office the man most competent to discharge its duties have been attended with a degree of success that is lamentably partial and incomplete. Granting all this, and conceding the impossibility in practice of securing for the service of the public those best qualified to do its work, it may yet not be entirely idle to outline the qualifications which should determine selection for a given office.

Assuming that for public service of any kind, public spirit and personal honesty are indispensable, we proceed to consider what special qualities are needed in a library trustee. The duties of such trustees are plainly stated in the library statutes, and are so well known that they need not be enumerated here. They involve the expenditure of public money for library purposes and the control of all matters connected with building and maintaining libraries, and conducting library work.

The first qualification which suggests itself

for a person charged with these duties would be a conviction that a public library is a good thing. In every community a certain proportion of the people are either entirely opposed to the library as a public institution, or regard it with an indifference that is only less deadly than active opposition. People opposed to the public library or indifferent to its work have no place on a board of library trustees, and officers appointing trustees of that class are guilty of treason to an institution committed to their charge. A man's usefulness as a trustee may bear no relation to the fervor of his faith in the value of the library to the community, but without such faith the performance of good library work will languish, and the duties of the office will be discharged, as Elbert Hubbard would say, "perfunk." This perfunctory spirit is one of the most contagious diseases on earth, and if the librarian escapes infection from a board afflicted with it, the ardor of his or her enthusiasm is something for which the community should be thankful. In most cases a wet blanket of indifference in the hands of a board will smother every spark of life throughout the institution.

Given then a public spirited and honest trustee, who believes that a public library is a good thing for the community, the next qualification would seem to be ability to select a competent and suitable librarian. This is the most important, and in many cases the most difficult duty that a board can be called upon to perform. Upon the fitness of the librarian for his or her work more of the success of the library depends than on anything else connected with the institution that the trustees have power to control. It is impossible to overestimate the importance to a library of a good librarian. A library is no longer a place where books are merely stored. It has come to be a place where they are used, and in very many cases, used under the direction of a librarian. When one considers what is demanded of this officer, the varied information regarding books, authors

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and subjects that has to be kept as it were "on tap," the patience that has to suffer long and continuic kind, the cheerfulness that refuses to show discouragement, the capacity for housekeeping and mending and keeping records, not to speak of the ability to instruct trustees in matters necessary for them to know, which they have no opportunity to find out for themselves, the wonder is, not that once in a while there is a librarian who is a misfit, but that so many perform their duties with so much credit to themselves and benefit to the public. The ability to select from among many applicants the person who will do this kind of library work well implies certain qualities on the part of the trustees. They must have a capacity for withstanding pressure, and a knowledge of human nature which can only come as a result of experience in the school of life, where we are all pupils with varying degrees of aptitude. Mr. Carnegie said some time ago that he wanted his friends to inscribe on his tombstone something like this: "Here lies a man who knew how to take advantage of other men's abilities." In that great art he has been a past master, and it is essentially the same art that all of us have to practice when the work for which we are responsible has to be delegated to another. The person who assumes that anybody can do pretty nearly anything, who refuses to attach importance to special aptitudes, special training and special gifts of nature, such a person will inevitably fail to succeed so far as his or her success depends on the assistance of others.

Capacity to discriminate between candidates who are fit and those who are not fit is one of the most essential of a trustee's qualifications. I do not pretend to say how you can tell whether or not a man *has* this gift, I only say he *should* have it. The trustees select the librarian and the librarian practically runs the library. Upon his or her ability and enthusiasm and industry, the usefulness of the institution almost entirely depends. To allow considerations of personal or political friendship or other unworthy or irrelevant motives to determine the selection of this officer, is a species of prostitution. The men chosen as trustees should, in every case, be weighed as to what motives will be likely to determine their action in making appoint-

ments, and no person who is likely to lose sight of the public good in this matter should be disturbed in the enjoyment of his private ease by a call to the duties of office.

The ability to select a competent librarian implies on the part of a trustee, ability to see the necessity for dismissal of one when such necessity exists. This must always be a painful duty, liable in its performance to misconstruction and misrepresentation. But when a community is not receiving from its library the benefit to which it is entitled because of the indifference, indolence or intemperance of the librarian, then the trustees who fail to remove the incompetent officer, and place in charge a person qualified to give the public good service in return for its money, are not fit to hold office and should be replaced by men of stronger fibre. A tendency to drift along in the line of least resistance is strong in most of us. Officers who perhaps have served for many years and who, it may be, are backed by powerful interests are apt to be allowed to remain undisturbed, notwithstanding daily evidence of incompetence or neglect of duty. The easy going trustee under such circumstances is strongly tempted to counsel "peace, peace," and make the best of a bad business. But there are times when peace spells cowardice—moral cowardice, which is the most dangerous variety of that quality. A library trustee should not be a moral coward, but should apply to those employed in the library the same tests as to fitness that are applied by careful employers in private business, and employees found to be unfit should be dispensed with, just as private employers dispense with those who have ceased to give satisfactory service. A man who is too weak or too amiable to do this part of a library trustee's duty lacks most important essentials for that office.

A library trustee, like all who have to work in conjunction with others, should be a man who can co-operate. Men with minds that have been waterproofed, or who, like Deacon Smith's mule, are "dreadful sot in their ways," may have their place and purpose in the scheme of things, but that place is not on a library board. We all of us know men of ability and force of character who are unable to see any good in a suggestion that

does not emanate from themselves. On the other hand, they seem to be unable to let go of an idea that originated in their own minds, and often hold on to it till by sheer persistence opposition is worn out. Men of this type are a nuisance and a danger on library or other boards, as their presence usually results in a one-man rule, other members becoming indifferent and neglecting the duties of their office from a sense of inability to exert the influence to which they feel they are entitled. This condition of affairs is always a misfortune, and one forceful and stubborn trustee whose mind is swayed by whim and prejudice will do much to interfere with the hearty and harmonious feeling that is essential to a library's highest usefulness.

A trustee of the right type will treat the librarian in such a manner that she will not be afraid to be perfectly frank with him on any matter connected with library affairs. The librarian should feel at liberty to comment freely on the policy of the library board, on the principle laid down by Arthur Helps, "that those entrusted with the execution of any work are likely to see things which have been overlooked by the persons who designed it, however sagacious they may be." Let our trustee therefore be one to whom fellow trustees, the librarian or the humblest patron of the library can offer a suggestion or a criticism, knowing that it will be received in a friendly spirit and carefully considered.

A board of library trustees is charged with the work of expending the money appropriated for library purposes, and this necessitates on every board the presence of men who know how to figure. In nearly all cases the financial problem is an important one, and unless in the composition of the board care has been taken to insure the presence on it of members who are qualified to foresee and provide for the necessary expenditure, trouble and annoyance will be inevitable. This suggests another important essential of a trustee, namely, that he should be in close touch with the governing body of his city, so that his plea for adequate support for the library may be made to friendly ears. A man who is constitutionally antagonistic, who can criticise and condemn much more naturally and heartily than he can give a word of praise or appreciation, will not do such

good work for a library in this respect as a person of more genial disposition, and I should say that on every board there should be two or more trustees, who possess financial ability and are characterized by a spirit of comprehensive friendliness.

A question that now suggests itself is as to what extent it is essential that a library trustee should possess literary tastes or acquirements. Many of you will admit that there are excellent trustees who have neither one nor the other, and many more will testify that they know so-called literary people who make very poor trustees. We all know how frequently "knowledge comes and wisdom lingers." The truth of the matter would seem to be that *other things being equal*, a person with a knowledge of books will make a better trustee than one without such knowledge. But you will note that other things must be equal, and I cannot help thinking that a knowledge of books can be dispensed with much more easily than many of the other things. Charles Lamb divided books into two classes, namely, "Books" and "Books which are no books" but "Things in books' clothing." Under the latter head he included not only Court Calendars, Directories, Pocket Books and Draught Boards lettered on the back, but also Scientific Treatises, Statutes at Large, the works of Hume, Gibbon, "that learned Jew" Flavius Josephus, and Paley's "Moral philosophy." You will notice that the genial essayist denies even the name of books to works in which he is not interested. Now a man whose taste is more "catholic and unexclusive," and who can read almost anything, including some of Lamb's books, "that are no books, but things in books' clothing," would be valuable on any library board, providing much learning had not made him mad. But sane men whose tastes run in this direction are seldom available for public work of any kind—they are too busily engrossed following up their reading. And the danger with readers whose tastes are exclusive is that they will attach too much importance to the subjects in which they are especially interested. The man who, like Dr. Johnson, could be got out of bed two hours before his regular time to read Burton's "Anatomy of melancholy," would be apt to make sad work of selecting reading matter for a public li-

brary. Men who live habitually with the great masters of literature, Homer, Dante, Milton, Shakespeare and the rest must inevitably become unfitted to sympathize with or understand the demands and needs of the public with which the average trustee of a California library has to deal.

You remember with what contempt Matthew Arnold stated twenty years ago that he understood the western states of America were being fed on the works of "a native author named Roc"—a man who wrote books which probably to the great Englishman were not books at all, but "things in books' clothing." It is rare that a man cultured, as Arnold was, out of sympathy with the great body of the people, can understand their point of view or provide for their needs. He is usually so intent on trying to set them right or make them over that supplying what they demand is not likely to be regarded as in the line of duty. "How beautiful," says Lamb, "to the genuine lover of reading, are the sullied leaves and worn out appearance of an old library 'Tom Jones' or 'Vicar of Wakefield.' How they speak of the thousand thumbs that have turned their pages with delight! Of the lone sempstress whom they have cheered after her long day's needle toil, when she has snatched an hour, ill spared from sleep, to steep her carcs, as in some lethean cup, in spelling out their enchanting contents!" To this class of readers a library trustee should not be indifferent. What Fielding and Goldsmith did for the tired women of Lamb's day, native authors named Roe and Wallace and Wilkins and Wister, are doing for millions who in our own time still bear heavy burdens and are weary. In providing for them there is, I contend, an important and legitimate field for the public library to which a distinctively literary trustee, with his "superior" ideas, is apt to be indifferent, and I for one would prefer to take my chances of satisfactory library service with trustees of ordinary intelligence and public spirit who are more distinguished for their understanding of the condition and characteristics of their fellow men than for extraordinary literary attainments.

Let me conclude by briefly recapitulating the essentials of a library trustee that have been considered. I may mention here that

while most of the personal pronouns referring to trustees have been masculine, I do not regard it as essential that a library trustee should be a man. I understand that some librarians do, and I suppose they have their reasons. But I would ask them before condemning the shortcomings and limitations of women on library boards to remember the great truth enunciated by Mrs. Poyser when she said, "God Almighty made 'em to match the men." It may be safely said that the perfect library trustee, male or female, is like the perfect husband in one respect—he does not exist. But as has been wisely said "we must not measure by a scale of perfection the meagre product of reality." And when in the course of time the perfect trustee is evolved, it will be found that he is always public spirited and willing to sacrifice time and expend effort for the public good. He will be heartily honest in his library work, and he will believe that a public library is a good thing. He will have experience in dealing with men and women that will enable him to select people for library work who are qualified to render good service, and when they cease to render good service he will not lack courage to do his duty and declare their places vacant. He will be a person who can co-operate heartily and cheerfully with others in library work, treating the librarian as his trusted friend and adviser, welcoming at all times from that quarter criticisms and suggestions, though not always acting on them. He will know how to deal with figures, and be capable of arranging matters so that expenditure will never exceed income. He will not turn up his nose at politics and politicians, but will use in an honorable way his influence with them for the support of the institution committed to his charge. He may not be a profound student nor a great scholar, nor be cultivated out of all sympathy with his fellow citizens and their affairs, but he will know something of books and their authors, and know a great deal about the tastes and capacities of his neighbors who read them. If with all this our trustee has a clear head over a heart that is not cold, and a touch of philanthropic zeal, tempered by the calm of a practical philosopher, we may rest assured that the library with which he is connected will do fairly well.

SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
AT ST. LOUIS.

DIVISION A—NORMATIVE SCIENCE.

Department 1—Philosophy.

- Section a.—Metaphysics.
- “ h.—Philosophy of Religion.
- “ c.—Logic.
- “ d.—Methodology.
- “ e.—Ethics.
- “ f.—Aesthetics.

Department 2—Mathematics.

- Section a.—Algebra and Analysis.
- “ b.—Geometry.
- “ c.—Applied Mathematics.

DIVISION B—HISTORICAL SCIENCE.

Department 3—Political and Economic History.

- Section a.—History of Asia.
- “ b.—History of Greece and Rome.
- “ c.—Mediæval History.
- “ d.—Modern History of Europe.
- “ e.—History of America.
- “ f.—History of Economic Institutions.

Department 4—History of Law.

- Section a.—History of Roman Law.
- “ b.—History of Common Law.
- “ c.—Comparative Law.

Department 5—History of Languages.

- Section a.—Comparative Language.
- “ h.—Semitic Language.
- “ c.—Indo-Iranian Languages.
- “ d.—Greek.
- “ e.—Latin.
- “ f.—English.
- “ g.—Romance Languages.
- “ h.—Germanic Languages.

Department 6—History of Literature.

- Section a.—Indo-Iranian Literature.
- “ b.—Classical Literature.
- “ c.—English Literature.
- “ d.—Romance Literature.
- “ e.—Germanic Literature.
- “ f.—Slavic Literature.
- “ g.—Belles Lettres.

Department 7—History of Art.

- Section a.—Classical Art.
- “ b.—Modern Architecture.
- “ c.—Modern Painting.

Department 8—History of Religion.

- Section a.—Brahminism and Buddhism.
- “ b.—Mohammedism.
- “ c.—Old Testament.
- “ d.—New Testament.
- “ e.—History of the Christian Church.

DIVISION C—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Department 9—Physics.

- Section a.—Physics of Matter.
- “ b.—Physics of Ether.
- “ c.—Physics of the Electron.

Department 10—Chemistry.

- Section a.—Inorganic Chemistry.
- “ b.—Organic Chemistry.
- “ c.—Physical Chemistry.
- “ d.—Physiological Chemistry.

Department 11—Astronomy.

- Section a.—Astrometry.
- “ b.—Astrophysics.

Department 12—Sciences of the Earth.

- Section a.—Geo-Physics.
- “ b.—Geology.
- “ c.—Paleontology.
- “ d.—Petrology and Mineralogy.
- “ e.—Physiography.
- “ f.—Geography.
- “ g.—Oceanography.
- “ h.—Meteoroogy.

Department 13—Biology.

- Section a.—Phylogeny.
- “ h.—Plant Morphology.
- “ c.—Plant Physiology.

Department 13—Biology.—Continued.

- Section d.—Plant Pathology.
- “ e.—Ecology.
- “ f.—Bacteriology.
- “ g.—Animal Morphology.
- “ h.—Embryology.
- “ i.—Comparative Anatomy.
- “ j.—Human Anatomy.
- “ k.—Physiology.

Department 14—Anthropology.

- Section a.—Somatology.
- “ h.—Archæology.
- “ c.—Ethnology.

DIVISION D—MENTAL SCIENCE.

Department 15—Psychology.

- Section a.—General Psychology.
- “ b.—Experimental Psychology.
- “ c.—Comparative and Genetic Psychology.
- “ d.—Abnormal Psychology.

Department 16—Sociology.

- Section a.—Demography.
- “ b.—Social Structure.
- “ c.—Social Psychology.

DIVISION E—UTILITARIAN SCIENCES.

Department 17—Medicine.

- Section a.—Public Health.
- “ b.—Preventive Medicine.
- “ c.—Pathology.
- “ d.—Therapeutics and Pharmacology.
- “ e.—Internal Medicine.
- “ f.—Neurology.
- “ g.—Psychiatry.
- “ h.—Surgery.
- “ i.—Gynecology.
- “ j.—Ophthalmology.
- “ k.—Otology and Laryngology.
- “ l.—Pediatrics.

Department 18—Technology.

- Section a.—Civil Engineering.
- “ b.—Mechanical Engineering.
- “ c.—Electrical Engineering.
- “ d.—Mining Engineering.
- “ e.—Technical Chemistry.
- “ f.—Agriculture.

Department 19—Economics.

- Section a.—Economic Theory.
- “ b.—Industrial Organization and Manufactures.
- “ c.—Transportation.
- “ d.—Commerce and Exchange.
- “ e.—Money and Credit.
- “ f.—Public Finance.
- “ g.—Insurance.

DIVISION F—SOCIAL REGULATION.

Department 20—Politics.

- Section a.—Political Theory.
- “ b.—Diplomacy.
- “ c.—National Administration.
- “ d.—Colonial Administration.
- “ e.—Municipal Administration.

Department 21—Jurisprudence.

- Section a.—International Law.
- “ b.—Constitutional Law.
- “ c.—Criminal Law.
- “ d.—Private Law.

Department 22—Social Science.

- Section a.—The Family.
- “ b.—The Rural Community.
- “ c.—The Urban Community.
- “ d.—The Industrial Group.
- “ e.—The Dependent Group.
- “ f.—The Criminal Group.

DIVISION G—SOCIAL CULTURE.

Department 23—Education.

- Section a.—Educational Theory.
- “ b.—The School.
- “ c.—The College.
- “ d.—The University.
- “ e.—The Library.

Department 24—Religion.

- Section a.—General Religious Education.
- “ b.—Professional Religious Education.
- “ c.—Religious Agencies.
- “ d.—Religious Work.
- “ e.—Religious Influence, Personal.
- “ f.—Religious Influence, Social.

This outline of subjects, regarded as a classification of the sciences, needs to be interpreted in the words of one of its sponsors:

"Nor is it important whether the scheme of classification is or is not ideally a good one. The main object was to obtain a grouping of the subjects and speakers which would have sufficient logical symmetry to enable the whole scheme to be understood and carried into practical execution. These ends have been attained, and having been attained the discussion of the logical merits and demerits of the scheme may be left to those interested."*

The scheme is thus practical and utilitarian rather than scientific. Assured as we are that it serves its specific end well, it must be said unhesitatingly that it is a good scheme—for that end. "Discussion of the logical merits and demerits" is in fact irrelevant, save as it bears on the "main object," but the explanation challenges the question whether something ideally more logical would not have served the main object as well or better and served minor objects also. In this case two general questions suggest themselves at once. Why should this superb effort to set forth the best results of all the sciences be itself professedly unscientific? Why again since the subjects or sciences form precisely the same practical problem for the directors that the groups of books do for the librarian should not the scheme most practical for such a congress be one more suited to library classification? One would naturally suppose that the main object of the congress being to exhibit the high water mark of achievement in each science, it would try through the disposition of the subjects with reference to one another to express the best results of the "science of the whole." And after all perhaps it has unconsciously done this pretty well. In spite of the magic word "Evolution" the matter of the co-ordination of the sciences is a good deal of a chaos, and there is little real consensus among scientific men even as regards the sub-human sciences, as the scientists found over the International Catalogue. If it is the business of a world's exposition to set forth things as they are at the present time, whether manufactures of metal or of ideas, then this no doubt represents the unco-ordinated state of things among the sciences better than an attempt at a strict scheme on any principle, and it was actually better to leave the task of logical classification to the sections of Logic or Methodology.

But granting that the scheme is practical

rather than scientific, it is permitted to doubt whether it might not have been made still more practical by more critical attention to its logical symmetry. It is not easy, e.g., to see why it should be practical to have History of Law under 3 and Jurisprudence under 21 or to have Philosophy of religion under 1b, History of religion under 8, and "Religion" under 24, as one of the two divisions of social culture. Professor Newcomb himself speaks, in his apology, of the novelty of putting mathematics with Philosophy rather than with Physics, saying, "It would also have been logically misleading if the organizers had at the present time placed mathematics among the Physical sciences, etc." It is certainly true that we are getting used to the highly theoretical idea that pure mathematics belongs with philosophy, but why care about the logic anyway! Practically speaking mathematics is more often grouped, whether in books or in men's minds, with Physics, Astronomy or Technology and among those who will listen to the papers, there will be ten physicists to one philosopher who can listen intelligently to a paper on a pure mathematical problem. It would seem superficially to be more practical to transpose the whole group of Historical science beyond Physical science, thus leaving Mathematics as neighbor, and at the same time closing up the gap which the sub-human sciences now make between Historical science and the other humane sciences. History is properly not a science but a method used in all sciences. History as "History" *par excellence* is simply the history of the human race and belongs with Mental science, Social regulation, Social culture, etc.—though for that matter so do also Logic, Methodology, Ethics and Æsthetics. With this transposition all the sciences relating to man, physical and mental, in his relations with things lower in the scale of evolution, with his fellow men and with higher things, have been brought together—in something of a muddle to be sure, but yet together practically, without any imaginable working loss. It would also probably be true that a slight re-distribution of the main subdivisions of History among those of the other individual and social sciences would be both a logical and a practical gain.

When all has been said, the scheme, although not very good for a man to organize thoughts by or for a librarian to organize his books by, is valuable for study because it is a defining and grouping of the sciences now in vogue as they are now named and studied. It is "Science as she is studied," and if it reminds a bit of that little classic, "English as she is spoke," it is no harm; in science all men are foreigners and strangers to the niceties of final exactness of knowledge.

E. C. RICHARDSON,
Princeton University Library.

* Newcomb, Simon, The coming International Congress of Arts and Science at St. Louis, Sept. 19-24. (*In Popular Science Monthly*, Sept., 1904, p. 466-473.)

LIBRARY SECTION, ST. LOUIS INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.*

THE meeting of the Library Section of the Department of Education of the International Congress of Arts and Science, was held at the World's Fair in St. Louis on the afternoon of September 22, 1904.

Notwithstanding the competition of several other speakers of note who were making addresses at the same hour at meetings of various other sections of the Congress, among them James Bryce, probably the best known and most popular among the distinguished men attending the Congress, the hall in which the meeting of the Library Section was held was well filled and the papers of the three speakers were received with close attention and apparent interest.

The introductory paper by the chairman, Frederick M. Crunden, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, entitled "The library, a plea for its recognition," was a general and comprehensive argument for the library as one of the greatest factors in human progress, "itself the record of civilization, and without it there can be no records and no civilization. It is the repository, the custodian, the preserver of all the arts and sciences, and the principal means of disseminating all knowledge. With the school and church it forms the tripod necessary to the stable equilibrium of society."

Mr. Crunden then introduced Professor Guido Biagi, librarian of the Royal Library at Florence, and of international fame. His paper, entitled "The library, its past and future," was given in eloquent English and with great ease and grace of delivery. It merited and received the attention and applause of a pleased audience, appreciative of the wit and humor that enlivened the address. In his anticipations of the future of the library, Professor Biagi voiced the opinion of all interested in library matters when he dwelt upon the results to be obtained from co-operation and interchange, and the photographic reproduction of famous books and scrolls, all movements already under way. But some of his hearers were taken by surprise when he predicted the use of the graphophone in the library of the future. He said: "There will be few readers, but an infinite number of hearers, who will listen from their own homes to the spoken paper, to the spoken book. University students, will listen to their lectures while they lie in bed, and, as now with us, will not know their professors even by sight. Writing will be a lost art. Professors of paleography and keepers of manuscripts will perhaps have to learn to accustom their eye to the ancient alphabets. Autographs will be as

rare as palimpsests are now. Books will no longer be read, they will be listened to; and then only will be fulfilled Mark Pattison's famous saying, 'The librarian who reads is lost.'

"But even if the graphophone does not produce so profound a transformation as to cause the alphabet to become extinct and effect an injury to culture itself; even if, as we hope will be the case, the book retains its place of honor, and instruction through the eyes be not replaced by that through the ears (in which case printed books would be kept for the exclusive benefit of the deaf); still these discs, now so much derided, will form a very large part of the future library. The art of oratory, of drama, of music and of poetry, the study of languages, the present pronunciation of languages and dialects, will find faithful means of reproduction in these humble discs. Imagine, if we could hear in this place to-day the voice of Lincoln or of Garibaldi, of Victor Hugo, or of Shelley, just as you might hear the clear-winged words of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the moving voice of Eleonore Duse or the drawling words of Mark Twain. Imagine, the miracle of being able to call up again the powerful eloquence of your political champions, or the heroes of our patriotic struggles; of being able to listen to the music of certain verses, the wailing of certain laments, the joy that breaks out in certain cries of the soul; the winged word would seem to raise itself once more into the air as at the instant when it came forth, living, from the breast, to play upon our sensibilities, to stir up our hearts. It is not to be believed that men will willingly lose this benefit — the benefit of uniting to the words the actual voices of those who are, and will no longer be, and that they should not desire that those whose presence has left us should at least speak among us. We may also believe that certain forms of art, such as the novel and the drama, will prefer the phonetic to the graphic reproduction, or at least a union of the two. And the same may be said of poetry, which will find in modern authors its surest reciters, its most eloquent interpreters. The oratory of the law court and of the parliament, that of the pulpit and of the cathedral, will not be able to withstand the enticement of being preserved and handed on to posterity, to which their triumphs have hitherto sent down but a weak uncertain echo. 'Non omnis moriar'; so will think the orator and the dramatic or lyric artist; and the librarians will cherish these witnesses to art and to life, as they now collect play-bills and lawyers' briefs.

"But internationalism and co-operation will save the future library from the danger of losing altogether its true character by becoming, as it were, a deposit of memories or of embalmed residua of life, among which

* The JOURNAL is indebted for this report to Miss Helen Tutt, of the St. Louis Public Library staff.

the librarian must walk like a bearer of the dead. The time will come when, if these mortuary cities of dead books are not to multiply indefinitely, we must invoke the authority of Fra Girolamo Savonarola, and proceed to a burning of vanities."

Professor Biagi closed his address by an urgent plea for systematized appraisal and annotation of literature and learning, in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the unwearied labors of the earlier commentators and classifiers in the ancient libraries whose work is still of value, "for the empirical methods of our forefathers, like tradition and legend, have a basis of truth which is not to be despised."

The closing paper on the program, "The library in relation to knowledge and life," by William E. A. Axon, of Manchester, England, was a graceful literary production, pleasingly delivered. In attempting to picture the ideal library, which would embrace all human records, and admitting the necessity of selection, Mr. Axon said: "Even in Utopia, such a mass of literature, good, bad, or indifferent, would be impossible, for it would embrace all that human wisdom and human folly has ever entrusted to the recording word. Physical and financial considerations impose upon all existing libraries the necessity of selection; but the ideal library would be all embracing and include all the literature of every land and of every science. Would the ideal library include 'trash'? Must everything be preserved? Such inquiries are natural enough in an age when the printing press vomits forth day and night much that the sober-minded could easily spare. But everything that comes from the human brain is an evidence of what the mind of man can accomplish, if not for wisdom then for folly. The most stupid production that ever flowed from a pen is at least a human document. And who shall decide what is and what is not 'trash'? The legendary dictum attributed to Al Moumenin Omar, who declared that whatever was opposed to the Koran was noxious, and whatever agreed with its teachings was unnecessary—a dictum at once practical and thorough, has not earned either the assent or the gratitude of posterity. Sir Thomas Bodley, the munificent founder of the great Oxford Library, a learned man and a friend of learning, excluded plays and pamphlets from his great collection as mere 'riff raff.' He thus missed the opportunity of making a matchless collection of Elizabethan literature, and of furnishing to future ages the material for solving many of the problems that now perplex the student of the most glorious period of English literature. To Bodley the plays of Shakespeare as they came singly from the press were 'trash,' and he died before they were collected into the goodly 'First Folio.' That the friends as well as the foes

of learning can make such enormous blunders may give us pause in the effort to decide what is unworthy of preservation. 'What,' asked Panizzi, 'is the book printed in the British Dominions . . . utterly unworthy of a place in the National Library?' And he tells of a British library that was entitled to books under the copyright law that solemnly rejected Scott's 'Antiquary,' Shelley's 'Alastor' and Beethoven's musical compositions as unworthy of a place upon the shelves.

"The nearest approach to the ideal library is in the attempt to supply with generous liberality the literature of all lands and subjects to be seen in the great national collections, provided mainly at the cost of the state, though often enriched by the munificence of individuals. The British Museum is the most familiar type of such an institution, and may probably, alike in extent and in freedom of access, claim the premier position. France might possibly in some respects challenge the claim, and other European nations are proud of their vast repositories of literary treasure. In the Library of Congress, America, though later in the race than some of her compeers, is, with amazing energy, building up a great national library, and, happily unfettered by conventions, is working with skill and individuality that insures success. But in the nature of things the newer institutions are at a disadvantage. No modern library can duplicate the treasures of the Vatican. Every great library rejoices in the possession of gems that are unique. Happily in these latter days, the arts of exact and faithful reproduction have made it possible to have trustworthy facsimiles prepared. These simulacra can never have the interest of the originals, but they suffice for the purposes of scholarship, and they have a further value as a precaution against the loss to learning that would follow from the accidental destruction of the originals. . . . There is another function of national libraries. Their catalogs, so far as they are printed, should form a standard of excellence and be an important contribution not only to the bibliography of the nation to which they belong, but also to that universal catalog which haunts the dreams of students and librarians who in our time have taken such mighty strides toward this unattained ideal. When the first International Library Congress was held in London in 1877, I urged the printing of the British Museum Catalog of Printed Books, which then filled two thousand volumes of manuscript and was estimated to contain three million entries. There were, of course, many other advocates of the printing scheme, both earlier and later. The task was declared to be impossible of execution. Yet it has been accomplished. The British Museum Catalog of Printed Books is the best bibliography of English literature, and it is also the largest

contribution that has ever been made to the Universal Catalog. The publication of the British Museum Catalog has facilitated research and has sensibly raised the standard of accuracy. In spite of the general opinion that every man and nearly every woman is able to drive a dog-cart, edit a newspaper and make a catalog, the accurate description of books is not an easy art to be learned without apprenticeship or effort. The youngest of the national libraries, if I may so style the Library of Congress, has made a novel and praiseworthy departure in the supply of printed catalog title slips to other libraries. This is one of several examples of economy by co-operation."

After a general survey of the work already done, and to be done, in cataloging, classification and bibliographical fields, Mr. Axon concluded his paper by defining the duty and the mission of the library in the following terms:

"The duty of the library in relation to learning is to garner with sedulous care all the fruits of knowledge, to record what is known, and to provide material from which future knowledge may be wrought. The mission of the library to the individual is to place before him for his use and benefit all the knowledge and all the wisdom and all the inspiration that the ages have accumulated."

It is to be regretted that all members of the A. L. A. could not listen to these interesting addresses at the annual meeting in October, instead of the comparatively small audience which enjoyed them on this occasion. The fact that 124 section meetings of the Congress were held in four days meant a necessarily small audience for any one meeting, of whatever interest or note.

LIBRARY NOMENCLATURE.

SINCE 1876 the American Library Association has aimed by means of co-operation to bring uniformity into library methods. That it has not been altogether successful we are well aware, nor it is desirable that there should be too much uniformity. Libraries should possess some individuality. Besides, the older and larger libraries must necessarily be more or less conservative, while new methods are adopted more quickly by the newer libraries.

In the matter of terminology there is not at present in most cases any authority to which we can refer. We must fall back upon usage, and there we find a disagreement in the use of terms by librarians. No dictionary of library science is yet available, and our standard dictionaries contain but few of the special words and phrases employed in libraries. The time may not yet be ripe for fixed definitions. In any case we shall not be able to insist upon the general use

of terms even if we agree among ourselves as to their meaning. Most assuredly the public will remain at sea in regard to them.

The preparation of a list of definitions for the A. L. A. catalog rules has shown that library nomenclature, at least in that part devoted to the science of cataloging, is by no means definitely established. While it is not essential to the welfare of libraries and librarians that terms should be used uniformly by all of us, we recognize nevertheless that uniformity is desirable. The increasing number of library school students is alone a good argument in favor of uniformity. Definitions aid in instruction. They help in clarifying ideas. Confusion of terms leads to misunderstanding of rules. And for bibliographical purposes, if it is necessary or desirable to obtain a correct description of a book, it becomes essential to have uniformity in the use of terms, otherwise we can never be sure whether or not we have the right book or edition. This is noticeable in collation, where catalogers differ in their interpretation of "plates" and other items.

Among cataloging terms about which there is no general agreement may be mentioned "reference," "cross reference," and "added entry." The older libraries, following no doubt the use of the British Museum in regard to cross reference, have employed it in two ways — a general cross reference to mean merely a reference from one heading to another, and a specific cross reference, meaning a reference to a specific book. The "Eclectic card catalog rules" follows the British Museum, and Perkins uses the terms "absolute" and "relative" cross reference, with similar meaning. Cutter, however, defines cross reference as "reference from one subject to another" (what is known familiarly as a "see also") thus limiting its use to subject entry, and the term reference as "partial registry of a book (omitting the imprint) under author, title, subject or kind, referring to a more full entry under some other heading." The "Library School rules," which has for some time been used as a text-book in library schools, defines "reference" as "a direction referring from one heading to another," and calls any entry other than the main entry by the term "added entry." An "added entry" is designated "side entry" by Perkins and "partial entry" by Anderson in the New South Wales Public Library rules.

"Anonymous" means literally without a name. Some catalogers consider a book anonymous when the author's name is not on the title-page; while on the other hand, many catalogers treat it as if it were not anonymous when the author's name appears anywhere in the book.

"Half-title" is the common English term for the short title preceding the title-page of a book, but American dictionaries call this condensed title, a "bastard title." American librarians do not as a rule use this

latter term, following Cutter, who calls it the half-title. The "American dictionary of bookmaking and printing" does not define a "half-title," but gives under "bastard title" the definition of half-title as used by Cutter. The "Century" defines half-titles as "the short title of a book at the head of the first page of text; also the title of any subdivision of a book that immediately precedes that subdivision when printed on a full page and in outline."

"Binder's title" is defined by Cutter and the "Standard dictionary" as "the title given at the back of the book," but is it not commonly used to mean "the title lettered anywhere on the binding of a book?"

The Committee has been forced to employ some term to cover the description of the physical make-up of a book, and adopted the word "collation" to include the paging, volumes, illustrations, maps, plates, etc., and size. The only authorities on cataloging using the word in this sense are the "Manual of library cataloging," by Quinn, and Wheatley's "How to catalogue a library (both English) the latter, however, omitting size. None of the dictionaries give this meaning. Cutter's "Rules" (ed. 3) includes these items under the term "imprint," which as defined by all of the dictionaries includes merely place, publisher's name and date. "Imprint" is not satisfactory for the items included in the Rules under "collation." "Collation" is the best term so far suggested. Quinn's "Manual" says: "This statement of the number of pages and illustrations is known as the collation, as to examine a book for the purpose of ascertaining that it is perfect is to collate it." The size does not properly belong under collation. In the new edition of the Rules size will probably be placed separately after collation.

There is also little agreement as to what is a plate. The Boston Public Library says "any illustration that occupies a whole page," regardless of pagination. The "American dictionary of bookmaking and printing" says "an illustration of any kind inserted in a book." (See LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1904, April, p. 209-10; May, p. 274.)

The word "collector" used by Cutter in the sense of compiler is designated "rare" by both the Century and Standard dictionaries. Compiler seems to be the better word.

Many terms are used regularly by catalogers with two or more meanings; such are: edition, volume, periodical, serial, continuation, institutions and societies, and others. The Committee must decide upon the sense in which the terms will be employed in the A. L. A. Rules and will print the definitions in the new edition.

The Committee asks for suggestions in regard to the above mentioned terms, as well as others used in the Advance edition of the A. L. A. Rules.

Alice B. Kroege, Secretary Committee.

THE RELATIVE SHELF SPACE OCCUPIED BY BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has doubtless been observed by those who handle a considerable number of both English and American books that the former are, on the whole, thicker than those published in America. To get a more definite idea of this difference, I have investigated the matter more or less tentatively, with the following results:

Two hundred and eighty-eight new books recently imported for the Enoch Pratt Free Library, of Baltimore, from England were found to take up 400.5 linear inches of shelving. During the same period 358 new books published in the United States were purchased. These take up 444 inches of shelving. The English books contained 90,781 pages and the American ones 104,711 pages. The result of calculations from this data shows that the 358 American books average 1.24 inches per book, 235.6 pages per inch, and 292.5 pages per book. The 288 English books show an average of 1.39 inches per book, 226.7 pages per inch and 315 pages per book.

Two elements, it will be seen, enter into the increased thickness of the books published in England—fewer pages per inch and an average of more pages per book. A third possible element, the thickness of the boards used in binding, has not been considered. The difference in the number of pages per inch is due to the difference in the average character and quality of the paper used, the paper in the English publications being thicker, though lighter in weight and of better quality. To a certain extent it also means that high grade English books are more likely to be of sufficient importance to be purchased by an American library. This difference of 8.9 pages per inch makes a gain for the American book of 106.8 pages per foot, or 1068 pages for each 10 feet of shelving, a gain of nearly four American books for each 10 feet. In a mile of shelving this difference would show a gain of nearly 2000 volumes for the American book, and in a building like the Central Library building of the Enoch Pratt Free Library the difference is between eight and ten thousand volumes in the capacity of that building—due to the difference in thickness of paper alone.

The greater average number of pages per book in the English publication, 315 as compared with 292.5, is largely, if not wholly, due to the fact that a larger face of type is used, rather than that there is more matter printed in it. The difference in the average thickness of the two makes a difference of a little over a volume per foot of shelving in favor of the American book. Every 10 feet of shelving

will contain an average of 96.8 American books and 86.3 English ones. In a mile of shelving this difference will affect the capacity of a library by 5544 volumes in favor of American publications; and in a building like that of the Central Library of the Enoch Pratt Free Library the difference in capacity would be about 25,000 volumes. A little less than two-fifths of this difference is therefore due to the difference in the thickness of paper and a little more than three-fifths to the number of pages per volume, on account of the difference in type.

All that can be claimed for the foregoing is a certain marked difference in the amount of space necessary for shelving English and American books, as these are being published to-day. The difference here indicated seems to justify the conclusion that in erecting libraries, especially large buildings, to contain a definite number of volumes, it will be necessary to take into account the relative number of accessions from each country. It is to be hoped that similar comparisons will be made elsewhere, for it will be worth while to get more accurate data for estimating the capacity of libraries and to know something of the increased cost of storage that follows the purchase of a large number of books manufactured in England. SAMUEL H. RANCK.

WILLARD FISKE: LIBRARIAN, BIBLIOGRAPHER AND BIBLIOPHILE.

WILLARD FISKE, the first librarian of Cornell University, was born at Ellisburgh, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1831. After spending two years (1847-48) in Hamilton College, he determined to go to Scandinavia, and completed his studies at the University of Upsala, where he became imbued with a life-long devotion to Norse literature, and began to form a collection of Icelandic books. Returning to America he was employed from 1852 to 1859 as assistant librarian in the Astor Library. Here he received his training in librarianship under J. C. Cogswell, and continued his bibliographical studies. Taking up chess as a recreation, he founded the *Chess Monthly*, which he edited from 1857 to 1860, latterly in conjunction with Paul Morphy. He took an active part in the organization of the chess congress of 1857, and in 1859 published "The book of the first American Chess Congress," including an American chess bibliography. In 1860 he was secretary of the American Geographical Society, and in the next year went to Vienna as secretary to Minister Motley. Returning again to America, he spent the next few years in journalistic work on the *Hartford Courant*, and the *Syracuse Journal*. In 1868, while on a visit to Egypt, he was appointed professor of North European lan-

guages and librarian in the newly founded Cornell University.

At that time the college libraries were looked upon as mere storehouses, from which books might be taken for home reading, and as a rule were open for only one or two hours on certain days of the week. Mr. Fiske's ideal of a university library was a reference library, like the Bodleian or the Astor, which should be the literary workshop of the university and afford the greatest possible facilities to earnest students in their researches. Accordingly, the university library was made primarily a reference library; from the first it was open nine hours daily, and he used to take pride in saying that it was kept open longer hours than any other university library in the land. Under his wise guidance the policy of building up a great reference library was steadily pursued, though often under trying conditions. By gift or purchase the valuable libraries of such scholars as Goldwin Smith, Franz Bopp, Charles Anthon and Jared Sparks were secured for the university, and vigorous efforts were made to obtain larger and more regular appropriations for the increase of the library. In addition to his work as librarian he gave instruction in German, Swedish and Icelandic, and was both popular and successful as a teacher.

In 1874, incited by his interest in Iceland's millennial celebration, he organized a movement which resulted in a large gift of books to the Icelandic libraries, but it was not till 1879 that he made his first visit to that northern island. His marriage to Miss Jennie McGraw took place at Berlin in 1880, and during their travels in Europe he began the formation of his now famous Petrarch collection. After a winter in Egypt they returned to Ithaca, where Mrs. Fiske died in September, 1881. By her will, after providing generously for her husband and relatives, her residuary estate was bequeathed to the university library. In the administration of her estate unfortunate misunderstandings arose, hard feelings were engendered, and in 1883, acting upon the advice of legal friends who pointed out that an overlooked clause in the charter of the university seemed to prevent the retention of the bequest made to the library, Mr. Fiske resigned the librarianship, and a suit was begun in his name to settle the question. After a long litigation it was finally decided that the university was in fact unable, under its charter, to take and hold the bequest. The residuary estate was then divided among the heirs, Mr. Fiske receiving a large share of it. Meantime, he had taken up his residence in Florence, and eventually purchased the Villa Landor, the home of his later years. Here he devoted his leisure to the enlargement and cataloging of his Icelandic and Petrarch collections.

publishing a series of "Bibliographical notices" dealing with these collections.

In 1891 a summer visit of five weeks to the Engadine region bore fruit in a collection of Rhaeto-Romanic literature, numbering over a thousand volumes, which he presented to Cornell University library as a token of his good will. This gift was followed two years later by his gift of a remarkable Dante collection, which, through his later additions to it, now numbers 7000 volumes. The story of this collection, in forming which he again displayed his wonderful skill and ability as a book collector, is gracefully told by himself in the introduction to the printed catalog of the collection, issued in 1900.

Mr. Fiske's repeated visits to Egypt revealed to him another field of activity, and for a number of years he devoted much time and money to the task of perfecting and popularizing what he termed "An Egyptian alphabet for the Egyptian people," based upon Spitta's system of transcription. In the course of this work he made a very complete collection of the literature of transcription. His old interest in chess also revived, and he busied himself in preparing a work to be entitled "Chess in Iceland and Icelandic literature, with historical notes on other table games," the last pages of which were passing through the press this summer. In July he attended the celebration at Arezzo, of the sixth centenary of the birth of Petrarch. Thence he proceeded leisurely northward into Germany, meeting there a friend from America, who was returning with him to Florence, when death overtook him at Frankfurt on Sept. 17.

Generous and warm-hearted, modest and unassuming, gifted with a winning manner, Willard Fiske easily found his way to men's hearts and made many firm and constant friends, whom he loved to gather around his board, and by whom his death is deeply lamented. In his bibliographical work he was insistent upon the minutest accuracy and indefatigable in following up every possible clue to the knowledge he sought. As a librarian he had little sympathy with what has been aptly called the "frying-pan ideal" of the library, or with those who look upon books as so many brick-bats to be scattered broadcast as rapidly as possible. He had the greatest sympathy for the needs of earnest students, and took pleasure in encouraging beginners in the work of research. He loved books with a scholar's love, and his greatest desire was to have his collection used by scholars. It is pleasant to think that this desire is to be gratified, for by his will, his Icelandic and Petrarch collections are bequeathed to Cornell University, already the home of the Dante and Rhaeto-Romanic collections, and the library is endowed with the bulk of his fortune.

GEO. W. HARRIS,
Cornell University Library.

THE SEATTLE (WASH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY PLANS.

WHEN on the first day of the new century Seattle's main library building, with practically all its contents, was destroyed by fire, it was both natural and appeal to Mr Carnegie's sympathies and easy to awaken them. Before the week ended he had given \$200,000 for a building, an example of his munificence at that time unparalleled in the case of a city of the size of Seattle. His only advice was to build fireproof, and leave ample room for the addition which the future was sure to require.

Prophecy is indigenous to longitude 120° west. Therefore, it is not surprising to know that with equally prophetic faith the city had pledged \$50,000 a year for maintenance of its library, at once placing it among the first dozen of the larger American public libraries in point of income. To provide room for expansion it was decided to purchase at a cost of \$100,000 a full block of ground 240 x 256 feet, and the plan was adopted of building for the present one section of the future greater library for Greater Seattle. After two years spent in securing state legislation and decisions of the courts, selecting the site and holding an election to authorize its purchase, the trustees in January, 1903, took up the actual problem of construction.

Professor William R. Ware was secured as professional adviser. His ability and eminence were of great service, especially in obtaining a fair competition; for the architect of a public building must be selected after a more or less open competition. Professor Ware assisted in preparing an 18-page program setting forth the problem and regulations, which has been pronounced a model. The whole competition, it is believed, was eminently fair and as satisfactory to the contestants as it has proved to the trustees.

A brief account of the competition may be useful. Six architects of national reputation were invited to submit sketches, each receiving \$200 to cover the approximate cost of draughting. Three premiums of \$200 each were also offered the authors of the best three designs submitted by local architects, whether they should be considered for the grand award or not. The competition otherwise was practically open to any architect who chose to enter. Each architect, in addition to the printed program, was furnished with a topographical plat and four photographs of the site, a map of the city and blue prints showing tentative floor plans.

The 30 sets of plans received brought out a great variety of treatment of both interior and exterior, and Professor Ware was authority for the statement that the designs were so uniformly good that he wished for the sake of reaching a decision some of them were not so good. The perspective of archi-

tect P. J. Weber's successful design speaks for itself, and many other designs seemed almost equally attractive.

Inasmuch as this building is one of those libraries "built from the inside out," if the interior does not prove a success from an administrative point of view, the present administration will have nobody but themselves to thank. Altogether, it may fairly be characterized as "a librarian's library." Every important type of American library building was visited and studied in preparation for its planning, and though graphic criticism of plans was not asked from the profession at large, many of its members had been consulted before they were completed. Personal experience with this particular library and its constituency in five different buildings (for it had had four removes and a fire in its ten years of existence) lent something of the homely practical to accumulations of theory.

To plan a structure containing the *vitals* of a library, all equally able to grow double or treble, but the building always remaining a symmetrical whole, was the interesting problem. It is because this problem has perhaps not been presented before in just this light that I have ventured to bring these plans to the attention of librarians.

The problem was rendered less complicated by a firm belief in simple subdivisions of space. This conviction was not quite so radical perhaps as some—that of Mr. Dana, for instance; but it was a foregone conclusion that a library which had long maintained that the only proper limitations on the public's freedom of use were those proved necessary for the safety of the property would not favor elaborate subdivisions of its stock or its floor space. Taught also many a lesson by poverty during its short life, facility and economy of administration were especially desired by the library.

A square site naturally suggested the quadrangle type of structure. That side of the quadrangle which was to be the principal front could be built first, taking care to make it sufficiently massive, with a stack added, to furnish room for all modern library activities. The blue prints furnished competing architects showed approximately the size and relations of the various departments to be provided and a sketch of proposed future extensions.

The cut of the main floor plan, shown elsewhere, shows the form of the building now being erected and illustrates the simplicity of its subdivisions. It also furnishes a hint of the method of future enlargement. By extending one or both of the end pavilions, additional room for public use can be gained as desired, for on every floor these large end spaces are the seat of the principal public functions of the institution—those whose growth may be predicated with all certainty. The south end of the building contains the children's department on the ground floor,

the large open-shelf circulating and reading room on the main floor and an assembly hall on the top floor. The north end has on the ground floor the newspaper room; on the main floor, reference headquarters; and on the top floor a space, now appropriated for an art gallery, which will one day be the home of special collections and specialized study work. The elevator will naturally be installed in the north end.

All floors, except a mezzanine, are 200 feet long by 70 feet in extreme width. The height of the basement is 12 feet, of the main story 22½ feet, and of the top story 15 feet. Seven stack stories of 7½ feet each are accommodated, the initial story beginning three feet below the general basement level.

The basement floor is placed just enough below grade to leave the full-sized windows flush with the ground. This floor contains, besides the children's and newspaper departments, the bindery, branch delivery room, document room, men's conversation room, toilets and mechanical rooms.

The delivery desk, as may be seen, is at the heart of the building, with the administration rooms grouped about it so that nearly every worker is within a few yards of that center, which should largely promote efficiency and economy. The work rooms in the interior angles in the rear are but one-half story in height. The delivery room and those in the end pavilions are the full story; the remainder of the floor has over it a mezzanine containing the trustees' and librarian's rooms, and the staff luncheon room, kitchen, and rest rooms.

The top floor has large skylights as well as full-sized windows; at present nominally to be used for art gallery and museum and for assemblies, this floor is largely in reserve for the future.

The stack is not designed for a "wide-open policy"; but on the other hand, the keynote of all the floor plans is that the library belongs to the people, and that the staff is there to serve them. Almost no space is used up in halls or corridors. As a final precaution against irreparable errors of present judgment, every partition in the building, except those walls that are its principal support, is made of hollow tiling or glass, and can be removed at will in case experience suggests a different arrangement or expansion demands it.

The only feature of these plans which is considered in any sense a contribution to library architecture is the spacious south reading room, seating now about 150 readers, and easily enlarged, which will have on open shelves 20,000 volumes of standard books, as well as all the standard periodicals, and which at the same time will be the open-shelf circulating room, doing the bulk of the circulating work of the central library. In this one room will be gathered practically everything but newspapers which the ordinary man would ever want to read,

his alike to borrow for home use by simply having it charged at the door, or, if he chooses, to taste and then enjoy on the spot. It seems to me that this room is the true type of the library of the future, be it large or small, performing best its great function of bringing the man and his book together.

CHARLES WESLEY SMITH.

BULLETIN OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOK PRICES.

THE A. L. A. committee on relations with the book trade has issued Bulletin No. 8, dated August, as follows:

Bulletin No. 8.

It pays to wait. Here are good books, with their prices when published, followed by their prices now as given in clearance sale catalogs mentioned in previous bulletins.

Adams, O. F. Some famous American schools. 1903. \$1.20 net. "Slightly rubbed," 90 c.

Armstrong, Sir W. Raeburn. 1901. \$25.00 net, \$8.00.

Blades, W. Enemies of books. (Limited ed.) \$10.50, \$3.00.

Boulger, D. C. Short history of China. 1900. \$2.50, 95 c.

Cole, T. Old Dutch and Flemish masters. 1895. (Limited ed.) \$25.00, \$10.00.

Coues, Elliott. Field ornithology. \$3.50, 63 c.

Decle, L. Three years in savage Africa. 1898. \$5.00, \$1.25.

Firth, J. B. Augustus Caesar. (Heroes of the nations.) 1903. \$1.35 net. "Slightly rubbed," 90 c.

Fitz Gerald, E. A. The highest Andes. 1899. \$6.00 net, \$1.88.

Furniss, H. Confessions of a caricaturist. 1901. 2 v. \$10.00 net, \$4.00.

Grimm, J. L. Teutonic mythology. 1900. 4 v. \$17.50, \$3.00.

Hinsdale, B. C. Horace Mann and the common school. \$1.00 net, 25 c.

Hyne, C. J. C. Through Arctic Lapland. 1898. \$3.50, 75 c.

Longfellow, W. P. P. The column and the arch. 1899. \$2.00, 87 c.

Maulde la Claviere, R. de. Women of the Renaissance. 1900. \$3.50, 87 c.

Peary, R. E. Northward over the great ice. 1898. 2 vols. \$6.50 net, \$2.25.

Pickering, W. A. Pioneering in Formosa. 1898. \$6.00, \$1.00.

Pond, J. B. Eccentricities of genius. 1900. \$3.50, 87 c.

Rogers, J. E. Thorold. Six centuries of work and wages. (New ed.) \$3.00, \$1.00.

Seyffert, Oskar. Dictionary of classical antiquities. 1891. \$6.00, \$1.50.

Sonnenschein, W. S. Best books, and Reader's guide to contemporary literature. 1891-5. 2 vols. \$16.50 net, \$6.25.

Stadling, J. Through Siberia. 1901. \$6.00, 94 c.

Trall, H. Duff. Sir John Franklin. 1896. \$6.40, \$1.50.

Whiteing, R. Paris of to-day. 1900. \$5.00, \$1.00.

Wise, Barton H. Henry A. Wise of Virginia. 1899. \$3.00, 38 c.

Worsfold, W. Basil. Redemption of Egypt. 1899. \$10.00 net, \$1.13.

Address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the Committee. Arthur E. Bostwick, *Chairman*, N. Y. P. L., 226 West 42d street; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md.

"LIBRARY WEEK" MEETING OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

"LIBRARY week" of the New York Library Association fell this year from Sept. 24 to Oct. 3, and marked the 14th annual meeting of the association. Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, was the familiar meeting place, and although, for the first time in the five years that these week-long conventions have been held, the weather was unfavorable, the meeting proved one of the most interesting so far held. The program was of unusual merit, centering in special addresses by well-known speakers; the registered attendance of 140 was representative of library workers of the state, and a number from outside its borders; and despite the efforts of the equinox, the mountains, the lakes and the golf links gave opportunities for out-of-door enjoyment.

On Monday evening, Sept. 26, the first session was opened by the president, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, who introduced Mr. Dewey for a few words of greeting. In welcoming the association to the familiar hospitality of the Lake Placid Club, Mr. Dewey stated that but one other organization—the Women's Home Economic Association—had ever been privileged to meet there, and outlined some of the improvements and extensions recently made in the club territory. He referred to the A. L. A. Conference held at Lake Placid ten years ago, and expressed the hope that the Decimal system might be carried out, and that "library week" might be held each year for ten times ten years.

Mrs. Elmendorf gave no extended president's address, but spoke informally, reviewing different aspects of the general subject chosen for the conference—"The function of the public library in democratic society." She pointed out that while the present age seemed essentially the age of scientific and mechanical achievement, the underlying impulse was the impulse for education, and that the work and influence of the public library must be a prime factor in the advance of civilization. The one safeguard in a democratic form of government like our own lies in a truly educated common people. "The short formal school life can furnish to the great majority but little more than a mastery of the bare tools of education, for less than 12 per cent. of the children who enter the first grades in our great cities persist until the grammar grades are finished. Is the whole remaining 88 per cent. to be left to drift through life without further knowledge of the great treasury of the world's thought than is gained before they are fourteen?" To this question the librarian finds the answer in President Eliot's statement that "the uplifting of the democratic masses depends on this implanting at school of the taste for good reading."

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and president of the American Library Association, was then introduced by the president, and made a brief address. Its burden was the importance and desirability of attendance at the A. L. A. Conference in St. Louis, which, both as a professional and personal experience, was something that no librarian could afford to miss.

Of the general subject of the present meeting, he said, in substance: "The topic you have chosen—'The function of the public library in democratic society'—I have been somewhat in awe of. It is the biggest question that we have, and it means generalization. In my own library work, I have always been engaged in administering a particular library, and have never philosophized very much about the history or the justification of libraries. It has always seemed that more good could be accomplished for the general cause by doing the thing at hand at that particular moment—but there is danger of carrying this principle too far. It may be well, then, to consider the place of the library in the community. But why should not the library take any place that is open to it? Such a theory need not mean spoliation. Are we taking a form of useful service from some other agent of the community who was performing it satisfactorily, or in a more logical way than we? If not, why not proceed to any service that seems in the interest of the community, or in any way right? There is danger, of course, that we may claim too much, and a claim that cannot be substantiated turns into a pretence; but if we claim nothing, but proceed to do our work, there will be relatively little objection on the part of the community. Who knows of objection? Does the community, as a whole, object to any service that any librarian here present is performing? I have seen very few objections, in the press or in public utterances. They may exist. An eminent scientist has recently suggested a doubt as to the value of a college degree, and there will, of course, be doubters and critics of our library administration. There will be skeptics as to the work accomplished, the final influence wrought. But in the main general criticisms are directed not at the aim and purpose of the library, but at details in administration. Only recently I read an editorial protest against 'the tendency of the American librarian to hide himself more and more in increased costly mechanical appliances and behind a balustrade of cards, small and big, yellow and white and green, with an infinity of cabalistic signs thereon.' This suggests a new motto for our national association, 'Patience, and shuffle the cards.' The critic mentioned refers regretfully to the day 'when a lover of books, one who knew something of their contents and could judge and weigh their actual value to the student might have been supposed to be fitted to render

library service,' and is confident that before long 'the men and women engaged in library work will be overwhelmed by the mounting but heavy structure they are rearing.'

"There was a time when one librarian could quietly administer to one reader at a time, but that day is past. Yet in as much of our apparatus as possible, a certain amount of personal, individual service should be realized. Apart from this occasional criticism of details, do you find that there is any real doubt as to the place which the public library occupies in the community? There is some danger of our work being classed as among the emotional activities. It does, in a measure, rest on sentiment; but it is not the only work that rests on sentiment. There are two words we are very fond of using—'inspiration' and 'missionary.' These seem to me to belong to a calling different from our own. The public library is a branch of education, but not the root nor the trunk; the librarian is the twig upon the branch."

After presentation of the treasurer's report by Mr. E. W. Gaillard, and brief announcements by the secretary, the session was adjourned.

Tuesday evening was devoted to an address by Dr. George E. Vincent, of the University of Chicago, on "The library and the social memory." His thesis that the library stands for the continuity of human thought, the concrete intellect of the world, was presented with a brilliancy, force and play of wit that made it a notable and delightful production. It will appear later in full in the columns of the JOURNAL. Committees were appointed as follows: *Resolutions committee*—Willard Austen, Cornell University Library; Miss Margaret McCabe, Buffalo Public Library; Miss Caroline M. Underhill, Utica Public Library. *Nominating Committee*—A. L. Peck, Gloversville Public Library; Miss Anna H. Perkins, Ilion Public Library; Miss Florence Woodworth, New York State Library.

Miss Marie L. Shedlock, of London, filled the Wednesday evening session with an exposition and illustration of "The fun and philosophy of Hans Christian Andersen." Miss Shedlock is well-known as an exponent of the gentle art of story-telling, and during the past year her lectures and recitations have been given in many American libraries and have done much to improve methods of library work with children. In her present talk, addressed as it was to an adult audience, she brought out the significance and importance of Andersen's work, as a master of the fanciful in literature, and as a moral teacher, set high above the rank of the mere collector or paraphrast of fairy tales. Her points were illustrated by stories, or bits of stories, admirably representing the mingled satire, gentleness, humanity and delicate humor of the Danish writer, and presented

with a vivacity and individuality that held her grown-up audience as intent as if they had been in fact the children for whom the tales were first told.

On Thursday there were three sessions, all well attended — thanks, perhaps, to the steady rain. The morning session, with W. S. Biscoe as chairman, was mainly given to a presentation and consideration of the report of the committee on library institutes. This was read by W. R. Eastman, as Dr. Canfield, the chairman of the committee, had been unable this year to give personal attention to the institute work, and had asked that the report be presented by another member. The series of eight institutes held in the spring, previously noted in these columns, were described, and the general aims and plans of the institute committee were outlined. The records of attendance for the three years the institutes have been held show "that the first and second years were about equal, and that in the last year there was a slight falling off in numbers. That the quality of the meetings was inferior will not be suggested by any who were present. Indeed, they seemed to your committee to be more practical and helpful than before, and quite as highly appreciated by those who came. But clearly the year has not seen an advance in numbers, and the libraries and the librarians who have not been reached are largely in the majority. Out of 500 to 600 libraries in the state whose co-operation is desired, only 108 were counted present in 1902 and but 80 in 1904.

"The organization of eight local library clubs appears to have been a distinct gain. Each of these clubs made certain the presence of a group of interested persons who accepted the responsibility of making preparation for the meetings, arranging the program of the evening sessions and sending notice to the neighboring libraries. Some accomplished more than others, but in every case these few devoted workers undoubtedly accomplished more than the state committee could possibly have done this year without them. The hope for the future of the institute movement on its present lines will rest largely in the hands of the district clubs."

It was pointed out that the institute work was but partially accomplished. "What we have gained is that groups of librarians here and there are getting together, and that their library work means more to them than it did, and they are beginning to do it better. The organization of the local library club has been a step in the right direction, and these must be encouraged to continue whatever plans are adopted. The task yet before us is to persuade the majority of the librarians in the small places of the state that they are called to do something more than merely to hand out and charge the books that are called for. We want to lead them to see the significance of their service of in-

roducing the people to the ministry and society of books, and induce them to make great efforts to be efficient in doing this.

"How shall we do this? We have been holding institutes and some have come to them and have been repaid. But an institute means time and money for a journey. Many a librarian opens her library only three or four days in the week, and for an hour at a time, and is paid perhaps \$50 or \$100 a year for doing it. Perhaps she gets no pay at all. It is not a life work, as with most of us. It does not mean so very much, and the time and money for the institute seem hardly worth while. What inducement can we hold out? Here is our problem. Can the state association, by any new methods or by larger expenditures, or by persistence in the course already begun, hope to see the interest increase so as finally to reach the great body of librarians in the state? To your committee it seems extremely doubtful, or at least a process of slow development. We can continue through our committee to encourage and assist the local clubs in their efforts, and this we shall do, of course; but to make the institute a more definite, instructive, inspiring force than it has been and more attractive to those who do not now feel drawn to it, the social influence is not enough. An evening lecture is not enough. It will require fuller preparation, more workers, longer continued sessions and perhaps smaller districts and more meetings.

"A voluntary association like ours cannot be expected to meet a demand of this sort. There is not among us a leisure class on which we can draw for such service to the extent needed." The state appears to be the natural agency to develop and continue this work. "It has the power and the resources with which to increase the number of institute meetings, if this is best, bringing them nearer to many libraries. It has the power and the resources with which to increase the number of sessions, making attendance more worth while. It can also allow a part of the public library grant to be spent for librarian's expenses at the institute. It can prescribe the conditions of state aid to any extent that may at any time seem wise.

"If the state takes up the work it will not follow that the association should relinquish it. The local library clubs would remain in full operation. There would still be a service of great importance in keeping in touch with these various clubs which would naturally fall to your committee. The several clubs would be profited by such a bond of union, and the state service improved by constant consultation with your representatives. The state would always need to be calling on the libraries for personal aid in the meetings. The state's part would naturally be to supply the educational features of the institutes, with the association and the

clubs to furnish the social and inspirational impulse, the papers and the speakers which will always be essential, and so they would work hand in hand, and the association would always have ample scope for continued service in this field."

There was general discussion of the report, in the course of which those associated with the various institutes gave their opinions and experience. On the whole, the institutes were regarded as useful and, in a measure, effective. They required of their conductors more time and work than busy people could readily give, and they did not reach the smaller and more remote libraries that needed them most. Mr. Dewey spoke in favor of the work being carried on by the state, broadened to give perhaps a week of sessions, and strengthened by securing the services of the best speakers and instructors. On recommendation of the committee the following resolutions were adopted:

"1, That in the judgment of this association the work of library institutes is of vital importance and should be strengthened and continued.

"2, That the officers of the association acting jointly with the Committee on Institutes are instructed to send a copy of this report to the State Commissioner of Education and the Regents of the University, asking their early and earnest consideration of its suggestions and pledging the hearty co-operation of this association in any steps the state department may take to promote the utmost efficiency in library administration.

"3, That the whole matter of the policy and control of institutes for the ensuing year be referred with full power to act to a joint committee to consist of the executive board and the library institute committee with power to add to their number."

The session closed with an informal account by Dr. Aksel Andersson, of the University of Upsala, of the library with which he is connected. Dr. Andersson was in attendance at the meeting, on his way to the A. L. A. Conference at St. Louis, and was an interested and appreciative participant in all sessions and in the social and out-of-door life. Different as are the conditions of the Upsala library from those of the small American public library, his sympathy for American ideals was evident, and was frequently expressed. His brief description of the treasures of the Upsala library, of its five centuries of gradual development, and of the college life for which it is the scholarly center, brought out the kinship that exists among all libraries, however different may be their environment or their past.

In the afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. Brandegee, the session was opened with remarks by Mr. John Thomson, of Philadelphia, upon the effort toward the classification of fiction made for the Keystone State Library Association by the Philadelphia Free Library, in its recent bulletin no. 5, recorded elsewhere in this issue. It is desired to obtain the aid of other libraries in indexing and classifying, on these lines, fiction not included in the present bulletin, so that in the end a comprehensive

classification of fiction may be secured; and it was urged that the New York association co-operate in this effort. A resolution was adopted providing that a committee be appointed by the association to confer with the committee of the Keystone State Library Association for the carrying on and extension of this catalog of prose fiction.

Dr. James H. Canfield then delivered an address on "The librarian's duty as a citizen," tracing the parallelism in the development of the public school and the public library in the United States, and dwelling upon the many ways in which the librarian, through influencing the public to the right use of the right books, may be a force for civic betterment and higher social ideals. Discussion followed, the chief speakers being Messrs. Peck, Dewey, and Eastman, and Miss Hewins, of Hartford.

In the evening Miss Mae E. Schreiber, state inspector of literature in the state Education Department, spoke on literature for children and the use of books by children in the school and in the library. Her remarks were intended for teachers, rather than for librarians, and her experiences and illustrations were drawn more from the public school than from the library. Officers for the ensuing year were announced as follows: President, William Reed Eastman, New York State Library; vice-president, Miss Helen E. Haines, LIBRARY JOURNAL; secretary, Miss Ellen M. Chandler, Buffalo Public Library; treasurer, Edwin White Gaillard, New York Public Library. Members of Legislative Committee and Institutes Committee, respectively, H. L. Elmendorf and W. R. Eastman. A pleasant message of greeting was read from Dr. A. S. Steenberg, of Horsens, Denmark, who attended the Placid meeting two years ago.

Friday was devoted to round table meetings, with a dance in the evening. On Saturday morning committee reports were presented, as follows: Legislation (W. R. Eastman); Reading lists (Mrs. Elmendorf); Publicity (Miss Hazeltine). These were all brief, and in the nature of reports of progress. The report of the resolutions committee, expressing thanks to the various speakers and to the Lake Placid Club and its associates, was accepted. The committee to confer with the Keystone State Library Association committee regarding fiction classification was announced, as follows: Arthur E. Bostwick, Miss Theresa Hitchler, Miss Martha T. Wheeler. The rest of the morning was devoted to a discussion of the new Education Department of the state, opened by Mr. Dewey, and to debate on the use of rural libraries in district schools. Before adjournment Dr. Andersson, in a brief speech, expressed his appreciation of the help and enthusiasm he had derived from the meeting, and extended all good wishes for the future usefulness and success of the association. A

supplementary meeting was held in the afternoon, when the discussion on rural libraries was continued, among the chief speakers being Miss Schreiber, Mr. Dewey, and Mr. Wellman. At its close the conference was formally adjourned.

There were four round-table meetings: on Bookbuying and book selection, conducted by A. L. Peck, on Tuesday morning; Hard knots in cataloging, conducted by Miss Theresa Hitchler, on Wednesday morning; Reference work in a small library, conducted by George G. Champlin, on Friday morning; and Selection of children's books, conducted by Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, on Friday afternoon. Every one was well attended by persons interested in the questions considered, and the atmosphere of all was that of free, informal and general discussion.

There were pleasant social features during the week, including especially the receptions held by Mr. and Mrs. Dewey at their cottage on Tuesday and Friday; and the great Iroquois Council Fire, held on Saturday night, after the formal adjournment of the conference, in the music-room of the clubhouse. Although the original plan for a gathering in the woods had to be changed on account of the unkindness of the elements, the Indian Assembly was a great success, and Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, and their fellows, in full war paint and costume, sang tribal songs and danced tribal dances (waltz and two-step predominating) until a late hour.

Library Association of the United Kingdom.

ANNUAL MEETING, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AUG. 30-SEPT. 1, 1904.

The 27th annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Aug. 30, 31, and Sept. 1, 1904. This was the first time the association had met in the old Northumbrian city, and every effort was made by civic authorities and local hosts to provide interesting and entertaining features. The local arrangements were admirably carried out under the direction of Mr. Basil Anderton, secretary of the local committee, and in its professional as well as in its social aspects the conference was most agreeable and successful.

Sessions were held in the rooms of the Durham College of Medicine, with an attendance of about 300 members and delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom. The American Library Association was represented by Mr. John Cotton Dana, of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library. Some preliminary meetings were held on Monday, Aug. 29, and in the evening the early comers were entertained at a reception

given by the Newcastle Public Libraries' committee.

On Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, the first formal session was held. A civic welcome was extended by the Mayor, Alderman A. P. Andersen; and Sir George Hare Philipson, president of the College of Medicine, gave a few words of greeting in behalf of that institution and of the University of Durham. The president, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, then delivered his annual address. In welcoming the Library Association to Newcastle, he said that he could not claim for the ancient city distinction as a literary center, its only contribution to the English classics being the poems of Mark Akenside; but the men of Tyneside had taken a full share in the promotion of those manufacturing and industrial arts which had built up the prosperity of England, and if they were allowed to extend their intellectual domain, and to include the neighboring town of Jarrow, they had a claim to the respect of all librarians, for in Jarrow Bede, the first of English historians, had lived and died. The library history of Newcastle dated no further back than the 18th century. In 1748 Dr. Robert Thomlinson, rector of the neighboring village of Whickham, founded a library, free for the use of all students, and containing a useful collection of classical, historical, and theological literature. The Thomlinson library now formed a valuable portion of the City Municipal Library. A somewhat similar library was formed in 1778 at Bamburgh, in the north of the county, by Archdeacon Sharpe and his brother trustees of the charity of Lord Crewe. The well-known Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle was established in 1793.

The president then gave an imaginative sketch of the bookless existence of palæolithic man, and reviewed the early history of libraries, referring to the vast stores of Babylonian learning entombed in the royal library of Nineveh, depicting the probable library of a private gentleman in the south of Gaul about 470 A.D., and from that era passing to note the great book-printing cities in the middle or latter part of the 15th century. He had spoken of a bookless world, but a book-choked world seemed to him only a slightly less desired thought. This was the new peril of the human intellect, the danger of their being "snowed under" by the infinite snowflakes of the Press, a danger which, he thought, they must feel to be a real one. In view of this danger it seemed to him possible that they might have to look to their librarians, and he did think that the librarian of the future might have to take upon himself, even more than he did at present, the office of "guide, philosopher, and friend" to the frequenters of the library. Knowing something of the best in all literature and science, he would be able to guide the flock of his readers from the lower to the higher slopes on the Hill of the Muses. As literature increased

in volume, and science in complexity, and as the path into the Sacred Grove became more obstructed by the jungle-growth of worthless books, a new and more important office than that of arranging and cataloging books would open before the librarian, and he would be able with increasing success to claim his lawful and honorable place as the Hierophant of Literature.

The president's address was followed by a paper on "The elevating influence of public libraries," by Alderman H. W. Newton, chairman of the Public Libraries' committee, who spoke of the library as an evangelizer to the working classes. At the same time, libraries, he said, must appeal to the rich no less than to the poor, to the learned scholar no less than to the ardent student. He commented on the evidence that work in libraries was becoming more educational, and the fact that reference library work was on the increase. A discussion followed, opened by Sir William Bailey, of Salford, who said that the public library was the finest example of municipal co-operation which the country could show. Genius was only about one-half per cent. of the population of the world, and if they could only give that half a chance to benefit mankind something noble had been done. If they could only produce one benefactor in twenty years, one original thinker, one man to lead his fellows to better things, the mission of the library had in part been fulfilled.

"The function of a public reference library in relation to the secondary and higher education of a community," was the subject of a paper by Professor Mark Wright, of Durham College of Science, which in his absence was read by Mr. Doubleday. It stated that modern conditions of education did not lead to use of a reference library: the definiteness of the work, the anxiety of the teachers, the claims of examination, all tended to limit the number of books used; the text book was supreme. Pupils must be attracted to the reference library by indirect means. The school reference library was described, and it was thought that pupils should further be referred to rarer and more expensive books to be found in the public reference library, and should be familiarized with the "glamor of books" by first-rate editions.

G. H. Elliott, librarian of the Free Public Library, of Belfast, read a paper on "Methods of popularizing books other than novels," treating the novel as a pioneer, opening the way to better reading. In the discussion, Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, of Nottingham, said that the price of books, other than novels, was too high in Great Britain. Librarians had to go to the continent for a better state of things in this respect. If publishers could be induced to reduce the price of scientific and other books of educational value, it would pay them, and libraries would be increased in value and certainly in usefulness.

A paper on "The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Libraries," by Basil Anderton, librarian, was taken as read, and the session adjourned at one o'clock.

In the afternoon a garden party was given for the delegates by the Mayor and Mayoress of Newcastle, in Jesmond Dene, which was largely attended and proved most enjoyable. In the evening the usual annual business meeting was held. The report of the Council, issued in advance in pamphlet form, was submitted and discussed. The report showed an increased membership, with a total of 588, including 17 honorary fellows, 12 fellows, 363 members, 165 institutions, and 31 associates; the year's necrology included the names of Charles Ammi Cutter, Dr. T. G. Law, Professor Eadward Muybridge, Alderman H. Rawson, and the Baron de Watteville. During the year the library acts had been adopted in 51 places; a bill to abolish the rate-limitation clause had been warmly supported, but had not received Parliamentary consideration; and an appeal was made for renewed effort in its behalf. The catalog rules committee had continued their work, and would present a draft code for discussion. The questions of public libraries and public education, government publications and public libraries, sound leather, and book production had also occupied the attention of special committees of the Council. Formal invitation to the St. Louis Conference of the American Library Association had been received, and the Council had appointed the acting honorary secretary and Councillor Green of Birmingham, as its official representatives at that conference. Gratification was expressed at the continued success of the education classes, held under direction of the Council, at the London School of Economics; there had been an increase in the attendance, as well as in the number of certificates gained by students at the examination. The new syllabus should tend to make the examination more popular and the work of students easier. The Council could not too strongly urge on library authorities throughout the country the importance of the professional examination of the Association. The report was adopted, as well as the balance-sheet and accounts of the honorary treasurer. Reports were also submitted from the Education Committee, the North-Western Branch, the Librarians of the Mersey District, the North Midland Library Association, the Birmingham and District Library Association, the Northern Counties Library Association, and the Bristol and Western District.

Wednesday morning was devoted to consideration of the "Interim report of the committee on public education and public libraries," which was submitted by Mr. Jast, acting honorary secretary. The report stated that the committee had been appointed at the conference on Public Education and Public Li-

libraries held under the auspices of the Library Association at Leeds last year. They were instructed to consider all questions relating to the co-operation of public libraries with educational bodies of every description. In pursuance of this aim the committee considered that the first step to be taken was to ascertain what was actually being done to bring the public library into closer relation with educational organization. They therefore drew up schedules of questions which were sent to public librarians, secretaries of university extension centers, and directors of public education throughout the country. The response to this appeal for information had been so voluminous, that the work of arranging and summarizing the replies had taken up the greater part of the time since the appointment of the committee. They had in consequence been obliged to content themselves with presenting a preliminary report. The suggestions for co-operation with the local education authority stated that there should be circulating school libraries in all elementary and secondary schools, financed by the education authority, and administered by the town librarian; that the distribution of books in school libraries should be undertaken by the school staff; that there should be special catalogs of children's books; that there should be travelling "subject" libraries; that facilities should be given for taking school classes to the public library; that special loans should be made by the library to the schools, and that in view of this special school use of the public library and the provision of educational and technical books, local education authorities and school governors should make grants to the library authority. There were also suggestions for co-operation with university extension centers, co-operation with the National Home-Reading Union, and library organization. The report concluded by stating that there remained a further important question which the committee thought should be the subject of consideration at an early date, viz., whether the public library should not form an integral part of the national educational machinery.

General and extended discussion followed, some of the speakers regarding the report as startling and too all-embracing in its suggestions, others commending it as eminently practical, and setting forth high ideals. It was finally decided to thank the committee for their work and to have the report presented and widely distributed, further action regarding it to be left to the Council.

Mr. J. C. Dana spoke on library work in the United States, particularly in school libraries and in small libraries. He suggested a system that was spreading rapidly in America, and that was that the public library control and have in its possession all books that were to be used in schools save for a few permanently kept in the schoolroom for use and that the collection be controlled by

the librarian rather than the school authorities. American libraries had a large number of books suitable for children. To these books they invited the attention of teachers. Appeal was directly made to individual teachers until they had been persuaded to take out a small collection of books adapted to their individual character, the teacher's knowledge of literature, etc. The books were to be used as thought fit, and teachers were persuaded to make these collections a most ideal kind of branch library so far as young people were concerned. In a city of any size from five to twenty of these libraries could be established in the easiest possible way. The books remained the property of the public library and when they became obsolete they were replaced by fresh copies. The schools were visited once a month and an assistant attended to the condition of the books. At the beginning of the half-years the books were not infrequently changed. The speaker said that he was not satisfied with being simply a librarian in the old sense of the word. Sixty per cent. was now spent on fiction not too good and not too clean. While state money was being well spent in fiction he contended also that it was not the best thing they could do with the money. It was almost impossible for the librarian to affect the reading of the growing public. They did not get the adult citizen to come and pay adequate attention to the public library. He contended that through close touch with the school system libraries got hold of the young people of the country. They could teach the use of books so that at manhood readers would understand what there was for them in a book. It was this kind of thing that librarians looked forward to with great hope in the United States.

Luncheon was served, at the invitation of the Mayor of Newcastle, in the Grand Assembly Rooms, Barras Bridge. The afternoon session was devoted to the subject "Local collections." The first paper, by W. H. Kearley Wright, of Plymouth Public Library, dealt with "What should be collected, and how to obtain material." "The classification and arrangement of local collections" was treated by R. T. Richardson of the Newcastle Public Libraries, and T. Duckworth of the Worcester Public Library, dealt with "Local and county photographic surveys." Each topic was discussed, the discussions being opened by assigned speakers. In the evening a conversazione was held in the rooms of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society, when a musical program was carried through, and a short lecture on "Old Newcastle" was given by Mr. R. Welford. Presentation was also made to Dr. Hodgkin by Dr. Spence Watson on behalf of the "Lit. and Phil." of three volumes—"Catalogue of the Society," Dr. Watson's "History of the Society" and "Lectures given to the Society."

On Thursday, Sept. 1, the final general

session, held in the morning, was given to "Book selection and annotation." The first paper, by Septimus Pitt, superintendent of branches, Glasgow Public Library, was on "Practical accession work," dealt with selection, ordering and checking, stocking, classifying and numbering, cataloging and checking. The discussion was opened by Mr. T. W. Hand, Leeds, who said it was highly important for library committees and librarians to pay regard to the question of the purchase of net books. He gave an illustration of stocking a branch library through a second-hand bookseller. The president said that from the author's point of view, he was shocked at hearing the low prices at which books might be bought, and to hear of librarians chuckling at getting books for 1s 9d at a second-hand shop. Continuing he asked advice as to the disposition of pamphlets and expressed the hope that in Utopia all such publications would be uniform in size.

"The principles of annotation" were presented by E. A. Savage, of Bromley, who held that "annotation" did not and should not imply "criticism." Mr. E. A. Baker opened the discussion, and held that Mr. Savage was fundamentally wrong in excluding criticism from annotation. There were two classes of book annotators—the school of critical annotators whose aim was to assist people to choose good books, and the critics. Mr. Doubleday, of London, deprecated the idea of the librarian assuming the role of critic. Mr. Dana spoke on the subject of annotation in America, and on the librarian entering the field of criticism. He said they had avoided the latter by establishing a system of "evaluation," which should include a frank statement of an expert on a book. There were, he said, a very large number of small libraries in the state of Massachusetts and in the states of the great west, and if librarians could publish an official list, month by month, telling in an evaluation note why certain books were the best books, that list would be of immense value. He had been a strong advocate of the evaluation of books by the librarian. As a matter of fact librarians were all literary censors, and of the strongest kind. The people put upon their shoulders work of criticism of the most severe kind, and why should a librarian, if he had reliable information, hesitate to put it before his people. Public library work would soon exceed our wildest dreams. The library of a million volumes would be the rule rather than the exception in the course of a few years. In America there were 40 millions of people with the reading faculty. He considered that the people who actually did the reading was not over 10 millions, and that there were some 30 million people constantly coming into the reading field, and about to become patrons of the library. The book that sold a million

copies to-day would sell five million copies in a little time hence, within six months of its publication.

The president asked Mr. Dana if they must not recognize a certain danger in America—an insidious danger of corruption coming in. Was there not a possibility of a powerful publishing house getting hold of some of the people who did this "evaluation?" And might not the influences of the terrible "almighty dollar" come in where they least desired it? Mr. Dana replied that there was a danger of corruption. He did not think, however, that any publishing house could buy up the Library Association, so that the danger in that direction did not appear in the near future.

"The best periodicals" were reviewed in a paper by J. D. Brown, of Finsbury, prepared to illustrate an exhibition of the world's great special periodicals, which remained open for inspection throughout the conference. About 800 current special magazines and reviews in all languages had been arranged and classified so as to afford the members an opportunity of handling a thoroughly typical collection of the most valuable and interesting technical, artistic, and scientific reviews and magazines, English and foreign, now procurable. Mr. Brown said that most municipal libraries made their selection by the simple process of copying the accession lists of others. It was found that 60 per cent. of the annual sum spent on periodicals in such institutions was devoted to the purchase of ephemeral publications of a popular kind, and only 40 per cent. to technical and scientific journals. By dropping many of the popular magazines and by restricting the number of newspapers taken the balance would be better adjusted. There was a pressing need in most British public libraries for a strict revision of the lists of periodicals they filed, and representation should not be confined to English periodicals. In the discussion, regret was expressed by several members at the discontinuance of the "Index to periodicals," published for several years by the *Review of Reviews*, and it was agreed that the Association approach Mr. Stead to consider the republication of such an index and ask him what pecuniary assistance he would need to re-issue it.

In the afternoon two simultaneous sessions were held. The Librarians' Section considered the draft code of rules for an author and title catalog, prepared by the catalog rules revision committee of the Library Association, which was appointed two years ago to revise the rules of the Association. The question as to whether the Library Association could co-operate with the American Library Association and prepare an Anglo-American code was discussed. It was stated that the American Library Association had an exactly similar committee sitting on these rules, which were simply in the draft stage, and before these rules reached their final

form, it was probable that some effort would be made to get one code for England and America. The Committees' Section, which practically corresponds with the Trustees' Section of the A. L. A., discussed two reports on "Rate limitation" and "Education of library assistants," presented respectively by Councillor Abbott, of Manchester, and Mr. H. R. Tedder, the treasurer of the Association.

The annual dinner was held in the evening, in the Old Assembly Rooms, Westgate Road, Dr. Hodgkin presiding, with the usual toasts, among the speakers being Mr. Tedder, Sir Walter Plummer, Alderman Newton, Sir William Bailey, the president, and Mr. Dana. On Friday a visit was made to Alnwick, upon invitation of the Duke of Northumberland, and on Saturday Durham was visited. Besides the exhibition of periodicals, interesting special exhibitions were open throughout the week, one illustrative of local collections, one showing the more useful books for a public reference library, and one devoted to Durham and Northumberland books and prints. Through the co-operation of publishers, the useful exhibition of the best books of the years was again repeated, the various works being arranged in classes.

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

HANDBOOK.

A revised edition of the A. L. A. handbook, dated September, 1904, has been issued and was distributed to members early in September. In form and arrangement it follows the previous issue. The publications of the A. L. A. Publishing Board are described more fully than heretofore, and the membership list has been carefully revised and brought up to date of Sept. 1, 1904. Copies of the handbook may be had on application to the secretary.

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE:
Miss Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford.

The committee has issued "Connecticut public library document" no. 5, giving the "Address at the reopening of the Acton Library, Old Saybrook, June 30, 1904, by Rev. Samuel Hart, D.D." (10 p. O.) The "Monthly book lists" for June and July have also appeared, somewhat belated.

State Library Associations.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Miss Margaret A. Schmidt, 1503 Powell street, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Florence B. Whittier, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

The meeting of the Library Association of California was held in Santa Cruz Public Library, Sept. 3, 4, and 5, 1904. Sessions of the association began on Saturday evening in the new library building, where an address of welcome by Mayor Clark was followed by some felicitous remarks by President Lichtenstein, and the reading of papers pertaining to library matters.

Mr. Samuel Leask, a member of the board of library trustees of Santa Cruz, read a paper on "Essentials of a library trustee," given elsewhere (*see* p. 524). Mr. Ripley's paper on "Some essentials and non-essentials in library work" was read by Mr. J. C. Rowell.

On Sunday the library trustees gave the visitors an open-air reception through De Laveaga Heights to Isbel Grove for luncheon, and about and around town later in the day. In the evening the visitors were guests at the residence of Mr. Samuel Leask.

Monday forenoon attention was given to serious papers and serious subjects. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m. by President Lichtenstein. In his opening remarks he referred to the recent appointment of Mr. C. S. Greene, of the Oakland Public Library, to be state library trustee, and said that both the Governor and the association were to be congratulated on this auspicious event. A letter of regret was read from Mr. Greene on not being able to be present at the meeting.

The following papers were read:

"Essentials of classification and cataloging," by Miss A. J. Haines, of San Francisco Public Library. "Rules and regulations, essentials and non-essentials," by Mr. R. F. Graves, of Alameda Public Library. "Essentials and non-essentials in the children's room," by Miss N. W. Russ, of Pasadena Library.

At the close of Miss Russ' paper, Mr. Rowell introduced the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Stone, of San Jose, which was adopted by a rising vote:

"The Library Association of California desires to congratulate the city of Santa Cruz upon its new library building, exquisitely beautiful within and without; so accessibly located and intelligently planned to meet the needs of the public and of the administration at least cost; upon the public spirit which has equipped and decorated the interior in so charming, inviting and homelike manner; upon its shelves, freely open and well filled with choice books, that silently but powerfully appeal to the readers; and finally, upon the evidently earnest desire of the board of trustees and the enthusiastic effort of the librarian to render its contents available and useful.

"We believe that this library will prove to be

always a source and center of 'sweetness and light'—the most precious jewel in your urban crown.

"The association desires to express its deep sense of appreciation of the hospitality of the city, as represented by the Mayor, the board of library trustees, the librarian and her friends, which has made every hour of our brief visit so delightful and profitable."

"We bear away a vivid impression of your bountiful kindness; we place ourselves, both as individuals and as an association, unreservedly at your disposal."

At the close of the meeting all present were invited to a luncheon, which was served in the assembly room of the library, tables being set for 100. A pleasant time was here spent, followed by a brief after-dinner course, under direction of President Lichtenstein, during which remarks were made by Dr. F. W. Bliss, Miss Stella Finkeldey, Miss Bullock, a visitor, who is assistant secretary of the State Library of Nebraska; Miss Lilian Howard, Mr. F. K. Baker and Mr. Belfrage, of the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco.

Regular attendants of these association meetings expressed themselves as delighted with the Santa Cruz session, which had been crowned with so many pleasant social features and had brought the librarians in close personal relations and enabled the younger members to get in touch with those of experience and to imbibe the "library spirit" from those who are deeply imbued with it. Visiting librarians, and especially visiting library trustees, unanimously expressed astonishment when told that the Santa Cruz Library building was erected from a gift of \$20,000.

Libraries were represented at the meeting as follows: Alameda, Bakersfield, Haywards, Los Gatos, Napa, Palo Alto, San Francisco (Cooper Medical College and Public Library), San Jose, University of California and Watsonville.

MARGARET A. SCHMIDT, *Secretary*

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Henry M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, Public Library, Lansing.

Treasurer: Miss M. L. Converse, Public Library, Mt. Pleasant.

The first institute under the auspices of the Michigan Library Association was held at Kalamazoo, Sept. 22 and 23. The lecture room of the public library was placed at the disposal of the association. Circulars were sent to all the libraries within a radius of 75 miles of Kalamazoo, and they brought out a very favorable response. Fourteen libraries were represented by 19 people. The subject of book selection, ordering and trade bibliography was discussed by Miss G. M. Walton, of the State Normal College Library; that of classifying, cataloging, shelving, etc., by Miss Phebe Parker, of the Sage Library, West Bay City; that of aids and helps to readers, how to meet the public, work with children, etc., by Miss C. F.

Waldo, of the Jackson Public Library; that of handling periodicals, through subscription record to checking receipt and final cataloging, loaning systems, registering card holders, etc., by H. M. Utley, of the Detroit Public Library. Each conductor had an entire session of about three hours, and the several topics were thoroughly discussed. The members of the class were required to take notes and were encouraged to ask questions and to bring forward any matters in the line under discussion which in their experience seemed to require elucidation. It was the common remark among those present that they had derived great profit from the discussions, and that the institute had proved most helpful and encouraging to them in their work. An effort will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature to secure an appropriation to enable the state commission to carry on this work, at least to the extent of paying the expenses of those who serve as conductors and lecturers. A large number of new libraries are springing up in all parts of the state, and in the smaller towns a trained librarian cannot be afforded. The result is that some local applicant, generally a teacher, is appointed who has everything to learn, so far as practical library work is concerned. There is no better way of reaching this class than through the institute.

Miss Flora B. Roberts, secretary of the Michigan Library Association, having accepted a library position in Missouri and removed from the state, has resigned the secretaryship, and Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, of the Lansing Public Library, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Public Library, Manchester.

Secretary: Olin F. Davis, Public Library, Laconia.

Treasurer: Miss Lydia S. Coleman, Public Library, Newington.

The fall meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Nashua on Friday, Sept. 23. A special invitation to participate in this meeting was sent to the Massachusetts Library Club, and was largely availed of, as that club had decided to omit its early autumn meeting this year in view of the A. L. A. conference. In addition to a good representation of New Hampshire librarians, about 100 were present from Massachusetts. Sessions were held in the city hall, and dinner was served by invitation of the trustees of the Nashua library, at the Lund Café. The handsome building of the Nashua Public Library was inspected by all the visitors, and its beauty and completeness were admired.

The first session was called to order at 11 a.m. by the president, Miss Winchell, and an address of welcome was delivered by the

Mayor, Jeremiah J. Doyle, and responded to by the president. The first paper read was by Miss Alice Shepard, of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, on "Book repairing"—a concise, practical outline of processes and methods valuable in smaller libraries. The minutes of the previous meeting and the secretary's report were presented by Mr. Olin S. Davis.

"Why I am an optimist" was the title of a delightful extemporaneous talk by Miss Grace Blanchard, of the Concord Public Library; and Rev. George C. Leighton, of Portsmouth, gave an address on "This epoch of books." The final paper in the morning session was by Miss Mary Bartlett Harris, of the Pillsbury Free Library, Warner, on "Collection and preservation of local historical material."

The afternoon session was opened with a paper by Miss Isabelle H. Fitz, of the Chester Free Public Library, on "How one library spends its \$100." The Chester librarian, she said, started with a single case of books; "now, it has 2,000 volumes, with a circulation of 5,876 among a population of 800. This gives an average of seven books to each person. Seventy per cent. of the money was spent for fiction, because the demand for fiction was at first great. But that demand has gradually fallen away, so the large percentage for fiction will accordingly grow smaller. Much depends on the librarian as to what the taste for literature should be. Frequent accessions help to keep up interest, and when a great demand for fiction must be met, it lies with the librarian to make that supply interesting, sane and popular. There are two general rules which I think should be followed in the choice of books: First, that the library exists for its patrons. Second, that such books as please the greater number of people should be bought."

Charles R. Corning, mayor of Concord, closed the session with an address on "A few modern novelists," reviewing the trend and characteristics of present-day fiction.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The six weeks' course of the Chautauqua Library School, held July 9-Aug. 19, proved unusually successful. The course was given, as usual, under the directorship of Melvil Dewey, with Miss M. E. Hazeltine as resident director, Miss M. E. Robbins assistant director, and Miss Mary L. Davis and Miss Harriet L. Peck, instructors. The general course covered accession work, cataloging, classification, reference work and bibliography; with special lectures by Mr. and Mrs. Elmendorf, W. R. Eastman, A. L. Peck and Miss M. E. Ahern. The lectures dealt with business relations, book selection and

ordering, buildings and fittings, library administration. A special course on the care and cataloging of maps was given by Miss Davis, and attendance at the lectures of Miss Shedlock—in the regular Chautauqua lecture course—was a requirement. The course was taken by 40 students, representing states ranging from Maine to Texas. The list of students is as follows:

Armstrong, Isabelle A., High School Library, Jamestown, N. Y.
 Boutet, Susie M., apprentice New York Public Library.
 Carver, Eleanor, asst., F. H. Buhl Club Library, Sharon, Pa.
 Chipman, Katherine A., librarian, Public Library, Anderson, Ind.
 Clifton, Hazel R., librarian, Carnegie Free Library, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Combs, Mary E., Chicago, Ill.
 Congdon, Hazel M., Chicago, Ill.
 Gibbons, Mrs. Mary M. B. A. B. (1885) K. C. O. B. College, Ky.; librarian, Texas Christian University, Waco, Tex.
 Goddard, Katherine A., librarian, Scoville Memorial Library, Salisbury, Ct.
 Griffin, Elizabeth E., asst., Public Library, North East, Pa.
 Hawley, Elizabeth W., apprentice, New York Public Library.
 Hollingworth, Ida F., cataloger, Dover Public Library, Dover, N. H.
 Hough, Jane A., asst., Public Library, Jackson, Mich.
 Johnston, Stella G., apprentice, New York Public Library.
 Jones, Mrs. Carrie C., librarian, Mt. Vernon Public Library, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
 Jones, Mabel, asst., Public Library, Champaign, Ill.
 Kent, Sophie P., apprentice, New York Public Library.
 Kilbourne, Margaret M., asst. librarian, Public Library, Painesville, O.
 Lawlor, Margarite, apprentice, New York Public Library.
 Lawrence, Emma G., asst., Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O.
 Lewis, Anna L., recently librarian Clemson College, S. C.
 Long, Alice, apprentice, New York Public Library.
 McCullough, Elizabeth, librarian, Public Library, Logansport, Ind.
 Mills, Hattie W., apprentice, Carnegie Public Library, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Parrish, Ophelia A., A. B. Christian College, Columbia, Mo.; librarian, State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.
 Partridge, Imogene, Jamestown, N. Y.
 Quigley, Ida B., librarian, State Normal School, Shippensburg, Pa.
 Ryder, Emma O., M. A. Hiram College; librarian, Hiram College, Hiram, O.
 Scheufler, Laura B., acting librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Sandusky, O.
 Seaman, Katherine McC., asst., Gloversville Free Library.

Selleck, Eleanor, apprentice, New York Public Library.
 Spangler, H. Mary, librarian, Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 Sprague, Bertha K., apprentice, New York Public Library.
 Stroh, Emil F., asst. librarian, Academy of New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
 Taylor, Una P., librarian, Hamlin Memorial Library, Paris, Me.
 Wait, Maud A., apprentice, New York Public Library.
 Wann, Mabel, librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Bradford, Pa.
 Warren, Mrs. Mary (True), librarian, Public Library, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.
 Wells, Maria T., Youngstown, O.
 Yerkes, Lilian M., asst. librarian, Jacob Tome Institute Library, Port Deposit, Md.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Columbian University—now George Washington University, of Washington, D. C.—announces the discontinuance of the course in library science previously conducted by it. This is owing mainly to the departure from Washington of Mr. W. P. Cutter, formerly in charge of this course, and to the difficulty experienced in securing the proper faculty for carrying on the work. The establishment of a department of bibliography and library science when a sufficient endowment has been secured has been authorized by an ordinance adopted by the board of trustees for graduate work in this department of study. When the faculty and facilities have been secured for this department the university will be in a position to offer undergraduate work.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL. PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Jessie S. Sawyer, class of '02, was married July 20 to Mr. Stevens A. Coldren.
 Miss Charlotte Ehrlich, class of '95, was married Aug. 2 to Mr. Ernest G. Herrell.

Miss Helen Sharpless, class of '01, has been appointed cataloger in the Library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

Miss Margaret Clark Smith, class of '03, has been appointed assistant in the Library of the West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Miss Alice C. Atwood, class of '02, has been made scientific assistant in library science, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Miss Edith J. Chamberlin, class of '03, has been engaged as cataloger on the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Susan K. Becker, class of '03, has been appointed assistant in the Pennsylvania State College Library, State College, Pa.

Miss Eliza J. Clevenger, class of '04, will be evening assistant in the Drexel Institute Library during the coming year.

Miss Flora B. Roberts, class of '99, has resigned her position in the Michigan State Library, to become librarian of the State Normal School Library, Warrensburg, Mo.

Miss Florence L. Drinker, class of '00, has been appointed librarian of the Normal School Library, Chico, Cal.

Miss Eleanor M. Hickin, class of '04, has been serving this summer as a substitute in the Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Lucy Condell, class of '04, is substituting in the Newark Public Library.

Miss Mary M. Craig, class of '04, has been appointed children's librarian, Central Library, Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

CALENDAR, 19TH SCHOOL YEAR, 1904-5.

School opens Wednesday, a.m., Oct. 5.
 Election day, holiday, Tuesday, Nov. 8.
 Thanksgiving recess begins Wednesday noon, Nov. 23.

Thanksgiving recess ends Monday noon, Nov. 28.

Lectures begin Monday, p.m., Nov. 28.
 Christmas recess begins Friday, a.m., Dec. 23.

Christmas recess ends Tuesday, p.m., Jan. 3, 1905.

Lectures begin Wednesday, a.m., Jan. 4.
 Lincoln's birthday, observed holiday, Monday, Feb. 13.

Washington's birthday, holiday, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Visit to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington libraries, Tuesday, April 4-Monday, April 17.

Lectures begin Tuesday, a.m., April 18.
 Summer course begins Thursday, a.m., May 18.

Decoration day, holiday, Tuesday, May 30.
 School closes Friday, p. m., June 23.
 Summer course closes Friday, p.m., June 30.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1904-05.

The register of the entering class (1904-05) is as follows:

Jessie R. Balston, Flushing, L. I. Graduate Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, 1901.

Mary Alice Chase, New Bedford, Mass. Graduate Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass., 1904.

Mary Margaret Douglas, Chatham, Ontario. Graduate Chatham Collegiate Institute, 1901. Toronto College, 1901-02. Library experience: One year, Cedar Rapids Public Library.

Cora K. Dunnells, Wilkinsburg, Pa. College for Women, Cleveland, 1903-04. Carnegie Library Training School for Children's Librarians, 1901-02. Library experience:

One year, circulating department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Clara Charles Field, Orange, Cal. Graduate Orange High School, 1902. Library experience: Substitute in Orange Library.

Zaidee Griffin, New York City. Apprentice course New York Public Library, 1901-02. Library experience: Two years, Webster Library, New York City.

Elizabeth M. Haskell, Berkeley, Cal. University of California, special student, 1899-1904. Library experience: One year, in the University of California Library.

Eleanor Elizabeth Hawkins, Buffalo, N. Y. Graduate Buffalo High School, 1896. New York State Summer Library School, 1896. Library experience: Six years, cataloging and circulating departments, Buffalo Public Library.

Eleanor E. Hegeman, Jamestown, N. Y. Graduate Jamestown High School, 1903. Library experience: One year apprenticeship, James Prendergast Library.

Florence Chapman Hicks, Arlington, Mass. Graduate Wellesley College, 1903.

Emily Laurens Horrocks, Utica, N. Y. Oswego Normal School, 1899.

Elizabeth Skrim Howell, Lawrenceville, N. J. Graduate State Model School, Trenton, N. J., 1900. Library experience: Two years, Princeton University Library.

Sophia Hill Hulsizer, Flemington, N. J. Oberlin College, 1902-04.

Karen M. Jacobsen (*Mrs.*), Alexandria, Minn. Carlton College, 1888-90; Mount Holyoke College, 1890-92; University of Minnesota, 1904; University of Chicago, summer of 1900; summer school of Minnesota State Library Commission, 1903. Library experience: Apprenticeship at Owatonna (Minn.) Public Library.

Edith Johnson, Matawan, N. J. Graduate Glenwood Institute, Matawan, 1890; Amherst Summer Library School, 1902. Library experience: Volunteer librarian of Matawan Library.

Frances May Laird, Hinsdale, Mass. Oberlin College, 1895-96.

Clarence E. Lemassena, Newark, N. J. Princeton University, 1886-89. Library experience: One year, apprentice in Newark Public Library.

Selma Nachman, Chicago, Ill. Graduate Chicago Training School for Teachers, 1895. Library course, University of Chicago, 1902-03.

Ruth Genevieve Nichols, Marietta, Ohio. Graduate Oberlin College, 1903. Marietta College, 1900-01.

Margaret Palmer, Lincoln, Neb. Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., 1871; University of Nebraska, special student, 1894-1900. Library experience: Two years, assistant librarian, Lincoln Public Library; one year, acting librarian, Lincoln Public Library.

Delia F. Sneed (*Mrs.*), Atlanta, Ga. Graduate Atlanta Female Institute, 1888.

Charlotte Templeton, Omaha, Neb. Graduate University of Nebraska, 1902. Library experience: Three years, circulating and reference departments, Omaha Public Library.

Catherinc S. Tracey, Boston, Mass.

Anna C. Tyler, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Piatt's school, Utica, N. Y., 1879-80.

Margaret Ethelwyn Weaver, Rochester, N. Y. Graduate Rochester High School, 1896.

A summary of the list shows: 3 college graduates, 7 with one or more years' college experience, 5 seminary or collegiate institute graduates, 1 Normal school graduate, 5 High school graduates, 4 education irregular, 13 with library experience, 5 with previous library training.

The representation by states is as follows: New York, 6; Massachusetts, 4; New Jersey, 4; California, 2; Nebraska, 2; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Canada, 1.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Pratt Institute Free Library has engaged Miss Julia Wheelock and Miss Julia G. Robeson, of 1904, as assistants.

Miss Annette P. Ward, 1904, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Woman's Institute of Yonkers.

Mrs. Arabella Jackson, 1903 and 1904, has been appointed to the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Caroline Burnite, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg. Miss Burnite, 1894, has resigned her position there to assume the headship of the children's department in the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Harriet B. Gooch, 1898, has resigned her position as head of the cataloging department in Portland (Oregon) Public Library, to accept the same position in the Louisville (Kentucky) Public Library, and undertakes her new duties Nov. 1.

Miss Edith Miller, 1903, has been engaged as cataloger for the Educational Museum, Teachers College, New York.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

Reviews.

PEYRON, BERNADINO. *Codices italici manu exarati qui in Bibliotheca Taurinensis Athenæi ante diem xxvi. Ianuarii M.C.M.IV. asservabantur recensuit, illustravit Bernardinus Peyron . . . Taurini, Apud C. Clausen, 1904. 690 p. 4°, 18 lire.*

This sumptuous volume possesses a melancholy interest. Not only is it a posthumous publication of a work to which its learned author devoted many years of a long and useful career, but in addition it records the titles and contents of some hundreds of manuscripts in the Italian language destroyed in the fire of last January in the Turin National Library. We are slowly coming to realize the extent of that disaster. In the light of the

statements in a recent number of the *Rivista delle Biblioteche* it is difficult to refrain from apprehension as to the possibility of future losses of the same nature among the famous libraries of Italy. Fireproof construction, efficient insulation, and active efforts in the direction of extreme precaution seem even more imperative than before as one reads the preface to this lengthy catalog, and turns its pages only to perceive what materials for the study of Italian literature and history have perished. It is likewise greatly to be regretted that the preface written by the author and prepared for the press by Sig. Frati of the same library should also have been burned. In this preface Sig. Peyron had included a history of the library of the dukes of Savoy, which became in time the Turin national library, as well as an account of its Italian manuscript collections. Sig. Frati contributes the preface to the present volume, in which among other things he writes a short but interesting sketch of the life of Peyron, more particularly of his work as librarian at Turin. A list of the printed works of the author follows the preface.

The catalog is in Latin, save for the titles of the manuscripts described. Nothing but praise can be given to the simple, direct manner of description, the full and valuable notes, and the frequent references to passages in printed works bearing on the subject-matter of the manuscript or its use by various writers. In typography, in clearness of description, and in its sensible avoidance of both prolixity and undue brevity this catalog appears to set a model. The wide learning and interests of the author are everywhere apparent. We can only lament that a work exhibiting such excellence should prove a monument to perished treasures rather than a guide to their daily use. It is pleasant to learn from Sig. Frati's preface that some of the most valued of these Italian manuscripts have been saved, even though in a sadly damaged condition. The number of manuscripts described is 976, of which number not a few contain a variety of treatises, letters, or notes.

There are two admirable indices. The first gives a list of treatises in languages other than Italian which are included in the list of manuscripts described. These are found in Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish. Then follows an elaborate index to the catalog itself, occupying 93 pages, and covering subjects as well as proper names. A study of this index reveals the great value of the manuscripts even more clearly than a survey of the text.

A half-tone reproduction of a bust of the author in high relief serves as a frontispiece, and is by no means the least interesting and valuable feature of the book. To his family who have published this catalog, the world of letters owes a debt of gratitude.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

STEENBERG, Andr. Sch. Om landsburgsbiblioteker og udbredelse af landsburgslitteratur; foredrag i det Kgl. Danske landhusholdnings-selskab den 17 Februar, 1904. Copenhagen, Nielson & Lydiche, 1904. 34 p. D.

At a committee meeting of the Royal Danish Rural Economy Society, to consider the publication of a general list of books suitable for parish and rural libraries, a question arose as to the usefulness of agricultural literature, which resulted in an address on the subject at the following meeting of the society by Doctor A. S. Steenberg. The address and a report of the meeting have been issued in pamphlet form, and the information given may prove of interest to American librarians.

Doctor Steenberg states that a set of questions was sent to 107 rural clubs in order to ascertain the status of their libraries; of the 43 which replied only nine reported libraries and these contained very few books on agriculture, which were seldom in circulation and much out-of-date. Other institutions are noted which are known to partially touch on this work, such as the Danish Hedeselskab Thy-Have og Plantningsselskab (backed by Gen. Consul H. Pontopidon, a name connected some years back with the library movement in Denmark), the Royal Library, the public libraries, and the Veterinary and Rural High School Library; and conditions in Norway, Sweden, and Holland are reported as equally unfavorable.

Of the United States, Doctor Steenberg says, "in no other country on earth is so much done to spread culture by means of books as in America; the Americans have developed a superior system of public libraries . . . they have realized the value of bringing 'the right book, to the right man, at the right time,' and this aim they seek as well in respect to the distribution of agricultural literature. The different rural associations work to extend reading. The states furnish books to outlying districts by means of travelling libraries and establish permanent agricultural libraries which contain many books on this subject. But what is most important, they work eagerly to teach farmers how to utilize these books." He describes somewhat in detail the Amherst (Mass.) Agricultural Library, its methods and extent of usefulness; the work of the agricultural faculty at the University of Wisconsin, Madison; the reading clubs among the farm people; the work of the Home Education Department of New York state; the nature work among school children; and the extensive and important work of the Agricultural Department in Washington.

These comparisons lead to his question as to what may be done for the circulation of agricultural literature in Denmark; he recommends that the habit of reading be formed while the child is in school; that the custom

of working so closely with the text-book be moderated and references along similar lines in general reading matter be encouraged, to help towards the acquirement of the reading habit; that more nature work be included in the school curriculum; that the proportion of non-fiction be increased in the parish libraries; that a system of travelling libraries be instituted among the rural associations.

The report of the discussion which followed Doctor Steenberg's address shows forethought for obstacles to be removed before entering on any decision in solving this problem. One member refers to the lack of money to carry out some of these plans, and again the difficulty of meeting the heavy expense of illustrating technical agricultural books, which adds so much to the intelligent reading and study among practical farmers tired after a day's labor. In such a farming country as Denmark, this would undoubtedly influence the wider circulation of this literature.

SARA JACOBSEN.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The *Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries*, issued quarterly by the state library commission, contains good short practical articles in its September number. Among the subjects are, "Suggestions for small libraries," "Open shelves," "Practical suggestions," "What people can do for the library," and hints on village library management given by Miss Grace Blanchard, under the title "A morning call at the Concord Public Library."

The *Library Association Record* for September opens with Dr. Thomas Hodgkin's presidential address before the Newcastle-upon-Tyne conference of the Library Association, which is followed by an analysis and outline of "Brunet's classification scheme," by Edward McKnight. The usual notes and departments complete the number.

The *Library World* for September contains "Notes on provincial printers and booksellers—Essex," by R. A. Peddie; the eleventh of Archibald Clarke's "Essays on indexing," "The uses of branch libraries," by J. Walton, and "Some points of contact," by S. T. Ewart, who emphasizes the need of courtesy in library attendants, and accuracy and skill in the issuing of readers' tickets. Lord Avebury's list of "The hundred best books" is given, as revised by its compiler in June last.

ROEBUCK, George E., and Thorne, William Benson. A primer of library practice for junior assistants. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904. 8+159 p. D.

This is a condensed and simple exposition of essentials in modern public library practice, written by and for English library workers.

It includes a brief review of library history and the modern conditions, an account of the usual procedures of library organization, outline of the chief schemes of classification and processes of cataloging, methodology, library extension work, and a chapter on "The library assistant himself," emphasizing the need of private reading and study. There are numerous points of difference in American and English library practice, and the standpoints of American and English assistants are frequently dissimilar (largely on account of our library schools and the preponderance of women assistants in our libraries); but this little manual is a worthy addition to professional literature, and should be distinctly useful in its own field. The appendixes give the text of the English library act of 1892, and a good "Suggested course of reading for junior assistants."

LOCAL.

Alliance (O.) F. L. The Carnegie building was dedicated on Sept. 6. Mr. Carnegie gave \$25,000 for the purpose.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. (52d rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1904.) Added 39,280, of which 24,366 were purchased; total 848,884. Issued, home use 405,510, of which 304,972 were drawn from the central library; hall use 307,006. Borrowers' cards in use, 70,138. Receipts \$335,891.72; expenses \$320,005.38 (salaries incl. branches \$171,750.75, books \$39,928.28, newspapers \$1757.75, periodicals \$5922.07, binding incl. salaries, equipment and rent \$24,101.27, printing dept. incl. salaries \$11,179.24.)

Including trust funds expended for books and newspapers the total amount spent for books and periodicals was \$48,835.19. Among the year's accessions were some extremely rare and valuable volumes relating to early American history, newspapers, broadsides and manuscripts of the 18th century—the newspapers including 800 numbers of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, partially covering the years 1739 to 1784. 647 photographs were added to the photograph collection, which now contains 15,818 photographs, 424 colored photographs and 6250 process pictures, making a total of 22,402. The special libraries and art department are steadily growing in extent and use. To the Allen A. Brown musical library 308 v. were added. To the department of documents and statistics 1089 v. were added, making a total of 11,000 v., exclusive of U. S. congressional documents and the British Parliamentary documents. This department is being more and more used by students and writers on subjects connected with economics and sociology, persons seeking commercial, financial and historical data and attendants at colleges and schools who have in preparation theses or essays. Of the books for the blind, kept on shelves and tables in the south gallery, "there is practically no use made."

In reviewing the purchases of the year Mr. Wadlin refers to "the conservative policy which the library is now pursuing with respect to the purchases of current fiction." This "has restricted recent accessions in that class to works by authors of established reputations, or to volumes which have been before the public long enough to have demonstrated their merit. It should be borne in mind, however, that the library contains an extensive collection of English and foreign fiction, and selections for home reading have been facilitated by continuing the open fiction desk in the delivery room, supplied with representative works, constantly changed.

"It is not intended to underestimate the value of fiction as a department of literature, or the place of the novel in modern literary development. There are doubtless writers of fiction in our day who are worthy to rank with the recognized masters. It may be conceded, also, that it is one of the functions of literature to afford pure amusement to the reader, or, through the pathway of romance, to open to him a world apart from our strenuous modern life, and that this may be done by means of the novel as in no other way. Nevertheless, it remains true that out of one thousand volumes of fiction, more or less, that came from the press of last year, there were few which were of more than ordinary merit.

"The demand for these books is stimulated by persistent advertising, and with few exceptions they are out of vogue within a short time after publication. . . . In the aggregate 680 volumes of current fiction passed under consideration during the year. Of the entire number not more than 200 were by the authors who are at all widely known. Authors whose reputation is more than local represented a much smaller number. Unless much restricted, purchases in duplicate sufficient to supply the central library and branches, to say nothing of deposit work, would have gone far toward exhausting our available funds. Out of the whole, 135 titles were accepted, many of which should be classed as fiction for young readers."

This restriction of fiction purchases is regarded as responsible for the decline of 2.98 per cent. in the year's circulation for home use, and for the decline of 11.51 per cent. in the circulation of English fiction drawn by adults. "On the other hand, the circulation of books other than English fiction drawn by adults increased 2.42 per cent., or nearly as much as the aggregate circulation declined." As a whole, the circulation statistics of the main library and eight branches show "a decline of 3.31 per cent. in the total circulation; a decline of 10.01 per cent. in the circulation of English fiction drawn by adults; and a gain of nearly one per cent. (0.95) in the circulation excluding English fiction drawn by adults." Loss of fiction from the open shelves amounted to 221 v. as against 349 v. the year before.

The library system now includes in addition to the central building, 10 branch libraries with permanent collections of books, 22 delivery stations (of which 13 are reading rooms), and also as places of deposit or delivery 38 engine houses, 20 city institutions, 85 public and 10 parochial schools—making a total of 185 agencies, as against 155 a year ago.

The work of the children's department is reviewed, and general details are given of branch activities, service stations, inter-library loans, use of books, etc. It may be noted that 29 resignations from the staff are recorded for the year. The report of the examining committee appended is brief, the chief recommendations being in connection with the branches and including "a larger supply of standard fiction, greater duplication of copies of books in active demand, prompt replacement of books reported as missing from the shelves, an enlarged appropriation for salaries at the branches, wider advertising of the advantages presented by the branches and stations."

College Point (N. Y.) P. L. The Carnegie building of the Poppenhusen branch of the Queens Borough (New York City) Public Library, was opened with formal exercises on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 5. The speaker of the occasion was Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, who delivered an address on "The value of the work of libraries." The circulation of books was begun on the following day.

Franklin, Mass. Ray L. "The hours of pleasure," a large mural painting for the library by Tommaso Juglaris, has been completed after three years' work. Eight partly draped figures of the hours are swinging hand in hand through the air against a background of gold. Another panel shows Morning attended by Prudence with her mirror, the Morning Star with a star on her forehead, and Fortune with her wheel. Dawn flies before the chariot of Morning, dropping dew from a jar. On the other side is Evening in the chariot of the moon with black horses, followed by two figures, one bearing an olive branch, the other, a draped female figure of Vendetta, clutching a dagger. On the right of this panel are peasants returning from labor. Other smaller panels show the "Hours of night" and "Hours of day," with many figures, awake and in slumber, draperies, objects of still life, etc. The artist is an Italian who studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, came to America many years ago, and after teaching art in Boston returned to Europe.

Georgia, Library legislation. The last General Assembly, recently adjourned, passed an amendment to the library act of 1901, providing that libraries established under that act—previously controlled by the local board of education—shall be administered by a board of trustees elected by the city council. This

amendment is a decided improvement, and gives on the whole a satisfactory law, though a direct tax for library support would be preferable to appropriation by council, as authorized.

Gloversville (N. Y.) P. L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie building was laid on the afternoon of Sept. 3.

Lawrence (Mass.) F. P. L. (32d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 1201; total 55,300. Issued, home use 104,153 (fict. 43.3 %; juv. 31.1 %). Receipts \$17,120.43; expenses \$17,120.43 (salaries \$8090.18, books \$1046.81, periodicals \$558.88, binding \$766.45, rent \$1600, lighting \$1148.11, fuel \$1023.07, branch lib. expenses \$1166).

"An overdraft for \$4467.62 exists, the largest in the history of the library." This is owing to the largely increased expenditure entailed by the completion of an addition to the building, and the failure of the city authorities to increase the library appropriation from \$10,000 to \$15,000, as requested. There were 210 less books purchased than in the year before, and the decrease in purchase is accompanied by a decrease in circulation; a book fund large enough to meet the demand for books is greatly needed. "The Hebrew collection was put into circulation about Sept. 1, and there were 994 v. circulated for home use. A printed catalog has been issued and circulated among this class of people with splendid results." It is desired that similar collections might be established for the French and German residents. Special "students' cards" are issued to school children for study purposes, on which fiction cannot be drawn. Teachers are allowed special cards on which 10 books may be kept for two weeks.

"During the year the library has been made a distributing agency of the General Theological Library of Boston. Notices to that effect have been sent to the ministers of the various denominations instructing them that the only condition required for the drawing of books other than those usually imposed is the payment for transportation."

Marinette, Wis. Stephenson P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 852; total 9670. Issued, home use 47,519 (fict. 39 %, juv. fict. 30 %); visitors to ref. and reading rooms 32,869. New registration 903; cards in use 4021. Receipts \$4768.71; expenses \$4580.59 (salaries \$1495.05, books \$726.80, periodicals \$150.93, binding \$296.17.)

In September the library was opened in the handsome building, the gift of Isaac Stephenson, and during the nine months following there was, naturally, largely increased use. The printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress and Pittsburgh Carnegie Library are subscribed for, and a Bodley Club subscription has proved a useful means of supplying current books. "At the request of the Woman's Club six lectures on reference

books and the use of the library were arranged for on the club program, one lecture being given each month;" plans have been made for a similar course to be given to the high school students. An afternoon of fairy tales for children was given by Miss Marie Shedlock, of London, who also delivered an evening lecture on story-telling to an adult audience. The importance of extending work with the schools, by means of schoolroom libraries, is urged, and a plea is made for more books for this purpose. The report is comprehensive and well arranged, neatly printed in a small pamphlet.

Mattapoisett (Mass.) P. L. The library building, erected by the gift of \$10,000 from George Purrington, was dedicated on the evening of Sept. 5. In addition to Mr. Purrington's gift there was a small building fund in the hands of the trustees, and other gifts for equipment were received. The library was established in 1881, and contains about 4500 v.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. The Milton library was founded in 1870, by private gifts of books and public appropriation, when the population was but 2683; and it has heretofore existed in, first, a wooden building, then in a brick block; it has been endangered by several fires within and without and, because of a neighboring hall, apothecary, paint shop, carriage factory and lumber yard, has been obliged to carry a heavy insurance. As in many old New England towns, its constituency is varied. Starting with mill and quarry industries still maintained on the north and east, and farming in the south and west, it continues the former industries, but the old farms have been fast changing into summer homes. There are lonely lives, home-bound, and bookless so far as new literature is concerned; there are homes wholly bookless; there are homes with ample libraries quite self-dependent; and there are families of the early settler, of the new immigrant, of the suburbanite, and of the city, for the heart of Boston is not six miles away and the town boundary touches it on the north, where the library began.

The library's support has come from public taxation and private interest, the income from bequests now amounting to over \$500 yearly. Up to January, 1897, there was but one branch, in the East district, one and three-quarter miles distant, which made exchanges once a week, but at such hours that a working man or woman must be practically two days without a book; in 1894 its circulation was 2360. But private enterprise had started and sustained a small reading-room in the South district. Upon application in 1898, closer co-operation with the library was granted, and in seven months the circulation reached 414 books; it was adopted by the town in 1899 and named the Russell branch. That year the Northwest district petitioned, and there in January, 1900, the Mattapan branch opened.

In 1901 a delivery station was opened in the schoolhouse of the Western district, distant three and a half miles; it continued 11 months, with a circulation never exceeding 27 books per week, at a cost of about 30 cents per volume. It was abandoned for house-to-house delivery, at a cost (1903) of .06½ cents per volume. The "class of books issued is the best," and many tax-payers now have a use of the library never had before, although giving their support for 30 years.

In 1901 the circulation per capita was 6.5; in 1903, 7.7. It should be added that the natural, industrial and railroad influences have all been decentralizing and larger expenses have been incurred for school administration than in towns of like size but a more concentrated population.

The new building, dedicated in June, is in the center of the town, well situated for safety and accessible by trolley from nearly all localities; it is of brick and stone, fire-proof throughout, and was built partly by a town appropriation of \$50,000 (3½ % bonds), partly by private subscriptions of \$5000 for the land and \$20,000 for the building.

Since the advent of the present librarian, Miss Forrest, formerly of the Boston Public Library staff, the hours of opening have been increased from four to eight hours, and the activities of the library have been greatly developed.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. A branch of the library was opened Oct. 1, at 16 Academy street. It contains 500 volumes, chiefly fiction, travel, biography and literature, which may be borrowed at a charge of one cent a day for as long as desired. This branch is an experiment, intended to bring the facilities of the library to the men and women in the chief professional and business section of the city. Although the board and librarian would have been glad to make the use of this branch absolutely free if possible, the nominal charge imposed was necessary as an aid in defraying expenses. The idea has been favorably received, and it is hoped that this small beginning may lead to the establishment of regular branch libraries throughout the city.

Owatonna (Minn.) F. P. L. (4th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 1088; total 8153. Issued, 29,233, an increase of 6101 over the previous year; from children's dept. 10,151. New registration 564; cards in use 2354.

"The non-fiction circulation has risen from 26.7 per cent. to 36.5 per cent., the largest gain being in the class of useful arts."

Bulletins have been prepared, lists published in the local press, and notices sent to factory employees calling attention to books of importance to their trades.

"One of the most notable improvements of the year was the completion of the art room and its opening in February with a collection

of original drawings loaned by Charles Scribner's Sons. Since then there have been an exhibit of artistic magazine covers, one of library bulletins and plans, and a large loan collection of fine reproductions."

Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904; in lib. *Bulletin*, Aug., p. 4-8.) Added 1896; total 22,303. Issued, home use 106,160 (fict. 49 %; juv. 18 %), lib. use 81,262. New registration 1704. Receipts \$9254.46; expenses \$8357.68 (salaries lib. staff \$2952.86, janitor \$593.32, books and magazines \$1982.41, periodicals \$452.20.)

There was a gain of 4630 in the home use of books over that of the preceding year, of which 2585 was in the children's department. The more important accessions of the year are recorded.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (24th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 4145; total 84,972. Issued, 174,700, of which 24,547 were drawn from the schools and branch library. New cards issued 4019; cards in use, 8013. Receipts \$18,379.70; expenses \$17,553.01 (books \$3832.68, periodicals \$840.75, salaries \$5894.01, binding \$2013.22, light \$1143.51.)

The biennial inventory showed 132 v. missing (38 juveniles), of which 45 were taken from open shelves. Mr. Willcox says: "Some of the missing books may yet be discovered or be returned furtively, for I certainly think that the persons who took Talbot's 'Our Bible,' or van Dyke's 'Reality of religion' ought to be convicted of sin by this time. Whoever walked off with Mason's 'One thousand ways of a thousand teachers' has added another way to the list. . . . This matter of stealing books from a public library and of mutilating a periodical now and then—being betrayed and robbed by those we have loved and trusted—is one of the most exasperating experiences of human nature that librarians have to encounter."

An interesting analysis is made of the library membership and the population of the city, showing that the wards having the largest school population have only half as many library memberships as the wards with the smaller school population. If this membership were proportionate in all wards, the total present library membership would be 14,058 instead of 8013. As the chief practical means of aiding educational effort Mr. Willcox urges the need of making clear to parents "the duty they owe their children of teaching them to read early before they enter the public schools." He also refers to the need of enforcing the truant laws.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. (F.) L. (10th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1903.) Added 16,320; total (about) 165,658. Issued, home use 902,768 (fict. 48.08 %; juv. 35.67 %); lib. use 101,971. New registration 14,618; total cards in force 58,961. Receipts \$343,014.93; expenses \$315,463.16 (salaries \$29,306.46;

books, binding and periodicals \$23,186.96; exposition site \$217,405.33.)

As usual, this is an admirable and informing report, and—also as usual—it is unfortunate that its belated issue, more than a year after the period covered, deprives it of timely interest.

The results of the biennial inventory are reviewed. It was begun March 20 and the bulk of the work was finished May 4. "It involves the handling of every volume in the collection, the noting of author, title and accession number, and a comparison of the same items on the corresponding card in the shelf-list and the stamping of book and card, and, further, the rectifying of any discrepancy between book and card that may be discovered." The statistics of wear and loss of books are interesting: "In the two years 14,571 volumes were worn out and withdrawn from circulation; 398 were lost and paid for; 37 were lost and replaced by the losers with other copies; 17 were burned for fear of contagion; 6 were sold; 7 were stolen and dropped into a sewer; 1 was damaged and paid for and one was lost in transmission to the publisher; 240 were lost at a social settlement, 8 at a Sunday school, 5 at the high school, and 127 (32 this year and 95 the year previous) were charged to borrowers and not returned. These are all accounted for; we know, at least, how or through what channel they disappeared. But in addition to these, 1458 volumes could not be found, nor could the manner of their disappearance be ascertained. It is quite possible that some of these are among the thousands that were boxed and stored in the Exposition building. At any rate, as always happens, some of them will be found later. This inventory brought to light 177 books reported unaccounted for at previous inventories. The loss through the social settlement was extraordinary: no such loss ever occurred before and it is not likely to occur again. It was caused by the extreme negligence of the former superintendent of the settlement. While in number of volumes it is large, in value it is very small, for most of the books would soon have gone to swell the number of books worn out and withdrawn." It is noteworthy that of the books regularly drawn by card-holders the percentage of loss is absolutely insignificant.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. (22d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 8995; total 66,463. Issued, home use 194,899 (fict. 50.87%; juv. 24.76%); lib. use 28,800; visitors to ref. dept. 20,701. New registration 5869; cards in use 12,213. Receipts \$57,577.66; expenses \$43,866.99.

The reading room was enlarged and equipped with new and comfortable fittings.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. (Rpt.—year ending May 1, 1904.) Added 8797; total 131,582. Issued, home use 322,581 (fict. 107,125; juv. fict. 38,889), an increase of 12

per cent. over the previous year. New registration 4220; total cardholders 20,260. Expenses \$29,767.59 (salaries \$13,608.96, books \$6575.05, periodicals \$1012.55, binding \$3051.64.)

There are now 195 distributing agencies; "the more costly project of establishing a branch and reading room in the north end of the city, it has not hitherto been possible to carry out."

The increase in circulation has been accompanied by a notable increase in reference work. Enlarged quarters are urgently needed, and the use made of the library last winter taxed the resources of staff and of building to their utmost limit. "The maximum number of volumes which the building was planned to hold was reached twelve years ago. Since then 50,000 more volumes have been squeezed in by inserting bookcases in every available corner, until the limit of expansion has been reached." The nucleus of a musical library has been formed by the purchase of a collection of musical scores, at a cost of \$195, which are circulated like books and are largely used.

Mr. Wellman refers to the increased cost of books owing to the net price system, and estimates it at from 25 to 30 per cent. "As a consequence it has seemed expedient to curtail the purchase of current American publications. Instead, many books have been imported and others have been picked up through auction, second-hand, and remainder catalogs. The library has thus secured books of enduring worth at very advantageous prices."

The endowment of the Wells Economic Library makes possible the purchase of all important current books in this field, and the use of this collection increased 50 per cent. during the year. "In connection with the Wells library an interesting experiment was made to test the library's influence in promoting reading. The books selected were Van Vorst's 'The woman who toils' and Du Bois' 'The souls of black folk.' The contents of these books were explained at a meeting of the members of the staff so that they might be able to talk of them intelligently to readers, descriptive notices were published in the daily papers and in the library *Bulletin*, publishers' advertisements were distributed, posters were placed on the bulletin boards, and other methods employed to bring the books to the attention of the public. This activity was maintained for six weeks. As a consequence, while a single copy of each book would ordinarily have been sufficient, eight copies of one and ten of the other were not enough to meet the demand, and all of these have been in continuous circulation for the past six months, with from 20 to 30 readers awaiting their turn. A library ordinarily advertises all its books about equally, and there is no standard of comparison by which to measure the results. This concentration

on two particular books has afforded most direct evidence as to the influence a library exerts on the reading of the people."

University of Illinois L. (Rpt.—year ending May 30, 1904.) Added 8005; total 66,239. Issued for lib. use 17,767; for home use 22,223.

"The library was very fortunate in receiving an appropriation of \$40,000 for the years 1903-5 for books, periodicals and binding. One half of this was assigned to the colleges for the purchase of sets of periodicals and transactions of societies. The other half was assigned, as usual, to the departments and the general library for purchase of current works, and for current binding. This was not a 'special' appropriation, but the beginning of better times." The more important accessions of the year are noted, a special feature being volumes of proceedings and additions to sets.

Additional shelving was installed in the east reading room, and more shelf space is again needed. "The stack will need to extend upward within two years, and it is hoped that an administration building may be under way by that time, so that the library building may be freed for library work."

Details are given of the technical work, binding, cataloging, etc. The Library of Congress cards have not yet been subscribed for, owing to the desire to give the library school students practice in cataloging, although the library has been made a depository for the L. C. card catalog. "We now feel that our work should be simplified by the subscription to these cards, and we estimate that \$50 a year would secure cards for all of our new copyrighted American books and for cards analyzing our continuations. If we recatalog the class Natural Science next spring, we recommend using Library of Congress cards. Princeton University last year used these cards in reorganizing the entire library, and Northwestern University is just beginning to use them for the same purpose. They really cost little more than stock. The first card for each book costs 1½ cent and each duplicate costs ½ cent. An ordinary book averages three to five cards, and it costs from 25-35 cents to prepare it for the shelves when cards are written. Therefore, there will be a great saving in using printed cards."

Vinton (Ia.) P. L. The Carnegie library building, for which Mr. Carnegie gave \$10,000, was dedicated on Aug. 25.

Windsor (Vt.) P. L. The handsome library building, the gift of the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Blood, of Walpole, Mass., was dedicated on the afternoon of Sept. 10. It is a one-story structure (60 x 28 feet), with an annex 26 x 16 in the rear. The foundations and trimmings are of granite, the walls of red brick. Interior finish and equipment

are artistic and modern throughout. The total cost of the building was about \$16,000.

Yosemite Valley, Le Conte Memorial Lodge L. An interesting little library is that of the Le Conte Memorial Lodge, opened last year in the Yosemite Valley, under the auspices of the Sierra Club, of San Francisco, for which it is Yosemite headquarters. The Lodge is a memorial to the late Professor Joseph Le Conte, whose death occurred in the Yosemite. A fund of \$5000 was raised by friends and by members of the club, and the building was completed and opened with little delay and free from debt. The Lodge is a beautiful and appropriate structure, foundation, walls, and great chimney being of granite obtained in the vicinity. It is rough-hewn, and as much of the weathered surface as possible is placed so as to face the exterior. Broad granite steps lead to the heavy Dutch entrance door. The main reading room is 36 x 25 feet, and in the further end is a huge granite fireplace, surrounded by book cases and window-seats. The interior roofbeams are left exposed, and are finished in the rough. A unique table has been constructed for the reading room, a heavy top, 9 x 5 feet, supported by two sections of the unbarked trunk of a large yellow pine. The location of the Lodge is most picturesque. It is almost immediately under the towering walls of Glacier Point, in a gentle slope that runs back to the base of the cliffs, and has a forest background setting. A portion of the Sierra Club library, with maps and photographs has been installed, and a custodian is on duty during May, June and July. The Lodge, which was dedicated on July 3, 1904, is described and illustrated in the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, v. 5, no. 1 (January, 1904, p. 66-69).

Canadian library notes.

Canadian Reading Camp Assoc. The report of the Canadian Reading Camp Association shows a continuance of the effective work being done in the lumber, mining and construction camps of Canada. Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick, North Bay, Ont., will be glad to send a copy of the report to anyone who is interested.

Libraries and schools. As the result of new regulations in the Education Department of Ontario, there is a great movement in progress throughout the Province towards equipping the public schools with libraries. The Legislature is granting assistance and the school inspectors are strongly furthering the movement.

Lindsay (Ont.) P. L. The new Public Library at Lindsay, Ontario, was opened on June 28th. It is one of the Carnegie gifts, and cost, with furnishings, \$13,500. It is modelled on the plan of the Pittsburgh branch libraries, with a circular stack, and

is planned for open access. It has a reading and smoking room, and an historical society room is in the basement, along with fireproof vault and storage rooms, etc., while on the ground floor it has general reading room, children's room, librarian's room and a beautiful stack room. The furnishings are quarter-cut oak. The whole building is neat and artistic and very complete in its appointments. The architects were G. M. Miller & Co., Toronto, Ont. The principal speaker on the opening day was Dr. James Bain, of the Toronto Public Library.

New buildings. 1904 has been a year of new buildings in Ontario. A number have been opened already, and Brockville, Brantford and St. Catharine's are either just finished or nearly so.

FOREIGN.

British Museum L. A (manuscript) document pasted on the door of the reading room at the British Museum announces that the trustees purpose in future to close the room all the year round at 7 o'clock, instead of at 8, which has been the rule during the winter months. Probably there are good grounds for the alteration, but for readers employed in business during the day the new rule prohibits any attempt to work at the Museum except on Saturday afternoon. Representations, it is said, are to be made to Lord Balcarras, pointing out that the advantages of the reading room should be increased instead of being curtailed.—*Athenæum*.

Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls. (15th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1904.) Added 3693; total 50,483. Issued 448,976, of which 58,150 were drawn from the Central Reference Library. The fiction percentage was 56.4. There were 21,365 readers, a daily average of 70.

The inter-library exchanges between the central library and the three branches has been extended by permitting borrowers to return books to any branch and exchange them there for others; "these developments have completed the knitting of the libraries together into a real organic unity from the borrower's side, instead of remaining merely an administrative unity."

Besides the series of "library talks," given as usual during the autumn and winter, a course of "library readings" was introduced, and is regarded as distinctly promising. "The aim of any one of the 'library talks,' now become quite an established institution, is to popularize a certain group of books, and to emphasize this particular aim lists of books are printed in the small hand-syllabuses of the 'talks,' and the lecturers are asked to refer to the books in the course of their remarks. The aim of the readings is the same; a group of books can be pleasantly brought to the notice of possible readers by reading

aloud extracts from the books themselves, rather than by talking about them, and at the same time, if desirable, the extracts may be introduced, or connected up by brief comments or explanations. The readings were an experiment, and certainly justified themselves."

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1904.) Added 3523; total 109,877. Issued, home and ref use 398,830 (50 per cent. "of a recreative character"). Attendance 2,448,335.

"For the 14th consecutive season 'Talks about literary men and books' were given in various branch reading rooms. They were well attended."

Osaka L., Japan. The Osaka Library has issued a most attractive little handbook or guide to the library, printed in Japanese, on fine paper, with beautiful illustrations of the building—exterior and interior views—and floor plans, in brown monotone. The exterior view shows a graceful temple-like building, rising from the waterside; the interior illustrations depict a well-equipped modern reading room, card catalog cabinet; spacious newspaper room with filing racks, tables and standing reading cases; a corridor in a fine steel stack room; and charming glimpses of a circular stairway, hall, and a luxurious office, probably for librarian or trustees. Mr. K. Imai, the director, sends a short account of the library, which was founded by the liberal donation of K. Sumitomo, Esq., of Osaka, one of the merchant princes of Japan. The building, which is entirely of polished granite, cost 210,000 yen. When completed it was formally transferred to the control of the authorities of Osaka Prefecture, by whom it is maintained, supplied with books, and managed. Its site is in a central part of the city, in a riverside park, easy of access from all quarters and with a beautiful and picturesque promenade on both sides of the building. The library was opened to the public on March 1, 1904. Since then it has had over 500 visitors daily. A month after the opening the hours of use were extended and it is now open until 10 p. m. every night in the week. The library is said to be the largest of its kind in Japan.

Wellington (New Zealand) P. L. As the result of a heavy earthquake shock on Aug. 9 the library was seriously damaged. One of the pediments was completely destroyed, and one whole side of the building was thrown out of plumb. The roof and upper part of the walls, especially in the reference room, were badly cracked. The extent of the structural damage is hard to estimate, but it is very great, and will probably expedite the needed rebuilding. The building was closed by order of the city authorities, pending repairs.

Gifts and Bequests.

Boston Medical L. By the will of the late Mrs. Sarah E. (Kempton) Potter, the library receives a bequest of \$150,000.

Chicago P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Green Kelly, of Chicago, the library will probably receive about \$300,000 as residuary legatee of the estate of her husband, Hiram Kelly, who died about 15 years ago.

Fremont O. Birchard L. By the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Green Kelly, of Chicago, the Birchard Library will receive a bequest of \$2,500.

Gravesend, New York City. By the will of the late Cornelius S. Stryker, of Gravesend, the Board of Education of New York City receives bequests of \$10,000 for the establishment of a high school in Gravesend, and \$10,000 for the establishment of a free library in the school.

New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Sarah E. (Kempton) Potter, of Chicago, the city of New Bedford receives a bequest of \$250,000, to be known as the Kempton Trust, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books, pictures and other articles for the Public Library.

Oyster Bay (N. Y.) F. L. President Roosevelt has presented to the library the handsome mahogany chair that was given to him while he was governor of New York. It is high backed, elaborately carved and upholstered in oiled leather. On the back is a silver plate bearing the inscription "State of New York. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, 1898-1900."

Rouses Point, N. Y. By the will of the late Dr. L. C. Dodge, of Rouses Point, that village receives a bequest of \$10,000 for a free public library; \$6000 are to be devoted to the building, and the remainder to books.

Librarians.

BROWN, Miss Edna Adelaide, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of '98, has received an appointment as cataloger in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

BURNET, Duncan, New York State Library School, 1900, head cataloger at the University of Missouri Library, has been elected librarian of the University of Georgia, at Athens.

BURNITE, Miss Caroline, has resigned her position as first assistant in the Children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become supervisor of children's

work in the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Burnite began her new duties on September 14.

DIELMAN, Louis Henry, on the staff of the Maryland State Library, Annapolis, was on Sept. 26 appointed assistant librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, succeeding Samuel H. Ranck, whose resignation was accepted on the same date. Mr. Dielman, who is a native of Carroll county, Md., was graduated from New Windsor College in 1884 and the year following from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. For a number of years he was engaged in the drug business. In 1897 he took up library work at the state library at Annapolis and in 1900 was appointed cataloger of that library, though his duties there covered a wider scope than the title of his position would indicate. He is a member of the A. L. A. and of the National Association of State Librarians.

GOULDING-PLUMMER. Miss Helen Lancaster Plummer, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1897, a member of the staff of the Library of Congress Catalogue Division, was married in Baltimore, on Sept. 7, to Philip Sanford Goulding, New York State Library School, class of 1900, also of the Library of Congress Catalogue Division staff.

HARDY, E. A., librarian of the Lindsay Public Library, Ontario, Canada, and secretary of the Ontario Library Association, has severed his connection with the Lindsay Collegiate Institute staff, of which he was English master for over 15 years, and has accepted the position of teacher-training secretary of the Ontario Sunday School Association, with headquarters at the Confederate Life Building, Toronto.

HOBART, Miss Frances, of Cambridge, Vt., Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1904, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Vermont Library Commission, and in charge of the travelling libraries, with headquarters, for the present, at Cambridge.

MATTHEWS, Miss Harriet Louise, for more than 30 years on the staff of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, was on Sept. 27 elected librarian of that library, succeeding John C. Houghton, resigned. Miss Matthews' long identification with the work of the library, in which of late years she has had charge of the reference room, has made her thoroughly familiar with its constituency, and her promotion to its headship was urged by local women's clubs, literary associations, study clubs, and educational and civic organizations. Miss Matthews is a member of the American Library Association and of the Massachusetts Library Club.

RANCK, Samuel H., since 1898 assistant librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, was on Sept. 14 elected libra-

rian of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, his appointment taking effect Oct. 1. The Grand Rapids Library was recently installed in the beautiful building just completed, the gift of Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago, whose name it bears, and with its fine equipment has opportunities for great usefulness and large development. The former librarian, Miss Elizabeth Steinman, will remain with the library in a responsible position. Mr. Ranck is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., class of 1892, and has been active in college and literary work as well as in library affairs. During his college course he was librarian of the Goethean Literary Society, and organized and reclassified its collection. Since graduation he has taken a leading part in the work of the alumni association, being now president of its advisory council, and has been for nearly ten years chairman of its publication committee, and the editor of its publications. He has written much, probably more on questions of college education than on library matters. Mr. Ranck entered the service of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in March, 1892, as librarian's assistant, and continued in that position until April, 1898, when he was elected assistant librarian, succeeding the late Samuel C. Donaldson. The position of librarian's assistant was then allowed to lapse. He is a life member of the American Library Association, and has served on various committees, and contributed very largely to the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. His varied interests, energy and executive ability should make him particularly fitted to develop the Grand Rapids library on broad and effective lines.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BIBLIOTECA DEL SENATO DEL REGNO, of Rome, Italy, has begun the publication of a *Bollettino delle pubblicazioni di recente acquisto*, of which the first number appears for July-August, 1904. It is a 20-page large octavo, excellently printed, consisting of a classed list of accessions, giving full author entries, imprint, contents, etc., an index of subjects, and an author index. The main entries are numbered, 164 titles being listed in this first issue.

BROWN, James Duff. Classified list of current periodicals: a guide to the selection of magazine literature. (Library Association ser., no. 8.) London, printed for the Library Association, 1904. 10+21 p. O.

This list was compiled to serve as a catalog of the exhibition of magazines held in connection with the recent Newcastle meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. "Its permanent purpose will be to

supply library committees and librarians with a suggestive list of many of the world's leading magazines, which may aid in securing for libraries a representative and cosmopolitan selection of periodical publications." The list is classified, entries being successively numbered, and is prefaced by a table of classification and an alphabetical list of subjects, references being made to the entry numbers in the main list. Size, place of publication, and subscription price are given.

CATALOGING OF GEOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL. — On the initiative of Hermann Wagner, the Royal Academy of Sciences in Göttingen has arranged for the systematic cataloging of all the older geographical and cartographical material found in the different universities of Germany. For the present, at least, the year 1570 is the later limit. The material is to include (1) manuscript portulans and world charts; (2) printed charts of separate countries or of the world; (3) reports of exploring expeditions; (4) cosmographies and similar handbooks; (5) manuscripts containing geographical material; (6) globes. The current issue of the Göttingen *Nachrichten* contains the first specimen of this work, being the report of two tours among the libraries of North Germany by Walter Ruge of Leipzig, who makes a systematic report of his finds. These were unexpectedly rich, especially in the old university library of Helmstedt, of which a preliminary report was given in *Petermann's Mitteilungen* last year. Here were found a number of original charts and not a few reprints of valuable charts now lost. Unfortunately, many are in a bad state of preservation.—*Nation*, Sept. 15.

CATALOGO GENERALE della libreria italiana dall'anno 1847 a tutto il 1899, compilato dal Prof. Attilio Pagliaini. Milano, Pubblicato a cura dell'Associazione tipografico-libreria italiana, 1903. 890 p, 4°.

The first volume of this work was published in 1901. The two volumes record about 140,000 titles. The editor is librarian of the Royal University Library at Genoa.

THE CROYDON (*Eng.*) P. Ls. *Readers' Index* for Sept.-Oct. contains Reading list 28, devoted to Surrey, and covering eight pages. A short list on "Topics of the hour" (eight titles) deals with "Russian seizure of British ships."

EXPANSIVE CLASSIFICATION. W. P. Cutter, librarian Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., sends a statement regarding the present condition of the Expansive Classification. Subscribers who may have failed to receive the parts already printed may obtain them free of charge on application to Mr. Cutter. Other parts will be sent free as soon as printed.

The statement is as follows:

Part 1, complete. First six classifications, with title and index. 160 pages.

Part 2, unfinished. Seventh classification.

582 pages printed:

Local list,	35 pp.
Philosophy,	15 pp.
Alternative for Psychology and Ethics,	17 pp.
Religion,	67 pp.
History,	68 pp.
Social Sciences,	110 pp.
Medicine,	45 pp.
Recreative Arts,	26 pp.
Expressive Arts,	16 pp.
Fine Arts,	40 pp.
Language, Literature and the Book Arts,	143 pp.
Also Additions and corrections,	10 pp.

(A complete set of the Book Arts should consist of the following pages in the edition mentioned, pp. 1-32, 2d ed.; 33-38, 38a; 39 and 40, 2d ed.; 41 and 42, 3d ed.; 43 and 44, 2d ed.; 44a, 2d ed.; 45 and 46, 2d ed.; 47-76, 76a-76d, 77-100, 101, 101a, 102-143. This last page is numbered 15 in sheet 10.)

Each of these parts has an index, except the Expressive Arts, which is now in preparation, and the Alternative for Psychology and Ethics.

The following are in press.

W Art, pages 33-40 (Index).

LR Astronomy.

The following portions are in manuscript, and will be printed as fast as possible:

LB Mathematics.

Rf-Rj Agriculture.

The following are in course of preparation:

LH Physics.

N Botany.

O Zoology.

Rv-Rz Domestic Science.

U Protective Arts.

The FITCHBURG (*Mass.*) P. L. Bulletin for June-September contains a reading list (2½ p.) on Dante.

The NEW YORK P. L. Bulletin for September contains an interesting "List of maps of the world, exhibited in the Lenox Branch on the occasion of the visit of members of the eighth International Geographical Congress, 13-15 September, 1904," and the fourth instalment of the valuable "List of works relating to naval history, naval administration, etc."

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (*Eng.*) P. Ls. Catalogue of the Bewick collection (Pease bequest); by Basil Anderton, public librarian, and W. H. Gibson, branch librarian. [Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1904.] 6+110 p. O.

A handsomely printed catalog, with numerous interesting illustrations from Bewick's works, and a frontispiece portrait. The collection, the gift of Mr. John William Pease, while not wholly complete, is thoroughly representative of Bewick's varied powers, and most interesting, including also examples of the work of John Bewick and of some of Thomas Bewick's pupils. Its extent is indicated by the several divisions of the catalog, in which are recorded respectively books; albums and collections; biographies, criticisms, and catalogs; sale catalogs; wood-blocks, copper plates, etc.; framed engravings and original sketches by Thomas Bewick; framed engravings and original sketches by

others; portraits, personal relics, etc., a chronological summary of the books and an index are appended. In each division the first edition of each work is recorded in chronological order, followed immediately by successive editions, then by the first edition next in order and its successive issues, this plan, giving in its main outline a chronological arrangement. The "chronological summary" gives a bird's-eye view of the more extended main record. In all 331 numbered items are listed, with full bibliographical record, the references in summary and in index being made to entry-number. There are full and interesting bibliographical, descriptive and biographical notes, and the catalog as a whole is a valuable addition to Bewick bibliography and reflects credit upon its compilers.

The OSTERHOUT F. L. (*Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*) Bulletin for September contains part 1 of a classed "List on indoor amusements."

PHILADELPHIA F. L. Bulletin no. 5: a contribution to the classification of works of prose fiction, being a classified and annotated dictionary catalog of the works of prose fiction in the Wagner Institute Branch . . . by O. R. Howard Thomson, assistant librarian-in-charge of that branch. Philadelphia, 1904. 8+308 p. Q. \$1.25.

An extended notice of the first (unrevised) edition of this bulletin appeared in L. J., Nov., 1903, p. 792-793. The present edition is issued for sale in substantial cloth binding, and will undoubtedly be of service, particularly in the smaller libraries. The former criticisms of plan and method are, however, still to be made, although previous typographical errors have been corrected and some other modifications have been made, such as the omission of the class divisions "Ethical" and "General." For indication of detective stories, sea stories, historical novels, etc., the list is of undoubted practical value; "ghost stories" is a division that might well have been included. Appended is an "Index to the historical and legendary characters mentioned as appearing in the novels," which is a novel and interesting feature and should be useful.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. Bulletin for September has a short special reading list on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

—Class list no. 10: Adult fiction, 1904.

Salem, May, 1904. 4+121 p. O.

"A working catalog of adult fiction contained in the library on May 15, 1904, and intended to take the place of class list no. 1." Some of the older novels now seldom called for are not included. A neat compact linotype list, authors and titles being given separately.

SAN FRANCISCO P. L. Bulletin for September contains a short classed reading list on Music.

Bibliography.

ALCOHOL. Aberhalden, Emil. *Bibliographie der gesamten wissenschaftlichen literatur über den alkohol und den alkoholismus, unter mitwirkung von vielen fachgenossen und mit unterstützung der Kgl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin.* Berlin, Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1904. 12+594 p. 8°.

BIOLOGY. Lloyd, Francis E., and Bigelow, Maurice A. *The teaching of biology in the secondary school. (American teachers' ser.)* New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1904. 8+491 p. D.

There are short bibliographies accompanying each chapter; numerous references to the literature of the subject are given in the text; and chapter 10 is devoted to "zoölogical books."

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. *Bibliography of child study for the year 1903. (Publications of the Clark University L. v. 1, no. 4, July, 1904.)* Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Press, [1904]. p. 83-118. O. Records 486 titles, followed by the usual subject index.

FICTION. Hornung, Lewis Emerson, and Burpee, Lawrence J. *A bibliography of Canadian fiction (English).* (Victoria University Library, publication no. 2.) Toronto, William Briggs, 1904. 8+82 p. O.

Arranged in four divisions: 1, Authors, alphabetically arranged, with short biographical notes and lists of works in book form; 2, Unknown; 3, Pen-names; 4, Foreign authors, with a list of their works, the scenes of which are laid in Canada. A list of publishers, with abbreviations used, is prefixed. This interesting bibliography appropriately follows the bibliography of Canadian poetry, which was no. 1 of the university's publications. Like that, it represents pioneer work in its field, and is a valuable addition to Canadian bibliography. Nearly 350 writers are recorded in the main list; the second list contains 60 titles, and 78 pen-names are recorded in the third list. It is curious to find "A chance acquaintance" among the "Unknown" titles, and to observe that Howells's book of that title is not included in the list of novels with Canadian scenes by foreign authors.

IRISH LITERATURE. Weitenkampf, Frank. *The Irish literary revival: a contribution to literary bibliography. (In The Lamp, October. p. 238-240.)*

Records about 25 titles.

LANGLOIS, Ch. V. *Manuel de bibliographie historique.* 2me. fasc. Paris, Hachette & Cie, 1904. p. 241-625. D.

The publication of this volume completes the valuable work of Professor Langlois, of which the first fascicule has already appeared in two editions. The first edition, published in 1896, was reviewed in L. J. 21:512-513; the second edition (1901), revised and much enlarged, received attention in L. J. 26:407-408. The first volume dealt with bibliographies in general, and specifically with the bibliography of general and natural history, and the history of the sciences. The second edition contained also the introductory chapter to the present (second) part, describing the guides to and histories of historical study. The second fascicule is of more interest and importance to the historical student than to the bibliographer, being practically a review of the development of historical learning and an outline of the continual advance in the use, collection, and preservation of the materials of history. It is, in fact, a monograph on the history of historical research. There are two divisions, the first dealing with historical research from the Renaissance to the end of the 18th century; the second, carrying the record to the close of the 19th century, with separate consideration of the progress in different countries. The bibliography of the subject, e.g., citation of writers and of books, is closely interwoven in the text; and the "Manuel," as a whole, is a notable and permanent contribution to the literature of bibliography and of history.

PEWTER. Massé, H. J. L. J. *Pewter plate: a historical and descriptive handbook.* London, George Bell & Sons, 1904. 21+299 p. 4°.

Contains a four-page bibliography, most of the titles being of works in foreign languages.

PROGRESS IN BIBLIOGRAPHY ABROAD. The *Athenæum*, in its summary of Continental literature in the issue for Sept. 3, notes the progress made in bibliography in the countries reviewed.

In Bohemia, bibliography has lately made some effective advance. J. Truhlar has in the press an extensive catalog of the Latin and Bohemian manuscripts of the University library, and the Bohemian Academy has begun to publish a minute bibliography of current Bohemian literature from 1902 onwards, under the editorship of Dr. Tobolka.

For Italy, no publications in bibliography and palæography are found worthy of special mention, but valuable works in connection with the Petrarch centenary are referred to. "Among others, under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, a complete Petrarch bibliography is being prepared, to serve as a basis to the critical edition of his works that will be prepared at the expense of the state."

For Spain, two bibliographical works are mentioned, Häbler's "Bibliografica iberica del siglo xv"; and a lecture by Gonzalez Hurtebisso upon "El arte tipografico en Taragona durante los siglos xv. y xvi."

SLAVERY, U. S. Collins, Winfield H. The domestic slave trade of the southern states. N. Y., Broadway Publishing Co., [1904.] 154 p. 12°.

Pages 140-154 are bibliographical.

SWITZERLAND. Vincent, John Martin. Switzerland at the beginning of the 16th century. (*In* Johns Hopkins University Studies in historical and political science, May, 1904. series 22, no. 5, 61 p. 8°.)

Contains a two-page selected bibliography.

TOLSTOY, Leo, *Count*. Knowlson, T. Sharper. Leo Tolstoy: a biographical and critical study. London, Frederick Warne & Co., 1904. 190 p. 12°.

Pages 178-190 contain a bibliography, limited to a list of Tolstoy's works published in English and arranged in the order of writing, from 1852 to 1900.

WEATHER. Dexter, Edward Grant. Weather influences: an empirical study of the mental and physiological effects of definite meteorological conditions; introd. by C. Abbe. New York, Macmillan, 1904. 31+286 p. 8°. \$2 net.

Includes a bibliography.

WEBSTER, Daniel. The writings and speeches of Daniel Webster. (National edition.) Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1903. 18 v. 8°.

Volume 18 of this fine edition of Webster's writings, at least four volumes of which have never been hitherto collected, contains (pages 581-619) a chronological list of the writings and speeches embraced in this edition. This includes miscellaneous and diplomatic papers, legal arguments and letters of considerable length and upon special subjects.

TELESCOPE. Nolan, T. The telescope: optical principles involved in the construction of refracting and reflecting telescopes; with a new chapter on the evolution of the modern telescope and a bibliography to date. 2d ed., rev. and enl. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., 1904. 128 p. D.

Contains a bibliography, p. 113-128.

TRUSTS. Moody, John. The truth about the trusts: a description and analysis of the American trust movement. New York, Moody Publishing Co., [1904.] 22+514 p. 8°.

Contains a five-page bibliography.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL. Volume 2 of Glenn Brown's History of the United State Capitol (Washington, Gov. Print. Office) contains an exhaustive bibliography, classified and annotated. It takes up 13 pages, two columns per page.

Notes and Queries.

"CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN LIBRARY HISTORY."—The Librarian of Congress has received from Mr. C. K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, the manuscript of his history of the libraries of Boston, for the series of "Contributions to American library history." The work extends to over 300 pages in manuscript, and describes the development of public libraries in Boston, of the libraries of such institutions as Harvard University, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the social libraries, the Athenæum, etc., the circulating libraries and the private libraries.

CHANGES IN LIGHTING AT THE LYNN PUBLIC LIBRARY.—At your request, we take pleasure in sending a brief account of changes made in lighting at the Lynn Public Library, referred to in our last annual report (L. J., July, p. 384.) The installation of the lighting at the erection of the building included 750 16 c.p. lamps—many or most of them in huge chandeliers lighting the higher parts of rooms, but of no service for reading purposes. Our reading tables are about 4 x 10 feet, most of them fitted with two standards, each with one 16 c.p. lamp, pointed upward, with attractive globes or shades, but giving no satisfactory light for reading purposes, as the rays of light were confined to a very small circle. The new building was occupied April 4, 1900. From that time to Dec. 31 the cost of lighting was \$600. For the year 1901 the expense for lighting was \$1960; for 1902, \$1150, and in 1903 it was \$1450. This latter amount, however, should not be charged to 1903 entire, as the reverse of 1902 and 1903 would be more nearly correct. Our first change was made in 1902 by using 8 c.p. lamps in the chandeliers in place of 16 c.p. lamps, and in 1903 at an expense of \$225 we removed the (two) 16 c.p. lamps and globes from the reading tables and placed on each standard two 4 c.p. lamps laid in horizontal position under a mirror lined shade about 11 x 20 inches. These shades are not so ornamental as those we removed, but our readers have complimented us on the change. The tables are well lighted the entire length and breadth and for several feet around the floor. We look for quite a reduction in lighting expense for 1904, and have already reaped the advantage of better lighting service.

CHAS. H. CHASE,
Lynn (Mass.) Free Public Library.

THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1904

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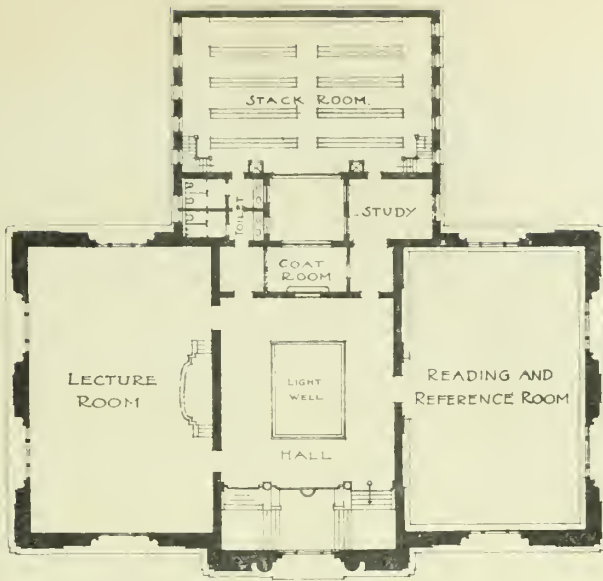
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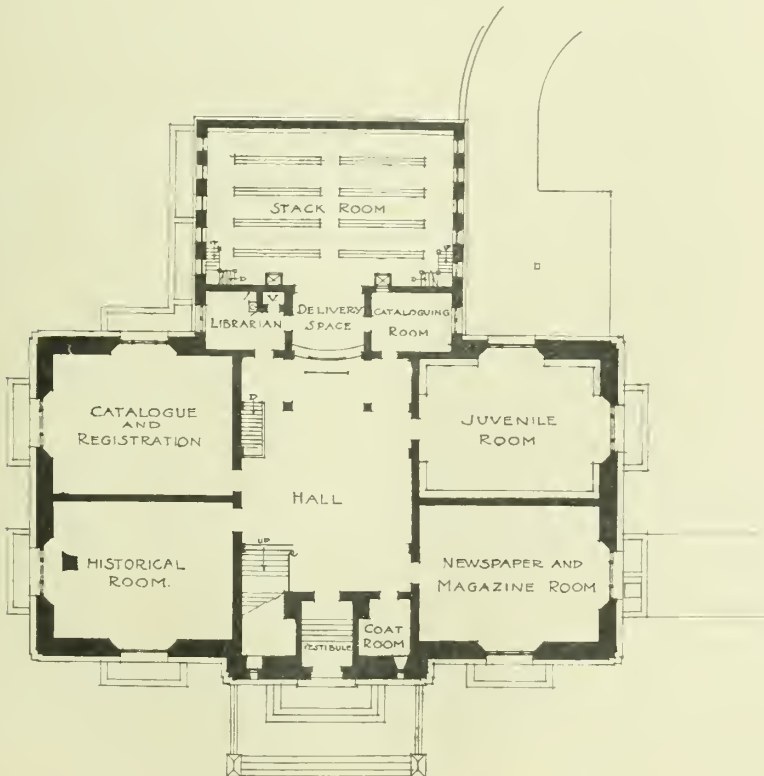
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EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

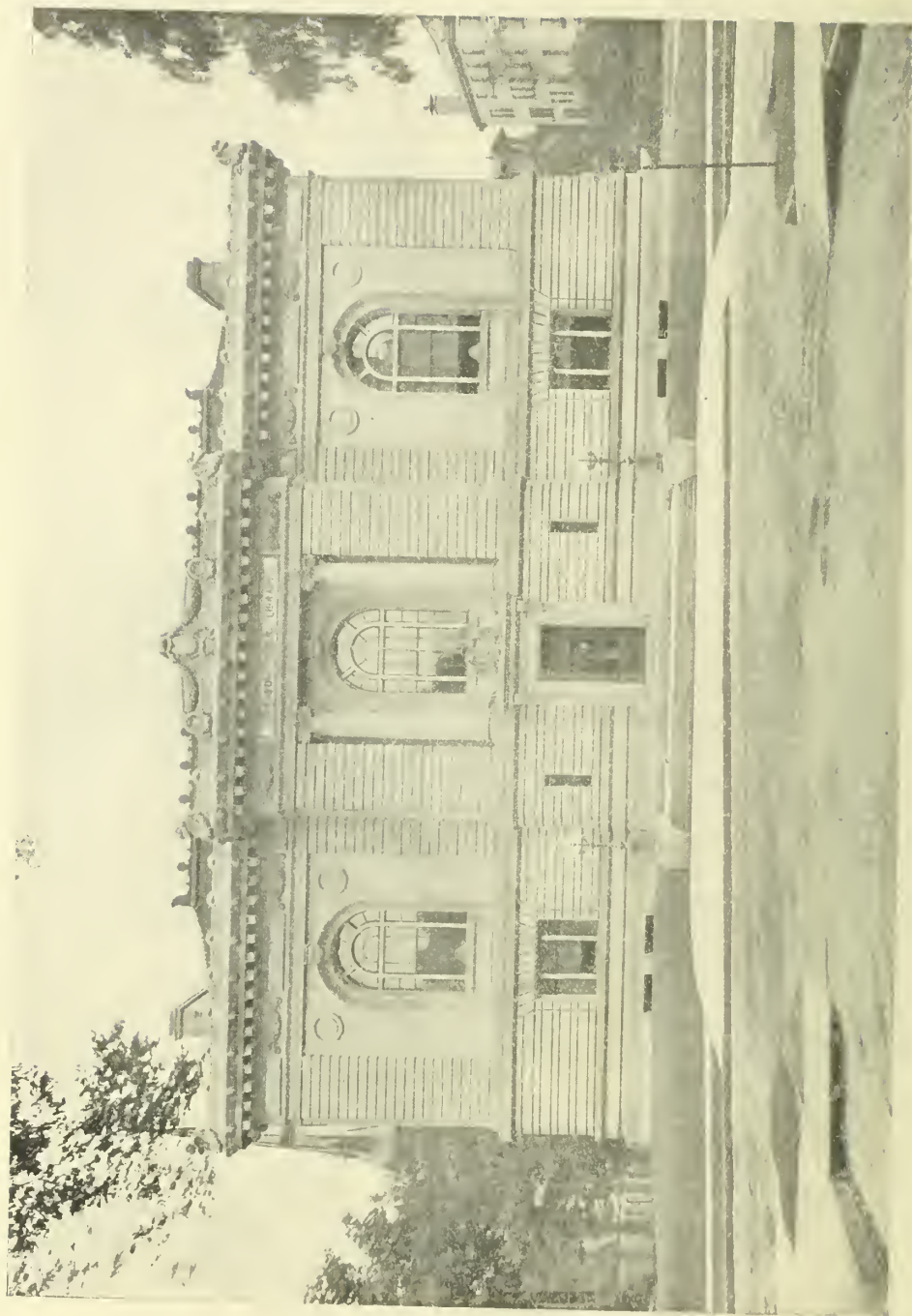
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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NO. 11

THE American Library Association Conference at St. Louis was a success beyond all expectations. The prophecy that amid the diversions of the World's Fair it would be impracticable to hold an effective conference proved happily mistaken, for each morning the large Hall of Congresses was well filled, with a staying congregation, and although there was but one session a day of the conference proper, the afternoon meetings of state and other associations were so well attended that a stray Japanese librarian, seeking the A. L. A. at its headquarters in the Inside Inn mistook these subsidiary meetings for the general conference, which he did not discover until the Saturday meeting. It was extremely felicitous that the national librarian should be the presiding officer of this conference, and it was a graceful recognition of the international scope of the meeting that the several official representatives of other countries were added to the lists of honorary vice-presidents by a rising vote. Nothing could be better than the tact and generalship with which President Putnam kept everything going at a happy pace, and although his delightful introductions and interludes were sometimes so long as to derange the time table of the program—a bad example for less felicitous presidents—his presidency reached otherwise the ideal of executive management. The great body of the audience came to listen and learn, and nothing could divert even the younger folk from that stern duty and pleasant privilege. Although there was almost no debate and discussion, it was the unanimous vote of seniors and juniors that the conference was one of profit as well as enjoyment to all who participated in it.

ALTHOUGH visitors from abroad numbered scarcely more than a score, no less than sixteen countries were represented by library or diplomatic delegates, and the organized series of papers presented from the English association and the individual reports from other countries gave the conference a really international character. From beginning to end, excepting only the *infra dig.* reply of Mr. Jast,

as an honorary vice-president on behalf of the visiting delegates, the foreign addresses and papers were of a high character and informing in contents. Several of the representatives from abroad, notably Prof. Biagi and Dr. Andersson, won the hearts of the conference, and the proceedings culminated in the love-feast of farewell addresses made to and from our foreign brethren. The suggestion that the time was ripe for international federation, as voiced in President Francis's pleasant and practical address of welcome, was in every one's mind, and took practical shape in the recommendation from the Council, unanimously approved by the conference, for the appointment of a committee which should consult with representatives from other library associations toward providing for international co-operation in this direction. The conference was notable in its national relations, because of the vote of the National Association of State Librarians to become a section of the American Library Association, and because of the culmination of the plans so vigorously initiated and promoted by Mr. Josephson for the organization of the American Bibliographical Society.

It was a revelation to many American librarians, which will perhaps promote becoming modesty in modification of our national library pride, to find in how many directions the library movements in other countries could "give us points." The library movement of to-day is indeed a world impetus, and although its initiative is largely to be found in the American activity beginning in 1876, which will fitly culminate in an international federation, several countries have in specific directions far outstripped our own. Thus Mr. Nyhuus, carrying the American spirit back from Chicago to Christiania, was able to report from Norway the extension of popular libraries, with centralized co-operation in the selection of books, to towns within the Arctic Circle, and Dr. Andersson delighted the conference with his statement regarding the co-operative accessions catalog mutually provided by the four leading libraries of Swed-

en, both these Scandinavian countries having also free postal facilities for the interchange of books among libraries for the benefit of scholars. Prof. Biagi had a like report to make from the other extremity of the continent, for Italy also grants the franking privilege for the exchange of books among her several national libraries, rare manuscripts being included in this system of inter-library exchange. Dr. Richardson confirmed from his personal experience the value of inter-library loans for the benefit of scholars, which he had experienced in France, and the courtesies to visiting scholars which he reported were acknowledged by the Association in the specific vote recommended by the Council. Mr. Jast's admirable paper and the other papers prepared in England under the scheme outlined by the L. A. U. K. committee showed that library extension in England had gone beyond American attainment, at least in library lectures and in the "book talks" in English reading rooms, and that a beginning had been made in the relations of libraries with the schools on what is perhaps a better system than our own. These papers increased the generally expressed regret that our English brethren had not been able to return in person the visit made by so large an American delegation at the International Conference of 1897.

THE reports of committees, in several cases, as well as some of the more statistical papers, were presented by title or in print, and the conference in fact did little business except in approving the recommendations of the Council, which held three meetings during the week — further depriving its members of adequate opportunity to see the Fair itself. The value of the Council, in providing for more deliberate and well-considered action than is possible in these great gatherings, was fully proven. It is proposed during the coming year to hold an independent session of the Council at which large questions may have adequate discussion, and conclusions may be shaped for the next meeting of the Association. The rule that a Council member shall not be re-elected until after the lapse of a year has resulted happily in the infusion of new blood into the Council, and the election of the new members showed an earnest desire to recognize good work in every section of the country and to make the Council thoroughly

representative. That it is thus representative was perhaps most notably shown in the vote of recommendation as to the next place of meeting — for most members of the Council individually preferred a place nearer the library centers. It seemed, however, most desirable to afford opportunity for missionary work in the Northwest, which had never been visited by the Association, and the general willingness of members of the Association to attempt the journey was responsively heeded by the Council.

THE choice of Portland, Oregon, as the place of meeting for 1905 will doubtless be criticised by many because the distance, time and expense involved will prohibit participation by many library people who do not like to miss a conference. When it was decided to hold the conference of 1891 in San Francisco, criticism was made that representation would be confined to a few senior librarians who could manage the considerable expenditure. It was a surprising result that the special train which made so delightful a trans-continental journey was so largely filled with younger library people, especially ladies, who had evidently been saving throughout the year to take advantage of this special and unusual opportunity. It is to be hoped that history will repeat itself, and that nearer two hundred than one hundred from East, South, and mid-West may journey together on the special train to Oregon which, in coming and going, will give the travellers a realizing sense of the vastness and importance of our country. The visit of a strong delegation will do much to stimulate library interest in Oregon, Washington and Northern California which have yet to be awakened to library progress as Central and Southern California has been, as the result of the earlier conference. It is, of course, unfortunate that a meeting at so remote a corner of this big country will for a second year make impossible the representative debates which are usually so important a feature of A. L. A. conferences. But this difficulty will be measurably met, as indicated, by the interim meeting of the Council. Nevertheless it should be borne in mind that the conference of 1906 ought to be planned to call out the largest possible representation and to give the widest scope for democratic and representative debate.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SOCIAL MEMORY.*

BY GEORGE E. VINCENT, *University of Chicago.*

WE may, most of us, recall our youthful gratitude to the preacher who at the beginning of his sermon outlined the chief heads of his discourse. Later on, these became cheering milestones on a road which too often seemed to stretch long and straight, and hot and dusty to the closing prayer. Let me follow this good example and prefix to my address a brief table of contents—a kind of subject catalog of what is on the cards.

After a few forewords—or to give this paper an academic atmosphere shall we say certain prelusive prolegomena?—I shall outline a recently exploited analogy between the individual and society. From this conceit I shall attempt to develop a way of conceiving the meaning and ideals of the library as a social institution. Next, I shall with due diffidence venture on a short excursion into the field of concrete detail. Finally, I shall have a word or two to say about the idealism of your life work.

Frankly—for concealment is quite futile—I am by way of being a sociologist. Now, a cynical friend, who has a disagreeable habit of saying clever things, insists that so far as he can find out sociology is “what everybody has always known, expressed in language which nobody can understand.” The irritating thing about this dictum is that there’s no denying it a measure of truth. It’s hardly a half—let us say a quarter truth. But after all does this ridicule rightly rest upon the sociologist alone? Are we not all the makers and worshippers of phrases? Does not every group—even the librarians—have its argot which tends to become cant? I seem to recall something about the functions and ethics of librarianship. Society is held together by these facile phrases which get themselves so glibly repeated. In business, politics, education, religion, stereotypes are so constantly employed that we almost forget the possibilities of new combinations of movable type. We are hopelessly victims—so to say—of plate matter and patent insides. Even our talk is in standardized, interchangeable units. And then when we

break away from the conventional and strike out new phrases how easily we may deceive ourselves! Is egotism so different from selfishness? Does hypnotism wholly supersede mesmerism? Has physics quite supplanted natural philosophy or psychology taken the place of mental science? Just contemplate the philological feats of modern medicine. Consider for example the rapid multiplication of terminations—too many of them fatal—in *itis*. The truth is that all progress in knowledge is largely a restatement of old problems in new terms. We agree to call certain mysteries by certain names. Gravitation and electricity are in a sense merely labels for our ignorance. So long as we do not use the terms as though they stood for final explanations all is well. So, too, heredity and environment are words to conjure with in these days, but the more we ponder them the less certain we feel about them. Happy they—*terque beati*—who never question the phrases which come trippingly from their tongues!

All this merely to insist that phrasemaking and the “elaboration of the obvious” are not foibles of the sociologist only, but that every group is addicted to the same delusive pastime.

My task is to make some new phrases for your professional activities, to put what you have always known into unwonted language, which, however, I hope may not be wholly unintelligible. I suppose that there is some profit in having in an outsider unhampered by too much special knowledge of your chosen field. His ill-concealed ignorance is, to be sure, diverting, but he serves a more important purpose in trying at least to relate your work in a large way to the great life tasks of society. This is worth while for two reasons. If you are puffed up with pride or feel the whole burden of human progress resting on your shoulders it is well to remind you that there are other agencies which have a hand in promoting the welfare of mankind; there are, so to say, other books in circulation.

Again, if you ever lapse into routine and lose for a time the wider vision, it may hearten

* Address delivered before New York Library Association, Lake Placid, Sept. 27, 1904.

you to get a glimpse of the great sweep of our common life and to feel more vividly your share in the collective task of winning a higher plane of thought and feeling for your fellows.

And now for the promised analogy. You remember Spencer's biological figure of the social organism with all its ingenious parallelism between society and the animal body. This organic idea has been taken up into our speech. It appears everywhere and has been elaborated endlessly. There's no resisting the logical possibilities of this conceit. One of your own fraternity describes the library as "a living organism having within itself infinite capacity for growth and reproduction."* Another librarian affirms that the library is "a powerful disinfectant in preventing the spread of crime."† This notion of literature as listerine, stands unsurpassed, I think, in sociological lore, unless it be shadowed a little by Josiah Strong's likening of education to a social pepsin which facilitates the digestion and assimilation of large masses of ignorant foreigners in our great cities! So much by way of showing that sociologists are not the only people who beguile themselves with analogies.

The biological figure has of late fallen somewhat into the background. These are psychological days. There is a psychology of childhood, a psychology of adolescence, a psychology of advertising, a psychology of salesmanship—and there is Henry James. Then, too, there is a social psychology which has conceived mental life for the social group and traces a parallel between the individual and society on the mental side. Habit in the individual finds an analogue in the customs and conventions of collective life. As individual conduct is largely unreflective, so, too, the activities of society are for the most part unconscious, *i.e.*, without concerted purpose or plan. On occasions, however, the person becomes aware of himself as confronted by a problem to be solved, and then with conscious adjustment of means to ends he devises a way out of his dilemma. In similar fashion a social group, a labor union or a nation, may in time of conflict or danger develop a social consciousness and with con-

certed purpose and a common policy seek to solve the problem in its path. Moreover, the individual in all his acts is dependent upon memory, whether it be conscious recollection or unreflective, habitual tendency to react in a certain way to a given stimulus. In like manner a group, be it a family or a state, depends for its solidarity and its activity upon a social memory, a tradition of knowledge, skill, taste, and ideals.

The dependence of personality upon memory has been emphasized by Emerson: "It," [memory] he says, "is the thread on which the beads of man are strung, making the personal identity which is necessary to moral action. Without it all life and thought were an unrelated succession. . . . Memory holds together past and present, beholding both, existing in both, abides in the flowing, and gives continuity and dignity to human life. It holds us to our family, to friends. Hereby a home is possible; hereby only a new fact has value."

To the individual the present has no meaning, save as past experience enables him to interpret it. In a true sense personality is memory. Equally true is it that a social group maintains its integrity only under the unifying influence of a common tradition communicated from generation to generation. The family is unified not by economic interdependence, but by living a common life with common memories and a group loyalty. The fraternity perpetuates itself by initiation, ritual and instruction in tradition. The church preserves its continuity in so far as its history, its saints, its authority and ideals are vividly impressed upon each member. The nation fosters patriotism by exalting heroes, execrating traitors, celebrating victories, depreciating enemies, extolling national virtues. It builds monuments, founds universities, museums and libraries, appoints holidays and festivals, holds ceremonies, administers law, enforces customs, *i.e.*, employs endless devices for impressing the past upon the present. The social memory gives meaning and purpose to national life. In Comte's phrase, "the living are ruled by the dead." Groups differ as to the scope given to innovation, and to the consequent modification of tradition. The Chinese are the slaves of their social memory. We Americans boast of our lack of reverence for the past, even when the spell-binder is sweeping all before him with

* The public library movement in the U. S. Joseph Leroy Harrison. *N. E. Mag.*, Aug., 1894.

† The public library, a paying investment.—*Outlook*, Feb., 1903.

claptrap appeals to our national history, and the shades of Washington and Jefferson are taking an active part in a presidential campaign. Every enduring society must in the nature of things conserve its fundamental ideals or at least modify them by a gradual, almost imperceptible process. Our Constitution endures and gives continuity to our national life, but its admirers extol not only its permanence but its flexibility.

Such are the general outlines of the analogy. The late Gabriel Tarde, in his "*Logique sociale*," likened a great library to a brain, each book a cell, and the catalog the pons by which the cortical surfaces are co-ordinated. It is all perfectly simple and clear, quite in Spencer's most convincing manner. An efferent nerve current enters the brain, the pons switches it into the appropriate tract, a brain cell series is put in circuit, and immediately an appropriate afferent current returns to stimulate the proper movement. In like manner an inquirer hastens to a library of a million volumes. He desires a fact. The catalog gives him a clue. The machinery of the library is set in motion. Presently the right book is in the visitor's hands. He turns the pages, finds the fact, makes his notes and hurries away to put the knowledge at the service of society. Surely a pretty analogy this. It capers in frolicsome fashion on two legs, and now and then even touches the earth with a third, but it flatly refuses to put a fourth foot upon the ground. We cannot waste our time with these teasing and futile fancies. We may, however, find some use for the larger and more general analogy. It will serve as a rack to hang things on, a box of pigeon-holes into which to distribute familiar facts.

What are the tests of an efficient memory for the individual and have these any application to the nature and service of the social memory or tradition?

First of all, memory, or the brain cells which preserve it, must be in connection with the whole body, at the service of every part. Each cell and organ must be able to appeal to memory for aid and direction, and in turn may contribute to the building up of the brain.

In the second place, the memory must be related closely to the life and work of the individual, so that it may aid him in the solution of his peculiar problems. Special-

ization of work depends directly upon specialization of memory.

Thirdly, memory should be retentive and well organized; knowledge must be made permanent and systematic so that it may be quickly available. A hap-hazard, unorganized memory in which important things get mislaid or lost is not to be relied upon for efficient aid in an emergency.

Fourth, memory must be active, not sluggish. It should hasten eagerly to the interpretation of new experiences and the formulation of plans to meet the new situations as they arise.

Fifth, the memory must be selective, preserving the accurate facts, the better images, the nobler mental pictures in order that the personal life may be dignified, serene, aspiring, rising steadily to higher planes of thought and feeling.

Before we apply these criteria to the social memory let us try to make that idea a little more concrete and definite. Civilization in general is a rather elusive notion, but our own national life seems a fairly real and precise thing. What is our national memory or tradition and where is it to be found? It is made up of a vast mass of knowledge about nature and man in many aspects, of technical skill, of taste, of ideals as to conduct, of countless ways of behaving, customs and conventions. And all these are actually vital in the brains and bodies of individuals. A vague and minimal amount is common to practically all citizens, but the vast bulk is divided up among specialized individuals and groups. A large part of the tradition is symbolic, *i.e.*, incorporated in tangible forms, such as books, manuscripts, pictures, monuments, apparatus, tools, machines, buildings, costumes, flags, political organization, law, ceremonies, forms of speech. It is administered by many institutions which consciously or unconsciously co-operate or conflict in the great task of transmitting the accumulated mass from generation to generation. The library is one of these institutions which not only has its own work to do, but has vital relations with all the rest; with individual, family, school, church, museum, art gallery, historical monuments, professional groups and numberless other associations. It is impossible to consider the library as an isolated social institution. In its very nature and function it is a co-operating and unifying agency.

It is one of the means by which the social memory is put at the service of society. With the parallel between the individual memory and the social tradition as a guide, let us apply to the library the tests which have been already suggested. The analogy comes to this: our national life will be vigorous and progressive in so far as this social memory or tradition is accessible, adaptable, organized, active and sifted.

The outstanding feature of the modern library movement is its democratic trend. Let us fancy several maps of the country successively spread before us. We shall imagine each library to be marked by a red spot, and its readers indicated by radiating lines ending in tiny dots. Let us look at a map for 1775. There is Franklin's Library Company, in Philadelphia, and a dozen other libraries, chiefly in New England. How limited and local the radiating lines! Here's a map for 1800. Note the medical, law, theological libraries in Boston, New Haven, New York, Princeton and Philadelphia, and the State Library at Trenton. That other dot stands for the beginning of the Congressional library. Turn now to 1820. The number of libraries is increasing steadily, especially in New England towns. Salisbury, Ct., has a genuinely public collection of books. The others are supported by subscriptions or by college or private funds. These large spots in New York and Boston are Mercantile libraries, with evening classes. The radiating lines are multiplying slowly from all these centers. Here is the map for 1840. What does this outbreak in New York mean? These are DeWitt Clinton's district school libraries; not very flourishing, to be sure, but they establish a principle, the state support of local school libraries. We turn to another map—this for 1860. Here appear large private foundations in New York, and the municipal library of Boston. Towns and cities east and west are dotted, colleges are springing up, and the radiating red lines have multiplied perceptibly. The map for 1880 displays marked growth. Notice the thickening spots, especially in the middle west. In 1890 the same tendency is to be noted. How the radiating lines are increasing in number and complexity! In the cities the local libraries are beginning to be connected by co-operating lines. See how these city libraries are pushing out branches into the different

urban districts. From each of these subordinate centers, lines are radiating to many individuals and families. The last map shall depict the present. What is the meaning of these long lines stretching from such centers as Albany, Chicago and Madison, into towns and villages? These stand for travelling libraries and picture collections, sent from the large centers and locally circulated. Note the extension of lines in cities. There are many more branches; even engine houses, police stations, hospitals, and railway cabooses have been invaded. Again, see the lines stretching to the school houses, the Sunday schools, the women's club rooms, to museums and art galleries. And—most interesting of all—can you trace these tiny red lines, spreading from libraries in Boston, Cleveland, and other cities? The children have felt the touch of the library and are welcomed to their own reading rooms. Nor must we overlook various commercial enterprises, circulating libraries in towns and cities, and the vast distributing system, with its center at Philadelphia. Moreover, there has been, during the past quarter century, a marked increase in family libraries, which cannot fail to foster an interest in the larger public collections of books. The encyclopedia is, in a sense, an abstract or extract of the public library. Every family encyclopedia, with its bibliographies, is ultimately a feeder for the library, even though it may seem at first thought a substitute. Suppose we were to add to our map a dot for each private book collection of at least a hundred volumes. How bewildering the result would be! The lines would cross and intertwine until the imagination quite broke down. Let us abandon our maps and seek their general significance. In one respect the library movement, notably of late years, has been an expansion. The libraries have pressed their way to the people, have sought to multiply relations with the public. They have become more and more democratic, either through direct support from state and municipality, or through the spirit in which trustees and librarians have administered privately founded institutions. They are pushing steadily toward that ideal of an intelligent democracy, the free and habitual resort of every man, woman and child to the easily accessible, well-organized, and wisely selected traditions of civilized mankind. The

libraries are seeking to put the social memory at the service of the whole social body.

Again, the library movement recognizes the fundamental importance of specialization corresponding to the social division of labor, intellectual as well as physical. We need not dwell upon the obvious relation of special libraries in law, theology, medicine, and technology to schools, colleges and universities. Of the local general library adaptations are demanded and most willingly provided. The predominant industrial activities of a community should be reflected in the local library, as for example, anthracite coal mining in the Wilkes-Barre, and copper production in the Calumet and Hecla reference rooms. Books in foreign languages are wisely added to the libraries of cities where immigrant families are numerous. When the Woman's Club is covering the universe in a winter's program, the breathless librarian seeks to furnish the Argonauts with a reasonably adequate list of books and references. When the school principals and teachers make demands, the librarian is ready with special collections, some of them purchased for the very purpose. All ministers are not content with commentaries, books of illustrations, denominational weeklies and other humdrum homiletic materials. For them, volumes must be provided which ultimately will refresh and stimulate their congregations. Moreover, in the progressive modern library, special rooms and literature for the children must be provided. The New York State Library in furnishing books for the blind, affords a touching illustration, not only of opening up new channels of communication, but of adapting the library to a class peculiarly in need of a richer and fuller subjective life. Nor is this a purely individual service, for who shall say when some darkened soul may catch the vision and

"see and tell

Of things invisible to mortal sight."

With the local Historical Society the library usually finds co-operation easy and congenial, while in the absence of such an organization, the library should practically take upon itself the task of preserving local records in many forms, and of cultivating in the community a corporate pride founded upon something other than industrial statistics, brick pavements, water-works, trolley cars and a victorious ball-nine. The time will come when many a library will include

an art collection, a museum of natural history, and a social museum, in which will be preserved, after the manner of the Federal Museum of Zurich and the National Museum of Nuremberg, furniture, house interiors, tools, utensils, costumes which shall afford vivid pictures of the social history of the locality and region. To these will be added exhibits illustrating various industrial processes, local and national. Think of the educational value of such a museum, not only for pupils in the schools, but for the public generally. Let there be no misapprehension about the extent of this localizing of the library. It goes without saying that such differentiation must be based upon a well-rounded general selection of books and material, such as that worked out in the forthcoming model library list of the A. L. A. In this adaptation to its environment, the modern library is working toward another ideal of a democracy, namely, such library equipment as shall recognize and aid every permanent and worthy activity and interest of the community.

One of the fluent phrases of the times assures us that "These are days of organization and centralization." We have seen detached railways fused into trunk lines, these in turn combined into systems, which by pooling arrangements and traffic agreements are merged into what is really a national railway organization. Telegraph lines have gradually been unified into two great companies whose apparent rivalry is one of the jests of the commercial world. Telephone centralization, in spite of local competition, has gone steadily on, until exchanges from Portland to Denver are in communication with a general system. Industrial combination is too familiar to require comment. The department store and the mail-order house are significant facts of commercial life. Educational institutions are more and more coming into relations of uniformity and co-operation. Many states have fairly unified systems extending from kindergarten to university. Nothing could be more beautifully organized than the political spell-binders, who, with uniform campaign text-books and party platforms as their guides, are distributing the same ideas to their fellow citizens in all parts of the country. The lyceum lecturers and the clergymen, through the influences of imitated leaders and the uniforming effect of a common professional training and literature, are

moulded more and more to a type which is maintained by constant communication and interchange of material. It would have been strange if the library movement had withstood this universal trend. Since 1876 there has been a steadily growing tendency toward organization, first in the technique of librarianship, second in the organization of each library as a unit, third in the establishment of co-operative relations, personal and official, between different libraries. It is possible to-day to speak of the library movement as a whole, because this organization of units into a system has made so suggestive a beginning.

I shall, for obvious reasons, avoid commonplace remarks about cataloging and other technicalities. Suffice it to say that modern methods have transformed the library from a haystack to a post-office, as it were, or—just to recall our analogy—from indifferentiated protoplasm to a highly organized cortical substance. Library methods have provided a key for all modernly administered book collections, which makes every detail quickly available. This is a really remarkable achievement, and you must regard with pride the extension of your methods to the business world.

But the increase of periodical literature imposed upon librarians another task, that of indexing the articles appearing in magazines and reviews. From the first issue of Poole's index in 1848, this problem has been steadily attacked, and with increasing success. The co-operative, cumulative index marked a distinct advance in frequency of publication, as well as in other details. The proposals for co-operative cataloging, the present plan of supplying cards from the Congressional library, the existing arrangements for inter-library loans and exchanges, all suggest a significant tendency toward the unification of all libraries into a single flexible, co-operative system.

The formation of library associations, district, state and national, with the consequent development of an *esprit de corps*, and of professional ideals, is only another aspect of this one great trend toward what Mr. Spencer would call heterogeneous, definite and coherent integration.

As we survey this sweep of things, may we not foresee the not too distant day when the Congressional library will issue a great

catalog containing, not the titles of any one library, but a national catalog, including the important books of all libraries? Why cannot the library equal the enterprise of the mail order house? And then, may we not fancy the Congressional library, through affiliations with Boston, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco, and by exchange arrangements with all other libraries, public and private, together with mailing privileges at a low rate, putting at the service of any citizen, especially in the rural regions, any book that he may desire? Of course, this is quite Utopian and socialistic, or if it is not, Mr. Dewey worked out all the details years ago. It may serve, however, as a graphic way of affirming that the ideal toward which the library, as an agency of the social memory, is working is such local and general organization of library resources as shall make it possible for any citizen to learn quickly what literature or picture or exhibit is available anywhere in the country, and to have a given thing put at his service in the briefest possible time.

Now we come to the library as an active, rather than a passive social institution. I purposely pass over the familiar, time-worn jests at the expense of those fossilized guardians of society's treasure-houses, who may be said to have held the mausoleum, safety-deposit, or incubating theories as to the nature of the library. While such a Cerberus survives here and there, the day of activity, aggressiveness, advertising, has been ushered in. The spirit which organized classes in connection with the mercantile libraries in 1820 has been revived, and new conditions and new zeal have transformed the whole library movement. I will not bore you with familiar details. Easy access to bookshelves and stacks, information desks, children's rooms with story-hours and home visiting, bulletin boards, new book-lists, special bibliographies on important current events published in local papers, postal cards and letters announcing to ministers, teachers and others the receipt of new books of special professional interest—these are a few of the ways in which the library is expressing itself as an active force in the community.

The time must come when bibliographical experts will be found in every library to render special service at low fees. Such a staff could conduct courses in high schools

and in the library, courses dealing with the use of library facilities — a pressing need in every community where dense ignorance as to how to consult a library collection still prevails. These experts could give valuable aid to ministers, teachers, women's clubs, reading circles, Sunday schools and other individuals and groups. The librarians themselves are rendering effective aid in this field, but in any but the smallest library such a specialized service becomes a pressing necessity.

In university libraries especially there is a demand for library service of this sort. It is an absurd fetish — the old notion that the true scholar must personally plod through the entire literature published in his field. The bibliographical expert will become a more and more important factor in the active side of librarianship. In Bacon's "New Atlantis" Solomon's House is depicted as a research university in which division of mental labor is carried to a high degree of perfection. One class of scholars are described as giving their whole time to making abstracts of all that has been done in a given field and then passing their data on to inventors who discover new truth on the basis of knowledge already attained.

The active library will constantly add to its resources. Picture collections are not uncommon. With the rapid spread of electrically lighted stereopticons in school, church and family, there is no reason why the library should not provide a collection of slides. And why should not pianola rolls ultimately be added to the library's resources? Every library should have a lecture room for children's story-hours, for talks on books and art or any theme appropriate to the place. We do not forget that the first University Extension lectures in the United States were given in connection with a public library, nor that many extension courses are now conducted in library buildings, where civic improvement and similar organizations also find a hospitable welcome.

Allusion has been made to the demands of schools, clubs, and individuals upon the library, but it is only fair to say that these demands are usually instigated by the alert and aggressive librarian, who, like the shrewd politician, arranges for a spontaneous uprising of the public, and then with charming acquiescence and docility, carries out the pop-

ular will. Certainly, tested by the criterion of activity, the American public owes much to the library which seeks to make the social memory prompt and efficient, constantly bringing knowledge of the past to bear upon the life of the present.

Once more, the library has a selective function. It exercises a censorship which involves a delicate and sometimes a difficult duty. The primary responsibility may be said to rest with the publishers, but it is their output which the librarians must sift. Tests of accuracy, scholarship, literary workmanship, ethical influence must be applied, but in no narrow, sectarian, or provincial spirit. If there were no other reason why librarians should be truly broad and cultivated persons this alone would be decisive. But more than this liberal attitude is necessary. These are days of specialization, and the librarians must rely largely for the formation of decisions upon authorities, as these pass judgment in the more careful and scholarly reviews. The plan by which the American Library Association has submitted its lists to scholars and others of presumably expert knowledge suggests the possible organization of this selective function on a systematic basis. The university library secures a large part of its accessions in filling the well-considered demands of the various departments.

The power of the library to control the choice of its readers is limited in many ways. Objectionable literature finds a wide margin for circulation between rejection by the well-administered library and exclusion from the United States mails. The power of the library lies in the influence of suggestion and the gradual correction of taste in connection with good books. About the goodness of books there may be endless discussion. It is the fashion in certain quarters to speak slightly of fiction, and to regard the large percentage it attains in library circulation as a negligible quantity so far as educational influences go. This is manifestly absurd. Good fiction is the vehicle of science, history, literature, philosophy and ethics. It gives a background for life; it affords material for personal growth. It confers a sense of human continuity and makes for social solidarity. The very wave of imitation which sets a million people reading the same novel — offensive as this is to super-sensitive individuals — is of vast importance

in the fusing of persons into a people. This is not to say, of course, that the reading of historical, scientific, economic and political works of a systematic character is not to be in every way encouraged.

Arnold Toynbee once said to a group of workmen, "Apathy can only be overcome by enthusiasm, and enthusiasm can only be aroused by two things, first an ideal which takes the imagination by storm, and second a definite intelligible plan for carrying that ideal out into practice." You are not apathetic in your work. We have been warned against sentimentality and effusiveness, yet the fundamental truth is that nothing worth while is accomplished in this world without the combination of enthusiasm with wisdom, the ideal with the plan. I have tried by this survey to present in its broad outlines the social aspect of your chosen work. There is satisfaction in the reflection that you are helping to enrich and broaden individual lives, but there is even greater stimulus in the thought that you are distributing knowledge, and ideals which are being elaborated by the social processes into types and standards, elements of national character that will endure through generations; that in seeking to multiply connections

with the people, in adapting your resources to their needs, in organizing these resources in the most available way, in arousing an interest among those whom you would serve, in carefully sifting the material which comes from the press, you are rendering a vital service to your country; you are helping to administer the social memory. These are ideals which may well "take the imagination by storm," and fill you, not with the evanescent emotion of the mass meeting, but with that steady glow of enthusiasm which endures in the daily duty. These ideals become effective through your technique, but that, in turn, whatever its service to others, is for you, without the vision, mere lifeless mechanism.

With such ideals you are to be counted happy mortals. You may well live the life of the mind and of the spirit, loyal to what Watson has so finely called "the things that are more excellent":

"The grace of friendship, mind and heart,
Linked with their fellow heart and mind,
The gains of science, gifts of art,
The sense of oneness with our kind,
The thirst to know and understand,
A large and liberal discontent,
These are the gifts in life's rich hand,
The things that are more excellent."

THE LIBRARY ASSISTANT ONCE MORE: A PLEA FOR OUR PROFESSIONAL IDEAL.

BY JULIA E. PETTEE, *Vassar College Library.*

As suggested in the recent articles in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* on this subject, the shortcomings of the librarian from the assistant's point of view and the faults of the assistant from the librarian's point of view provoke frequent discussion. It inevitably follows that if the assistant and the librarian stand off and critically take each other's measure, material will be found to keep this subject ever with us. But, surely, in the working library this double point of view should be impossible. If librarianship is a profession, the statement that the librarian and the assistant have the same ideal in their work should be a truism. But, can it be that we do not maintain this ideal pure enough to keep our interests united, our point of view single? or, is it possible that failure lies rather here—that some of us have not a clear-cut con-

ception of what this professional point of view really is?

What is our professional ideal? It is not an ideal of personal comfort—the spirit which rates that position most desirable that gives the most comfortable return in a pecuniary way for the least expenditure of energy. It is not an ideal of self-aggrandizement or self-advancement—the spirit that seeks a place from which he may command the respectful regard or envy of the world. It is not even the ideal of self-development—the spirit that craves the splendid opportunity of bringing all one's powers into action. These are all personal motives which may or may not find a place in our work. Our professional ideal is something very different, perhaps higher, at any rate less selfish and more humble—the ideal of service, the spirit

which sees an uplifting influence upon society in the general library movement of to-day, which has some conception of the individual library as an efficient factor in the movement, and desires to contribute its efforts in the world's work along these lines. The young woman of abounding energy who is eager to do something, just for the sake of doing something, has not found this spirit; but she who considers the value of that which she wishes to do, and, weighing her natural aptitudes, sees the opportunity to do it in the profession she chooses, and chooses her profession because she does see this opportunity in it, has a true professional ideal.

Possibly here I may be open to attack. This really sounds very fine, says my practical friend, but how many young women go into library work as disinterested philanthropists? The average young woman, either forced by circumstances to earn her own living, or seeking by preference to "be independent" comes to the training school or apprentice class with a very definite idea of undergoing a preparation which will place her in the way of a fair salary. This may be true, but surely no right-spirited young woman can spend this time of preparation in studying the workings of our libraries to-day without gaining such broad visions of the possible field of usefulness for the public library that it elevates her calling into a profession, and a profession whose end is not self-seeking, but self-giving. It is just this—an appreciation of the end attained by a work large enough and noble enough to attach to itself a body of principles and traditions—which makes the line of demarcation between a wage-earning and a professional class. It is just this that makes librarianship a profession, and librarians, the whole rank and file of us, are as truly a professional class as teachers.

It is right to speak of our work as a business contract, it is right to urge the conscientious performance of duty, it is right to insist upon finding joy in our work. But our professional satisfaction springs from a source behind all these; it lies in the belief that we are contributing, in however humble a way, to some final result that appeals to us as permanently desirable. "Inspiration" is a tabooed word, but if we translate this feeling toward our work as an enthusiasm for usefulness, the

noble enthusiasm of a humble soul, this should be the heritage of every man and woman entering the profession. This alone brings to our work a certain professional self-respect which is the backbone of efficient service, and he who lacks it is on the other side of the threshold. In this there is no sentimentality. A true appreciation of the end means a testing of every method by its results. It brings into play every faculty. It applies to the minutest detail of work. It is this in an assistant, who in some rare instance may find herself under a superior in whom she fails to find this standard, that enables her to look beyond the possible deficiencies of her immediate chief and rejoice in the larger results to which her own right spirit helps to contribute, even though her one library fall short of its full possibilities.

Do we not all of us believe this in theory? Do we not pour it forth with eloquence at our formal library openings? But can it be that this spirit does not shine with sufficient clearness in our work, that it is not an ideal we expect to find as the practical working principle to guide our staff? Can it be that we somehow tacitly take it for granted that the librarian alone has the monopoly of this bright spirit whose light does not penetrate the dim underworld of the assistant? But if we do believe this is a working ideal upon which the library's practical everyday relations to society should be based, if we reckon it a part of the necessary equipment of both librarian and assistant, how unnecessary to ask who will be most popular with his staff, the librarian devoted to the good of the work or the librarian devoted to the good of the worker! The two are in the long run identical. The earnest worker does not ask for easy hours, light work and big pay. What she does ask and expect to receive are comfortable hours, a possible amount of work, and fair pay, and these in the long run all tend to increase her efficiency. Certainly the librarian imposing such conditions upon his staff that the death of an assistant could in the remotest way be attributable to these conditions is an impossible one. Even if increased library service at the expense of the health of those rendering it were, upon the whole, worth to society this dangerous price (which is certainly a question), that librarian is employing nothing

more than a temporary expedient. According to no principle of economics can the results be permanent. In any system conditions which tend to the physical deterioration of the worker lower his efficiency, and the work falls off both in quality and quantity. This is especially true, spiritually as well as physically, in the public library where relationships to the public are very personal ones, and where not only physical vitality is necessary, but where the whole influence of the library depends so much upon the spirit of the assistants. If both librarian and assistant have the right attitude toward their work there will always be the willingness to sacrifice, temporarily, comfort or self-interest whenever emergencies in the work demand it. But professional commonsense must draw the line at demands which drain upon the strength and vitality of the average worker. A devotion or supposed necessity which permits sacrifices which seriously impair the worker only tend to lower the standards of the profession.

The average graduate goes out into the world with a sense of her high calling, and if the librarian under whom she first falls is wise he will not attempt to prick this perhaps somewhat inflated ideal, but will recognize in it the secret of his own success. It is the librarian's opportunity to show how this ideal can be best realized, to shape it and form it, cautiously to knead it down if necessary, until it forms the practical everyday stimulus for routine duties that fall to the portion of assistants. It is a trite observation, but the shelving beyond our reach of ideals which should be our working tools is far too common.

One wonders after reading about some of the shortcomings of assistants in the *July Journal* if noble spirited young women have vanished from the earth, or, if they still exist, if librarians as a class are woefully lacking in discretion in selecting their assistants. Unless the librarian believes in substituting for a fine professional spirit a military régime of cast-iron discipline, which practically reduces his library organization to a book distributing machine, with a capacity of so many volumes per day—a "wooden Indian" ideal by the way—he will test the candidates for appointment

not only as to their ability, but as to their ideal of their work. And the right library spirit lies at the very core of good and efficient service. It is something that every assistant even the very least can have and should have. I say this deliberately and after much reflection. Most librarians will agree that, on the whole, the young woman who has a keen realization of the meaning of her work, who has the right professional attitude of mind, even if less generously endowed with native gifts, will be a more efficient worker than her more brilliant or more rapid sister who is without it. This is, of course, not saying that we undervalue the highest degree of intellectual, moral or physical fitness, but it is putting foremost an unselfish, intelligent devotion to one's work growing out of an appreciation of the value of the work itself.

If we throw out of consideration this ideal of our work, we might imagine people in the library business (it could not then be a profession) who measure their efforts by the amount of salary they expect, assistants who work for wages and wages alone. We might even imagine librarians who hire their assistants to get all the service possible for little compensation, whose idea of a successful library business lies in large circulation statistics and small expenditures. Such a librarian and such an assistant have no common footing in ideals. If library work is to be exalted as a business, then, truly, a strictly business basis is the only possible one in dealing with one's staff. But imagine the principal of one of our public schools laying down this dictum to his corps of teachers! In teaching, the professional ideal is so well established that a whole phrase-book of its truisms might easily be compiled. No successful teacher can be found who does not give of herself something that can have no equivalent in money. This ought to be true of every library assistant. I believe any library organized and run on purely business principles and business principles only, is simply placing itself upon the same footing as such out-and-out commercial ventures as the Book-lovers' Library or the Tabard Inn, and entering a field these highly respectable organizations could fill better and would fill were they subsidized by public taxes.

But as long as librarianship is a profession

and not a business, our professional ideal cannot stand out too clearly, and we cannot emphasize too often nor too strongly the fact that the aims of the true librarian and the earnest assistant are one. Neither can dispense with a vision of the meaning of his work. Both are servants of the public, administering in trust public property. Given this sense of responsibility, shared in common, and an appreciation of the possibilities open to them as workers together, the desire to avoid inaccuracies, incivilities or curtness to the public, personal untidiness, careless extravagances, thoughtlessness, and all sorts of faults and shortcomings more or less serious, will be as great on the part of the assistant as on the part of the librarian. Indifference or lack of interest will be impossible. As soon as the assistant's interest ceases to be identical with the librarian's, it is time her connection with the library be severed. Doubtless there are many cases, where for reasons politic or otherwise, such workers must still be retained, but do not let us mistake them for the typical library assistant.

In a large and highly organized library, as in any other large institution, there is, unfortunately, an inevitable tendency to mechanical routine, enforced by the economies of minute division of labor. The assistant in one department cannot share in the work of other departments, but need she be entirely ignorant of it? If the librarian or department head looks upon the assistant as merely a mechanical cog in the wheel, with no personal interest in the work she performs, he will probably be at no pains to give the assistant the opportunity to cultivate a knowledge and interest in the workings of the library as a whole. The natural result will be work performed mechanically and indifferently. Efficiency will be maintained solely by the feeling of competition and the desire to retain the position for its money value. In so far as this is true the assistant becomes dead to the profession. Of course, I do not mean that the librarian must initiate assistants into all the private matters before the board of trustees; but it is necessary that assistants should in large measure have the confidence of their librarian, that they should learn through him the policies and plans of the library and share his own personal interest in their realization. With nothing less than

this will the maintenance of a high professional spirit among assistants be possible. The accessions clerk, for example, who makes her two hundred entries daily, but who knows nothing or cares nothing beyond this, because she sees no connecting link between her work and the work of the library as a whole, or who does not *feel* it if she does see it, becomes a suitable specimen to analyze for shortcomings. She will certainly "have her eyes on the clock." She is doomed to "go to seed." But, as in any laboratory dissection, you have not here the living thing. The library spirit has fled. It may not be the assistant's fault alone. Systematization to an extreme degree removes the total results of the work so far from its single details that the assistant attending to these alone easily loses a personal interest in the work as a whole. And the stifling of individual initiative, the repression of personality, inevitable to some degree in any system, tends to destroy the feeling of individual responsibility. Unless the compensation of the fine enthusiasm of being identified with some movement larger than one's self, the fine stimulus of working toward some common end with others sharing our own interests and ideals, comes to offset these evils, the result will be demoralization, and the right professional attitude toward the work will be sadly wanting.

This fine *esprit de corps* in any library goes far in lessening the shortcomings of both librarian and assistant, and the spirit of the librarian is in great part responsible for this. It is the atmosphere in which our professional ideals can live and thrive.

As suggested several times in the discussion in the JOURNAL, it is fortunate for library interests that library assistants as a distinctive class do not exist. The profession recognizes various capacities but not various ideals. It is the high ideal of efficient public service, of doing our share in generous, cheerful measure in the peculiar educational and cultural work which is the real field of the public library, that we recognize as our professional incitive. For our shortcomings, be we librarians or assistants, the whole profession suffers; but if we lose our grasp upon the ideal of our work we cannot hope long to maintain for librarianship its rank as a profession among other professions.

DIFFICULTIES FOUND IN THE CATALOGING OF PORTRAITS.

WHEN the "Portrait index" is published, if errors are found in it, let not the reader too hastily accuse of carelessness those who are now at work in its preparation. I am not a member of the committee engaged in this service, but from my own experience I know whereof I speak. The cataloging of pictures is beset with difficulties undreamed of by the ordinary cataloger of books. I might give a dozen illustrations of this, but one example may suffice.

Example. I have eight slips under the heading of "Maria, wife of Emperor Ferdinand III." For purposes of identification I wish to place a short biographical note on each slip, and in order, first, to discover whose daughter she was, I consult Fitzgerald's "Kings of Europe." On p. 241 I find that Emperor Ferdinand III. had three wives, all named Maria: (1) Maria Althea (or Anne, according to another list); (2) Maria Leopoldina; (3) Maria Eleonora; therefore it becomes important to distinguish which of the three each one of my eight slips represents. I hunt up the pictures from which the slips were made out. The first two are from paintings by Velasquez. One of them, photographed by Hanfstaengl, is in the Berlin gallery, a full length portrait; the other, a carbon by Braun, is from a portrait in the Prado gallery, Madrid; the latter is only of bust length, but is evidently a likeness of the same person. The former is called "Bildniss der schwester Philipps IV. Maria Anna (ganze Figur);" the other "Portrait de l'Infante Dona Marie, reine de Hongrie, soeur de Philippe IV." Here I glance at table xv. of George's "Genealogical tables," and get his testimony that Emperor Ferdinand III. married Mary, daughter of Philip III. of Spain. In "L'Art de verifier les dates," under "Hongrie," I find that Ferdinand III., son of Ferdinand II., was crowned King of Hungary the 8 December, 1625, and I am referred to "Ferdinand III., emperor." Here is a considerable notice of him, but for his wives and children I am referred to "Ferdinand III., King of Bohemia." Under this head I read that he became King of Hungary in 1625, was recognized as King of Bohemia in 1627, was elected King of the Romans in 1636, and succeeded his father Ferdinand II. as emperor in 1637. He married (1) in 1631, Marie Anne, daughter of Philip III., King of Spain, and she died in 1646; (2) in 1648, Marie Leopoldina, daughter of Leopold V., archduke of Tyrol, and she died 1649; (3) in 1651, Eleonora, daughter of Charles II., duke of Mantua, and she died in 1686. The dates of his marriages, as here set down, do not exactly agree with those given by Fitzgerald, but that I waive for the present. The troublesome statement here is that his third wife is mentioned only as Eleanora, not Marie or Maria Eleonora, as

Fitzgerald says. I make note of this, and pass on. The first wife seems to be settled, and with her the two portraits by Velasquez.

Now there is another portrait by Velasquez, as given in the *Gazette des beaux arts*, v. 34, p. 530; it is from a picture in the Suermondt collection, and is there called a portrait of "Elizabeth de Bourbon, reine d'Espagne," but as it is evidently a replica of the Berlin portrait above mentioned, we may simply take it for granted that the Suermondt naming is erroneous, and that this, too, is Maria, daughter of Philip III. of Spain, first wife of Emperor Ferdinand III.

Our next portrait, belonging to the Earl of Denbigh, is ascribed to Balthasar Gerbier, as artist, and reproduced in Gower's "Great historic galleries of England," v. 1, p. 22. Here the face, although younger, may well be that of the same person as the one portrayed by Velasquez. On the painting, in the right hand top corner, are said to be the following words (illegible in the photograph): "This is the picture of the Infanta of Spain that was brought over by the Duke of Bucks. She was to have married King Charles the First." The author says here: "If this inscription be trustworthy, one can easily believe that this is the work of Sir Balthasar Gerbier, for that painter was in attendance on the Prince and Buckingham at Madrid, both for the purpose of painting the portrait of the Infanta, and as a diplomatist." The match came to nothing and the Infanta subsequently became Queen of Hungary. So far, so good. This may be counted as one more portrait of the first wife. There is another reproduction of it in the *Anglo-Saxon Review*, v. 8, p. 100, March, 1901, but here it is not ascribed to Gerbier. As, however, it is from the same original picture, belonging to the Earl of Denbigh, we need not delay any longer over it.

With the last three cards the real difficulties begin. In a collection of miscellaneous portraits, probably not published together (the title-page, if ever there was one, is wanting), is the portrait of a lady, past her youth, in rich attire, wearing a chain with a large oval ornament on her breast, and having her hair elaborately arranged in tiers of waves encircling her head. The lettering below reads: "Maria Ferdinandi III. vxor Dei gratia Imperatrix semper avgvsta Germaniae Hungariae et Bohemiae regina Archidvessa Avstriae," etc., and in small italics below this — "Petrus de Iode fecit." Some of the engravers of the time were also in a way portraitists, and made from life or adapted from other pictures the portraits they were to engrave; sometimes they engraved exactly after a known painter's work. In Nagler's "Künstler Lexicon," among the works of P. Jode enumerated, I do not find this one mentioned. Charles Le Blanc in his "Manuel de l'amateur d'estampes," also ignores it, but mentions a portrait of Ferdinand III. by Van Dyck. I am left with a very slender clue, but I follow it.

Smith's "Catalogue raisonné," v. 3, Van Dyck, p. 200, no. 699, gives me this description: "Portrait of Maria of Austria, Queen Consort of the preceding [Ferdinand III.] The countenance is seen in a three-quarter view, with the hair in curls, and the neck adorned with a full stiff ruff. The dress is composed of black silk, embellished with an antique chain of jewels to which is attached an oval ornament of costly gems. She is seated, holding a fan with both hands. Engraved by C. Galle, 1649." My engraving does not reach to the hands; in everything else it tallies with this description, except that mine has the name of Peter de Jode as engraver, and this the name of C. Galle. But which Maria, which uxor is it? I leave the whole matter unsettled and take up my next slip. This refers me, for the picture, to Hirth's "Les grands illustrateurs," v. 4, p. 1299, where I find an engraving that corresponds exactly with the description in Smith—"holding a fan with both hands." The face is the face, too, of the previous portrait. Here, moreover, I read—"Ant. Van Dyck pinxit," and "Corn Galle Iunior sculpsit." But she is called "Maria Eleonora." Now Eleonora was the name of the third wife of Ferdinand III., as may be recollected. There is a date under the engraving: "To Meijssens excudit Antverpiæ A° 1649"—a year or so before his third marriage—and yet she is called—"Ferd. III. uxor." Hoping to receive some light on the time when Van Dyck painted this picture, I turn to a catalog of his paintings contained in the study of his works by Lionel Cust, F.S.A., director of the National Portrait Gallery, London. Here I find the record: "71, Maria, Empress of Germany. Daughter of Philip III. of Spain. Perhaps painted in 1634. Engraved by C. Galle, 1649." In 1649 the first wife of Ferdinand III. had been dead three years, he had been married again, and that year his second wife died also. Was it likely that the publishers of engravings would issue at this time a portrait of his first wife? They would do better with a portrait of the empress of the day, or one recently deceased, perhaps better still with one in prospect. Did the director of the National Portrait Gallery realize that there were three wives, all (possibly) named Maria, or did he jump at a conclusion?

At this point I take a jump, which lands me farther than ever from a conclusion. It seemed probable that Rubens, who was in Spain sometime during 1628-1629, might have painted Maria, the sister of Philip IV., then not yet married to the King of Hungary. In Smith's "Catalogue raisonné, Supplement," p. 281, under the name of Rubens, I read: "Portrait of Maria, consort of Ferdinand the Third, when about forty years of age, seen in nearly a front view. Her hair is arranged in rows of formal curls, encompassing her head, and adorned at the side with jewels. Her attire is extremely rich, and a splendid cluster

of jewels is attached at the bosom. Engraved by P. de Jode. Described from print." This must be the print in my anonymous "collection," mentioned before. I had supposed her settled as by Van Dyck. Smith says his description is from the engraving, and he makes no mention of the name of Rubens appearing on it. Perhaps he was misled.

Not quite satisfied with thus shirking the matter, I go to "L'Œuvre de P. P. Rubens," by Max Rooses, and in the 4th volume, on page 210, I read what fills me with confusion. "988. Maria Teresa, femme de l'empereur Ferdinand III., 1606-1646." Let who will read all he says, and how he thinks he has found in an engraving entitled "Eleonora Fernandi II. uxor," etc., a misnamed portrait of the Spanish princess, sister of Philip IV., painted by Rubens in 1629. I hasten to the end of the notice. "Pierre de Jode a gravé un portrait où Marie d'Autriche est représentée âgée de 40 ans environ, vue presque de front, le visage entouré de plusieurs rangées de boucles, les cheveux paré de joyaux. Sa toilette est extrêmement riche; elle porte sur la poitrine une splendide grappe de bijoux. La gravure est signée P. P. Rubens p(inxit), P. de Jode sc(ulpsit)." I wonder where that engraving is. Rooses does not say it is from the picture just before described. Except the signature of "P. P. Rubens p.," it corresponds exactly with the engraving in my anonymous collection. Was the original portrait painted by Rubens or Van Dyck, and did it represent Maria, the first wife, or (Maria) Eleonora, the third wife of Emperor Ferdinand III.? The matter looks discouraging, but let us examine it farther. Rooses refers to a catalog of pictures belonging to the estate of Rubens after his death, in which there is mentioned a "Picture of the nowe Empresse." In "Original unpublished papers illustrative of the life of Sir Peter Paul Rubens," edited by W. Noel Sainsbury, p. 236, there is a list of "Pictures found in the House of the late Sir Peter Paul Rubens, Knt. after his Death," and in it, number 114 is the "Picture of the nowe Empresse," as given by Rooses. Rubens died in 1640, the catalog was made for a sale in May, 1641. In that year the empress was the first wife of Ferdinand III., Maria of Spain, sister of Philip IV., for she did not die until 1646. Let it be noted also that Van Dyck died in 1641. The portrait, then, if painted by either Rubens or Van Dyck, must be that of the first wife; but which of them did it, or where it now is, I am not able to tell.

My last slip directs me to Gavard's "Galeries historiques de Versailles," v. 10, no. 1913. A short biographical note makes this portrait to be that of Marie d'Autriche, daughter of Emperor Charles V. and wife of Emperor Maximilian II.; but the portrait is sufficiently like those just under our notice to be another variation from the same original, and the style of coiffure indicates a later date than that of the death of the daughter of

Charles v., 1603. A portrait of her by Coello, is in the Museum at Brussels, reproduced in "La peinture en Europe: La Belgique," by G. Lafenestre, p. 20; another is given in Villemont's "Histoire de la coiffure feminine," p. 437. Neither of these portraits resembles that at Versailles. The form of coiffure in this last is one which seems to have been in vogue in Spain, and naturally also among the Austrian connections, during the middle of the 17th century, witness the portraits, by Velasquez, of the second wife of Philip iv., Maria Anne, daughter of Emperor Ferdinand iii., and of Philip's young daughter, the Infanta Maria Margaret, in the Prado gallery. All this inclines me to decide that the portrait is misnamed in the Versailles gallery, and to place it among the portraits of Maria, daughter of Philip iii., first wife of Emperor Ferdinand iii. Am I right? L. A. BRADBURY.

TRADE CATALOGS, CIRCULARS, ETC., IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

A FEW of the larger libraries of the country appreciate the value of the printed matter issued by business and manufacturing concerns, but even in those where special attention is paid to technical literature, the handling of the material is quite inadequate.

To most librarians this literature is a well-nigh perfect terra incognita, and the following suggestions, based on many years' experience as an engineer, with two good-sized collections, covering the rather comprehensive fields of machinery, hardware, and engineering appliances, may be of use to those wishing to make this material available.

The form taken by these publications is frequently so unusual that any attempt to catalog or index them in the ordinary way can be only partially successful, and is bound to be far more expensive than the plan outlined below.

The whole collection of this literature should be thrown into one alphabetical arrangement, under the names of the firms responsible for their issue. To insure this, and also that the arrangement shall remain the same, and the issues of the same firm be found together, each piece should have the firm name by which it is alphabetized underlined on the cover or outer sheet, blue for the lighter colors and white for the darker. If the name does not appear it should be supplied and underlined in the same way. They should next be filed in strictly alphabetical order and the collection will then be its own catalog of firms represented, always up to date and always correct, as no card catalog can be. It is of course understood that every piece will have the library stamp and be dated in the usual manner.

The best way to keep this most amorphous material is in the upright cabinet files, with large-sized units, in common use in any well-appointed business office. These are expen-

sive and beyond the reach of most libraries, and pamphlet boxes, envelopes and manila paper wrappers will have to be used instead. In any case each firm should have its own section in the file, or its own envelope, or wrapper in the pamphlet boxes, and in no instance should more than two firms be put in the same enclosure. The wrappers should be large enough to fold four ways to *one uniform standard size*, no matter how large or small the pieces to be contained, and of the same dimensions as the envelopes that may be used in the same file or box. If the wrappers are first folded over a standard card uniformity will be insured, and this is of as much importance here as in a card catalog. Each envelope or wrapper should have the firm name on the outside upper left-hand corner on the smooth side, and should have stamped or printed on it something like the following:

"The value of this collection resides in its completeness. Therefore, please do not remove any piece from the library even temporarily. If you wish a copy for your own use, a request addressed to the firm will obtain one for you by return mail."

Lastly, these envelopes and wrappers can be kept in pamphlet boxes, drawers, or any other place the librarian may have to devote to their use.

To make the collection available, a subject index is required, which could be constructed in the following manner:

Each distinct subject represented in the collection should have a card or slip with the subject written at the top and underneath it the names of the firms handling the thing thus indexed.

For example.

Surveying Instruments.

Buff & Buff Mfg. Co.

Keuffel & Esser Co.

Crucibles.

Dixon (Joseph) Crucible Co.

Gautier (J. H.) & Co.

Balances.

Becker (Christian).

Eimer & Ahmend.

Matter that has been replaced or otherwise has become out of date should be destroyed as misleading, excepting in a large library, where such items should be kept apart as historical material for the subject.

Certain publications like some of those issued by The Brown and Sharpe Mfg. Co., Wm. Sellers & Co., and The Crane Co., to mention the first that come to mind, would, of course, be treated in the usual way, because they are books in every sense of the term.

The above could hardly be looked upon as an advertising scheme by any one, as in it all firms are on the same level. It is simply a practical plan to make a certain kind of material available.

HERMAN H. B. MEYER,
Astor Library, New York.

A PRIVATE BUSINESS LIBRARY AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

THE library of Stone & Webster, Boston, is conducted in accordance with their business needs, its subject-matter bearing largely upon the lighting, street railway and chemical interests coming within the scope of the 23 companies that they manage.

On file are from 12,000 to 15,000 documents, books, pamphlets, etc. The book files, or library proper, while containing only about 10 per cent. of the total, presents perhaps the more interesting problem, because a book wanted is apt to be asked for indirectly, *i.e.* in the form of information on a certain topic; whereas, a document wanted is more apt to be asked for by its title.

I have specialized of late on the book file and the library as an information center, or ways and means of putting persons in the way of getting what they are after.

A few samples of the kind of questions that come to the library will suggest the variety of literature with which it is equipped, and the problems with which it is confronted, *viz.*: a book on deeds; a bibliography of rack railways; the lighting rates in different cities; a report on fenders for street cars; the proper way to address a letter to a judge; a list of references on the design of hydro-electric stations; the time when the annual Street Railway Red Book is due; the generally accepted remedy for electrolysis of water pipes; York Beach as a vacation resort; is there such a word as "kilivolt;" references on storage batteries for automobiles; an article describing the first electric railway in the United States; the water power possibilities of the St. Croix River; the address of a firm that has moved away, leaving no removal notice behind; the length of life of the average car wheel; a list of chemical and druggists' glassware manufacturers and dealers; the rate of the melting of glacier on Mt. Rainier; a list of bank directors in the United States; a book on alternating current distribution; the uses of carbon tetrachloride; a bibliography of artificial silk; should the names of the seasons be spelt with capital letters; the commercial aspects of Christchurch, New Zealand; the relative humidity of Seattle, etc.

As might be expected from the above list, the library contains, besides a goodly collection of books and periodicals on various branches of engineering, others on statistics, finance, law, rhetoric, summer resorts, and encyclopedic information in general.

Compared with the average public library the equipment is, of course, small and the number, if not variety, of questions is limited. But there is this interesting difference: in the one case the management caters to the public, while in the other case it caters to itself. The one has to keep musty books,

as well as live ones; the other keeps musty books, only in so far as inertia prevents their being disposed of. Furthermore, the private library borrows freely from the public library, thus supplementing itself, and from time to time gives to the other of its overflow—in this way creating a mutual good will.

It is of primary importance for the library to have a ready means of getting on the track of information—not only what is contained in its multifarious books and documents, and what is put within reach by the many libraries of Boston and vicinity, but also much that is tucked up the sleeve of this person or that who may lack the literary mind and have even a decided contempt for the academic standpoint. Consequently, "information bureau" indexing and classifying is proving itself well worth the while. The fact that John Smith is an expert at locating faults in an electric circuit, or that John Jones happens to own a good map of Shanghai, may be equally worth cataloging with the latest book on long distance transmission or an atlas of the world. Therefore, an informal collection of ideas, in which persons, schemes, suggestions and books, all count alike, is an important auxiliary to which considerable attention is given.

This informal file is largely a feature of the system we have adopted for sub-classifying the engineering index, which system is described in *Engineering News* supplement of June 16, 1904, (p. 54). We have assigned the numbers 100, 200, etc., to the main divisions of the index; 110, 120, etc., to the sub-divisions, substantially in the order that they come. We have then made sub-divisions of our own, carrying the classification (alphabetically) not further than one point to the right of the decimal.

The monthly issues are clipped and pasted away accordingly. Thus, a sheet numbered 256.3 has the clippings on isolated electric plants. In this number, the 2 of the 200 makes it electrical engineering; the 5 makes it generating stations; the 6 general and special stations, plants and systems; and the 3 isolated practice in general. While the index clippings are kept carefully by themselves, envelopes with the same numbers are also used, in which to put memoranda and odd clippings of various shapes and sizes.

Little else need be added, save a request for communications as to the experience of others. It seems from inquiry that, as a rule, engineering concerns give comparatively little attention to building up research departments, trusting to the individuals to find out what they want, each in his own books, or his own way.

Though our Information Bureau is but recently established, nevertheless it has already proved of much use and promises to be of great value.

G. W. LEE.

THE USE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Part of President James Angell's address at dedication of the Ryerson Public Library Building, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 5, 1904.

Now that your benefactor has so nobly done his part, it remains for the city to see that the library is maintained and managed in an effective manner. It would not only be an act of ingratitude, but it would be a mockery, if in such an edifice as this we should not find a good and growing and well administered library. There is no more important commission in your city than the commission charged with the care of your library. Let us hope that they will always be chosen with special regard to their fitness for their official duty and without regard to their party affiliations.

Especially is wisdom needed in the selection of your books. It is not so difficult to choose books for the cultivated and scholarly readers. But in a city library you must provide for all your population. Particular care should be had to procure books attractive and useful to your artisans and mechanics and common laborers. They should be led to feel that this is the place where they can most profitably spend a spare hour and can find something to bring new brightness into their monotonous lives. The efforts which you have already initiated to make the library serviceable to the pupils in your schools must now be redoubled. The teachers and the library authorities must always contrive to co-operate heartily. The multiplication of libraries in this country has already elevated the work of the librarian to the dignity of a distinct profession. And no profession promises to be more useful. In addition to the proper organization and care of the library, the influence which a competent librarian can wield in his guidance of the reading and studies of the young is seldom outweighed by that of the teacher or the preacher. In no manner can a generous appropriation of funds for the support of a library be more wisely expended than in securing a competent librarian.

Judging by my own experience and by my observation of others, I doubt whether the guide books which have been written to tell one what works to read have been of great service. The simple reason why they are not very helpful is that to advise one what to read, you should know something of his aptitudes and taste and something of his plans of life. General advice is a shot in the air. It may hit nothing.

But a competent person may give helpful counsels to the young concerning useful methods of reading whatever one does read, and may indeed specify what are some of the best books on certain topics. A good librarian, if leisure enough is left him, may attract and help willing auditors by occasional lectures or informal talks on how to read in a library. But personal suggestions, to meet particular

needs, are the most fruitful of good. And just here the school teachers, if competent to advise, can be of the utmost service. In no way can the library be made so valuable as by the hearty and systematic co-operation of the librarian and the teachers. It would be very useful if they could from time to time meet to confer upon the best methods of securing harmonious action. For it is the generation now coming on to the stage who are chiefly to profit by the use of this library. It is through them that the city is to receive its chief benefit. To incite them to read, to train them to right habits of reading, to inspire them with high ideals of what one should seek and love in reading, should be the aspiration of parents and teachers, if this library is to yield its largest harvest of good.

Like all good things, this library may to some persons bring no good; it may even be made an instrument of harm. It may bring no good, because it may be utterly neglected. No doubt there are many families who have never drawn a book from its shelves. It may bring no good, it may even cause intellectual, not to say moral injury, if it is misused. It is possible to choose from any great library such passages from works and to peruse them in such a spirit as to gratify and stimulate prurient desires, or if one does not descend to so unworthy and shameful an act, one may read in such a manner as to be guilty of intellectual dissipation. What we may call the desultory readers are exposed to this danger. They pick up whatever book or magazine comes first to hand, provided they are sure that it makes no tax upon their mental powers. They spend their time dawdling over a chapter of this book, then over a chapter of that, as men of the town now join this gay companion for an hour and then another for the next hour for frivolous talk and profitless gossip, and so wander aimless through the day without any fruitage to show for their time. They lose the power, if they ever had it, of consecutive study and thought and discourse on any theme whatever.

I do not mean to intimate that we should never come to this library to read for pleasure and entertainment. One of the great and proper uses of books is to refresh and amuse us in our hours of weariness and depression. Like the society of our choicest friends, they may wisely be sought for the sole purpose of diverting our minds from the flood of cares and troubles which come in upon all of us. The library may well be

"The world's sweet inn from care and wearisome turmoil."

Or in our happy and merry moods we may seek congenial company in the creations of Cervantes and Molière and Shakespeare and Dickens and Mark Twain. Reading for pastime is a commendable occupation, if wisely followed. Lowell in his paradoxical style tells us that what Dr. Johnson called browsing in a library is the only way in which

time can be profitably wasted. But to browse profitably one should have an appetite only for what has some merit. I have known lads born with a literary instinct as unerring as that of the bee for finding honey, to have the free run of a large library and come out with a wonderful range of good learning. Such instances show the unwisdom of having the same rules to guide every one in his reading. In such cases as those just cited, the example and taste of the parents often determine the success of the experiment. The books they talk about fondly at table and quote from freely and appositely are likely to arrest the attention of the child. Therefore we may say that the home as truly as the school may largely determine what advantage shall be gained in this library. Parents who for their children's sake are careful what guests they admit to their house and what companionships they counsel the children to form may well consider what reading comes under their roof and what literary tastes they encourage in their household.

In these days when reviews and magazines and school histories of literature abound, there seems ground for one caution to youthful readers. It is, not to be content with reading about great books and great men, but to study the works themselves of great men. Many of the outlines of English literature, for example, which pupils in school are required to study, contain dates and names and brief descriptions of masterpieces, and from the nature of the case can contain little else. But cramming the memory with these is not learning the literature. Reading, mastering, and learning to appreciate and love one of the great works of a great author is better than to learn the dry facts in the lives of a score of authors. So our magazines and reviews treat us to criticism sometimes wise, sometimes unwise, of many authors. But all these are of little value until the works themselves of the authors have been studied. With the works the biographies of the authors should be read in order to appreciate the conditions under which the works were produced. But far better is it to gain a thorough acquaintance with one great writer's life and works than to learn a few fragmentary facts at second hand about the lives and writings of many.

One of the most difficult questions to settle in these days in the selection of books for a library or in directing the reading of the young is, how large shall be the proportion of fiction in a library or in the reading of any one. Just now we are flooded with fiction, stretching from the short story of the magazine to the two-volume novel. I observe that nearly two-thirds of the volumes drawn from this library in 1901-02 are classed under the two heads of juvenile fiction and fiction. And I suppose the experience of other popular libraries is similar to yours. This shows at

least that there is a great craving for fiction. That craving a library like this must to a fair degree strive to meet. Nor need we regret that there is a strong desire for sterling works of fiction. They stimulate and nourish the imagination. They give us vivid pictures of life. They portray for us the working of human passions. They give a reality to history. Sometimes they cultivate a taste for reading in those who would otherwise be inclined to read little, and so lead them to other branches of literature. But, on the other hand, I think it must be confessed that a great deal of the fiction which is deluging the market is the veriest trash, or worse than trash. Much of it is positively bad in its influence. It awakens morbid passions. It deals in most exaggerated representations of life. It is vicious in style.

It is a most delicate task for the authorities of a library like this to draw the line between the works of fiction which should be and those which should not be found on its shelves. As to the individual reader, the best we can do is to elevate his taste as rapidly as we can by placing in his hands fiction attractive at once in its matter and in its style. We must hope that with the cultivation of taste to which our best schools aspire, we can rear a generation which will prefer the best things in literature to the inferior. That is the reason why the teachers of languages and literature in our schools should be not mere linguists, but persons of refined literary taste, who will imbue their pupils with a love for the truest and highest in every literature which they can read.

I would like to commend to my young friends who desire to profit by the use of this library the habit of reading with some system and of making brief notes upon the contents of the books they read. If, for instance, you are studying the history of some period, ascertain what works you need to study and finish such parts of them as concern your theme. Do not feel obliged to read the whole of a large treatise, but select such chapters as touch on the subject in hand, and omit the rest for the time. Young students often get swamped and lose their way in Serbonian bogs of learning, when they need to explore only a simple and plain pathway to a specific destination. Have a purpose and a plan and adhere to it in spite of alluring temptations to turn aside into attractive fields that are remote from your subject. If in a note book you will on finishing a work jot down the points of importance in the volume and the references to the page or chapter, you will frequently find it of the greatest service to run over these notes and refresh your memory. If you are disposed to add some words of comment or criticism on the book, that practice also will make you a more attentive reader, and will make an interesting record for you to consult.

RYERSON PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

ON Oct. 5, 1904, the building erected for the Public Library of the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago, was formally dedicated, although it had been occupied by the library since last June. The occasion was observed as a municipal holiday, many of the business houses were decorated and business was largely suspended in the afternoon. In the forenoon, the Antoine Campau Park, also the gift of Mr. Ryerson, was dedicated with appropriate exercises. This park was the site of the birthplace of the donor. Both the library and the park came to the city as an expression of the affection one man feels for the place of his birth.

The following program was observed in the dedication of the library, the exercises of which took place in the Park Congregational Church, directly across the street from the new building, at 2.30 p.m. Presiding officer, Mayor Edwin F. Sweet; Invocation, Rev. R. W. McLaughlin; Presentation, Mr. Martin A. Ryerson; Acceptance for the Board of Library Commissioners (in which is vested the administration of the library), John Patton, president; Acceptance for the Board of Education (in which is vested the title of the property), Cyrus E. Perkins, president; Address (an exposition of the function of the public library), President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan; Benediction, Rev. Henry Beets (one of the members of the Board of Library Commissioners). All the addresses were very brief, except that of President Angell, which is given in part elsewhere in this issue.

The library building, in all its departments, was open to the public all through the day, and thousands of people visited it. In the evening, from 8 to 10, a reception, to which every one in the city was invited, was given to Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson at the library, and it was estimated that 5000 people visited the building on that evening.

The library is generally regarded as the handsomest building in the city. It is 124 x 68 feet, with a large wing for stacks, projecting in the rear, 47½ x 58 feet, practically isolated from the main structure. The building is built of blue and buff Bedford stone, a stone suited to the preservation of the beautiful lines. While the design is Renaissance, in its simplicity it is Greek. The stone work around the entrance is finely carved. Above are two strong masculine columns with Scamozzi caps, supporting the entablature, in the frieze of which is carved the inscription: RYERSON PUBLIC LIBRARY. On each side, circling the building, and alternating with marble panels, are garlands of flowers and fruits. In the cornice, are carved lions' heads; and crowning all is a richly ornamented terra cotta cheneau, from which

the tile roof recedes, thus affording a weather and fireproof protection.

On the first floor, directly to the right of the entrance, is the cloak room, followed on the side by the newspaper and magazine room and the children's room; to the left, is the stairway to the second floor and on the side, the historical room (not yet furnished) and the catalog (public card) and registration room. Directly in front is the delivery desk, and to the right of it on entering is the cataloging room and to the left the librarian's office. To the rear of this is one of the six stack rooms, the total capacity of the six being nearly 120,000 volumes. Two electric book lifts extend through all the stacks. These stacks, and some of the fittings, were supplied by the Library Bureau. The space between the stacks is unusually wide, four feet, so as to permit a considerable measure of public access. The floors of these rooms are of glass.

The reading room on the second floor and the rooms on the first floor all contain open shelves. About two-thirds of the circulation is from these shelves. All books added to the library are placed on the open shelves in the registration room as soon as they are cataloged and books on special topics are also placed here from time to time. Current magazines are circulated from the newspaper room and all the books especially for children from the children's room. All the woodwork and furniture in the rooms on the first floor is a beautiful oak.

The marble stairway from the first floor to the second usually excites expressions of admiration on the part of visitors. It leads to a spacious hall, corresponding to the hall on the first floor, except the large light well in the center, around which there is an iron balustrade with marble base and mahogany rail. On the right is the large reading and reference room, 38 x 60 feet. On the left is the lecture room of the same dimensions. This room is fitted with 262 mahogany opera chairs. To the rear are toilets, a coat room, and the room for the library commissioners. This latter is marked "study" in the plans printed in this number of the JOURNAL, according to the original intention. There are, however, four study rooms on the floors leading from the stacks above it. The public rooms on the second floor—lecture and reading rooms—are beautifully finished in mahogany and marble. The furniture in the reading room—tables, chairs, shelves—is all of mahogany. In all the public rooms, on both floors, Alps green marble is used, and violet breccia marble from Africa in both the upper and lower halls.

The architects were Messrs. Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge, of Boston and Chicago—the architects of the Chicago Public and other well-known libraries.

The color effect of the library attracts the

attention of every one who enters the building. The scheme throughout was studied to conform with and complement the architecture and to answer in its smallest details the demands made upon it. "The monumental proportions of the staircase hall," says Mr. F. C. Bartlett, who had the color scheme in charge, "called for a vigorous color treatment, something that would give a distinct accent to the main service features of the library which connects all of the principal rooms. Pompeian red seemed to fit all the requirements, being the best complement to the marbles used, and bringing the pronounced color in the center. While the red is rather quiet in tone, the walls appear full of life, the color being obtained by dragging red lakes over a strong yellow. The ceiling is of mellow ivory, the principal mouldings being picked out in gold very much dulled with verdigris, as are the railings, light fixtures, etc.

"The main rooms on the first floor each have a distinct color scheme which seemed best to suit their purpose and position, it being borne in mind that the color in the hall should be part of the harmony. In the reading and reference room, on account of the newness of the plaster and its beautiful detail, it was considered best to tint with a warm white, instead of using dull low-toned tapestry color, as was at first thought advisable.

"The lecture room entirely suggested its own treatment. The mouldings seemed to demand a guarded use of old Roman gold and the panels a Roman vine. The lines in grayish black were used to accent the extremely beautiful proportions of the room, and the Pompeian yellow to complete the refined classical effect.

"A neutral and serviceable color was chosen for the stack rooms which would harmonize with the various colors of the books and the deep maroon of the fixtures."

The building is lighted entirely by electricity and heated by steam, the steam being generated by a battery of three Mercer sectional boilers. There are no steam coils or radiators in view in any of the public rooms. Adjoining the boiler room in the basement is a large fan room, where an 8-foot fan is driven by a 16-horse power electric motor which forces air over a large lot of steam coils and then into the top of the various rooms. Near the floor of these rooms, this air escapes, thus providing for both heat and ventilation at the same time. In addition to the fan and boiler rooms in the basement, already mentioned, there is a public toilet room for men, two store rooms, two large work rooms directly under the historical and catalog rooms, a shipping and receiving room, janitor's room, etc. Altogether, there are nearly 40 rooms in the building, the size of which is not adequately conveyed by a front view.

In the furnishing and equipment of the building no expense has been spared. The cost of the building as it was turned over to the city is, of course, not known, though it is generally believed to be nearly \$300,000. The ground on which it stands was furnished by the city at a cost of \$52,000.

It will be appropriate to close this account with a brief history of the library and an outline of its plans for the future.

A small library was started by the Grand Rapids Lyceum Association as early as 1843, but in 1859, the books, which, in the meantime, had been subject to several transfers, were distributed. In 1858 the Grand Rapids Library Association was formed as a stock company and in 1861 was consolidated with the public school library and placed under the control of the Board of Education. In 1871 the public school library and the library of the Ladies' Literary Club, formed in 1869, were united, together with that of the Y. M. C. A., with a total of 4045 volumes. The name in 1875 was changed to Public Library. In 1878 the Ladies' Library withdrew, leaving the Public Library under the full control of the Board of Education. Ten years later, the library, which then contained 21,000 volumes, was moved to the City Hall, where it remained until it was moved into its new home in June, 1904. It then contained nearly 65,000 volumes.

The recent librarians of Grand Rapids have been the following: Henry J. Carr (now of Scranton, Pa.), 1886-1890; Miss Lucy Ball, 1890-1900; Miss Elizabeth Steinmann, 1900-1904; Samuel H. Ranck, since Oct. 1, 1904.

In September, 1903, the management of the library was placed in the hands of the Board of Library Commissioners, under a new state law which then became operative. This board is composed of five elected members (one each year) and the superintendent of public schools *ex officio*. The title to the property remains vested in the Board of Education.

On Oct. 17, 1903, President John Patton published an outline of the plans of the commission. These include a special historical collection and library with particular reference to Grand Rapids and Michigan; free popular lectures; "sunshine" work for the blind, for invalids, etc.; a patent library to encourage and stimulate invention; a collection of books on furniture and furniture making which shall not only be the largest but also the best in America. A number of books are already in this furniture collection, but the most recent and most important acquisition was the purchase of all the books and portfolios on furniture and designing that were on exhibition at St. Louis in the collection displayed by the French book trade—in all some 50 volumes. The importance of this furniture library may be realized when it is remembered that more than half the furniture manufactured in the United States comes from Grand Rapids.

S: H. R.

THE BRUSSELS BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ECONOMICS.*

From *The Athenæum*.

THE International Institute of Bibliography was formed in September, 1895, as an outcome of the conference held at Brussels in that month under the patronage of King Leopold. Although it receives a subvention from the Belgian Government, the Institute is international in its scope and membership, and is professedly co-operative in its method of work. Its energies fall under two heads:

(1) The gradual formation at the central office in Brussels of a retrospective bibliography dealing mainly with the nineteenth century. There is no intention (as yet) of printing this collection, but it is deposited at the office of the Institute in the Rue du Musée, Brussels, and can be consulted there by members or non-members. (2) The putting forth of various publications. These comprise the periodical *Bulletin*, a series of brochures, and finally a collective series of special bibliographies under the general title of "Bibliographia Universalis," devoted entirely to current publications. Each of these separate bibliographies is confined to a separate subject, and up to the present ten have appeared, the last being the one before us. Some of these special bibliographies of current literature—for instance, the "Bibliographia Astronomica"—are legitimately compiled on the lines of the co-operative method of work which the Institute projected, but others of them are not. They are the work of individual compilers, as is the bibliography now before us. This is unfortunate, and particularly so in the case of this economic bibliography. Every man who can handle a pen seems to think himself called upon and able to write on economics. As a consequence the amount of fugitive economic literature is appalling. As far as England alone is concerned, no foreigner could possibly hope to compile the record of this fugitive literature. At the present moment there is hardly a newspaper in the country that is not publishing articles on the Tariff Question—many of them good. All the monthlies and quarterlies are handling the same subject. In addition, there are at least six powerful associations scattering leaflets and pamphlets by the million through the land; and finally, there are the private persons who are printing pamphlets, frequently at their own expense, and for limited circulation only. It would be a tedious and expensive task for an Englishman even to keep a full bibliographical record of all this matter; but for a foreigner it is surely hopeless. On turning to the bibliography before us, we are met with a most unpalatable illustration of the truth of this. Out of the 42 journals or reviews which the author abstracts, there is only one English review

mentioned—viz., the *Economic Journal*. That is to say, the author leaves out of his purview the *Journal* of the Royal Statistical Society, that of the Manchester Statistical Society, all the magazines and reviews devoted to banking, and all the miscellaneous reviews, such as the *Fortnightly*, the *Contemporary*, the *Nineteenth Century*, the new *Monthly*, the *National*, etc., whose pages enshrine and entomb so much really good economic matter. Surely, in view of the fact that the mass of economic literature is so considerable and often so fugitive, it is more than ever essential that the Brussels Institute should adopt a co-operative plan for this portion of its special bibliographies—that it should depute one or two or more of its corresponding members in England to furnish an account of the English economic publications, and so for all the other countries.

It is in no grudging or ungrateful spirit that these remarks are put forward. M. Ervin Szabó, the compiler of the bibliography, has undertaken a Herculean task, and one which certainly no single scholar, or even group of scholars, in our own country could ever hope to accomplish. But, all the same, the result is disappointing, for the simple reason that the task M. Szabó has essayed is beyond the strength of any man. Naturally, also, M. Szabó is locally strong. He is a Hungarian, the librarian of the Chamber of Commerce of Budapesth. Whilst, therefore, he only abstracts one review published in England (which is reputed the birthplace of the so-called science of political economy), he abstracts from no fewer than four Hungarian periodicals. Such a distribution is surely too lop-sided. To an Englishman this particular bibliography will be all the more valuable in consequence. But that fact will not palliate the incomplete nature of the work.

As to the plan or classification adopted, that, of course, is not due to M. Szabó. It has been imposed upon by him by the Decimal system of classification which the Brussels Institute has adopted for all its collections. But this particular portion of the classification is one which English economists will find some difficulty in assimilating. It does not represent that co-ordination of idea to which their treatment of the study has accustomed them. The scheme as set out by the Institute is as follows:

Social science, law.....	Class	3
Political economy.....	Section	33
Labor question.....	Subsection	33 ¹
Banks, Money, Credit.....		33 ²
Land.....		33 ³
Co-operation.....		33 ⁴
Socialism.....		33 ⁵
Public Finance.....		33 ⁶
Tariff.....		33 ⁷
Production.....		33 ⁸
Distribution.....		33 ⁹

* Bibliographia Economica Universalis. 1er année: rédigé par Ervin Szabó. (Publication co-opérative de l'Institut International de Bibliographie.)

It is not to be supposed that any English economist would accept such a classification of the subject-matter of section 33—Political

economy. In addition the dividing lines between section 33 (Political economy) and section 35 (Administration) and section 38 (Commerce) are at times indistinguishable. A sub-section of 33, Political economy, embraces tariff; No. 351.82 (a sub-head of a section of 35, Administration) deals with trade and industry; and, again, 382.4 (a head of section 38, Commerce) deals with commercial treaties. Now, under which of these heads should the student put a work dealing with the theory of trade policy — *Handelspolitik*, a subject on which the Germans have built up an imposing array of literature? The difficulties in the way of any subject-classification of social sciences are doubtless immense. But when allowance has been made for this we cannot overcome our sense of dissatisfaction with the classification outlined above.

Even at the risk of repetition, however, we wish to make clear that M. Szabó's book is welcome, and the world is indebted to him for it. He is performing a gigantic and a thankless task. It is to the lasting disgrace of English scholars and English publishing houses that we are obliged to depend on foreign scholars and foreign publishers for our bibliographies of economics. What English house would ever have had the courage to publish Stamenhausser's bibliographies? — to mention only one of them.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

In the section of the St. Louis Exposition devoted to the education of the blind an interesting exhibit was made by the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, to which a gold medal was awarded. This society was founded in Philadelphia in 1882, and was re-organized under its present name in 1898, when its library was taken charge of by the Free Library of Philadelphia, which has since carried on the distribution of its books among blind readers. This co-operation resulted in the establishment of a department for the blind, maintained by the Free Library, with a reading room and a good collection of books in the various forms of embossed type for the use of the blind. The society's exhibit at St. Louis included books in the Moon type, and maps, diagrams, portraits and pictures in relief for the use of the blind. The secretary of the society, Dr. Robert C. Moon, who had charge of the St. Louis exhibit, held several conferences with Mr. Crunden, of the St. Louis Public Library, with a view to establishing a department for the blind in that library, and the St. Louis library has given assurance of its cordial co-operation in any movement toward that end.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DOCUMENTS OFFICE.

THE following list of the publications of the office of Superintendent of Public Documents, since its organization, prepared by Superintendent Ferrell, may be useful to librarians whose record of these publications is not complete:

ANNUAL OR SERIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Annual report of superintendent [fiscal years] 1895-1903.
- Catalogue of public documents (Comprehensive index)
 - 53d Congress, March 4, 1893-June 30, 1895.
 - 54th Cong., 1st sess., July 1, 1895-June 30, 1896.
 - 54th Cong., 2d sess., July 1, 1896-June 30, 1897.
 - 55th Cong., July 1, 1897-June 30, 1899.
 - 56th Cong., July 1, 1899-June 30, 1901.
- Catalogue of United States public documents, monthly, nos. 1-115, Jan., 1895-July, 1904.
- Index to subjects of documents and reports, etc., 54th Cong., 1st sess., Dec. 2, 1895-June 11, 1896.
 - 54th Cong., 2d sess., Dec. 7, 1896-March 3, 1897.
 - 55th Cong., 1st sess., March 15-July 24, 1897.
 - 55th Cong., 2d sess., Dec. 6, 1897-July 8, 1898.
 - 55th Cong., 3d sess., Dec. 5, 1898-March 4, 1899.
 - 56th Cong., 1st sess., Dec. 4, 1899-June 7, 1900.
 - 56th Cong., 2d sess., Dec. 3, 1900-March 4, 1901.
 - 57th Cong., 1st sess., Dec. 2, 1901-July 1, 1902.
 - 57th Cong., 2d sess., Dec. 1, 1902-March 4, 1903.
- List of U. S. public documents for sale. Oct. 1, 1898.
 - May 1, 1899.
- List of U. S. public documents in office [for sale or exchange], March 1, 1898.
- Price list of U. S. public documents for sale. May 1, 1900.
 - supplement. Feb. 1, 1901.
- List of Government publications on irrigation for sale. 1902.
- List of Government publications on labor, industries, trusts, and immigration, and reports of Industrial Commission for sale. 1902.
- List of Government publications on interoceanic canals, ship subsidy, commerce and transportation, Pacific railroads, and statistics for sale. 1902.
- Price list of U. S. public documents for sale. Feb. 20, 1903.
- Price list of laws of U. S. [1901.]
 - [1902.]
 - June 21, 1904.
- Schedule of volumes of documents and reports, 56th Cong., 1st sess. 1901.
 - 56th Cong., 2d sess. 1902.
- Tables of and annotated index to Congressional series of U. S. public documents [from the 15th to the 52d Congress, inclusive]. 1902.
- List of publications of Agriculture Department, 1862-1902, with analytical index. 1904.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

- Author headings for U. S. public documents. 1903.
- Bibliography of U. S. public documents relating to interoceanic communication across Nicaragua, Isthmus of Panama, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, etc. 1899.
- Checklist of public documents containing debates and proceedings of Congress from 1st to 53d Congress, with miscellaneous lists of documents and historical and bibliographical notes. 1895.
- List of U. S. public documents and reports relating to construction of new navy, also references to debates in Congress, 1880-1901, prepared for Committee on Naval Affairs, House. 1902.
- Reports of explorations printed in documents of U. S. Government, contribution toward a bibliography; by Adelaide R. Hasse. 1899.
- Tables of public documents printed annually or at regular intervals, showing extra and usual number printed and distribution of same. 1901.

In the selection of public documents for library use the section of the "A. L. A. catalog" devoted to the subject will be found practical and helpful.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. Ernest Cushing Richardson, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE, OCT. 17-22, 1904.

In view of the early issue of the Papers and Proceedings of the St. Louis Conference only a condensed review of the meeting seems necessary in the present number of the JOURNAL. As a beginning, it should be said that the Conference went much beyond expectations in its international scope and bearing, as well as in the extent and representative character of the attendance, which reached a total of over six hundred registered delegates. Although the original intention of making it in name an International Congress had been given up, it was that, in fact, and formal organization could not have made its international aspect more distinctive. Sixteen countries—Austria, Belgium, Chili, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Holland, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, and Sweden—were represented by accredited representatives appointed by the several governments or by visiting delegates from libraries or universities, among them being Dr. Guido Biagi, of the Mediceo-Laurenziana Library, of Florence; Dr. Aksel Andersson, vice-librarian of Upsala University Library; Prof. Dr. A. Wolfstieg, librarian of the Prussian Reichstag; Prof. Dr. R. Pietschmann, librarian of Göttingen University; H. Lafontaine, founder of the Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie; L. Stanley Jast, librarian of Croydon Public Libraries and delegate of the Library Association of the United Kingdom; and Haakon Nyhuus, librarian of Det Deichmanske Bibliothek of Christiania. At the first session, and later as the credentials of later comers were received, the foreign representatives were given formal recognition by election as honorary vice-presidents of the Association throughout the Conference, and several were called upon to preside at different times during the week.

Sessions were held in the main hall of the Hall of Congresses, the future reading room of Washington University, with the exception of Tuesday, when by a mistake of the Exposition authorities the hall was assigned for the great Helen Keller meeting, and the librarians struggled through a world's fair mob to reach the smaller library hall adjoining. The meeting-place was pleasant and satisfactory, well ventilated, and with good acoustics; and it was the testimony of those connected with the Exposition that none of the many conventions held during the six months of the fair had been attended so

largely and continuously as were the sessions of the Library Association. The sessions began, as a rule, promptly at half-past nine and continued until half-past twelve each day, except Monday. As the Inside Inn, the A. L. A. headquarters, was twenty minutes distant, by the Intramural Railway, adjournment generally meant a scattering for luncheon at the many restaurants of all sizes and varieties that dot the fair grounds, while the afternoons and evenings were in part free for sightseeing and in part given to state, committee and other meetings and to social affairs.

The order of the program as printed was not closely adhered to in presentation, though there was a general sequence in subjects. This was in one way useful, for as no one ever knew exactly when a given topic would be brought up, it was never certain that any session could be "cut" with impunity, and the result was continuous attendance. Mr. Putnam's skilled and graceful chairmanship was the chief factor in the success of the Conference, and gave particular emphasis to its international quality. He followed the custom that prevails abroad in his extended introductions to the different speakers and supplementary remarks upon the topics presented, and his comments formed practically the connecting thread that brought the various subjects together as a whole.

A large number of delegates arrived on Saturday night, but the majority reached St. Louis on Monday morning, Oct. 17. The first general session opened at three o'clock on Monday afternoon. Addresses of welcome were made, on behalf of the local hosts by Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, and on behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, by Governor Francis, its president. In his remarks Governor Francis struck a note that was heard more than once again, in his suggestion that this conference, participated in as it was by representative librarians from foreign countries, might be the means of the organization at no distant date of an international federation of library associations. Brief response was made, for the American Library Association, by Mr. Putnam; and on behalf of the foreign delegates by Mr. Jast, who said that after an extended survey of this country, of no less than two weeks' duration he was inclined to name as the two most satisfactory products of American civilization, the librarian on the one hand, and the cocktail on the other. He had sampled both and found both equally satisfactory and equally stimulating. He referred to the favorable conditions under which library work was carried on in this country, and its high degree of efficiency; and he extended most cordially the greetings and best wishes of his fellow workers in Great Britain. Mr. Putnam then delivered the president's address. Noting the twenty-five conferences in the past history of the American Library Association, he pointed out that two

of these had been held in connection with international expositions, the first at Philadelphia in 1876, and again at Chicago in 1893. "It was inevitable that we should meet this year at St. Louis. And it was appropriate that our progress should deal with those larger phases of the library movement and those questions of elemental economy, which at our ordinary conferences have to give way to discussion of practical detail; and that we should seek to include upon it statements of the progress and problems in other countries than our own." The most extended review of library progress was that given by Dr. Biagi and Mr. Axon in connection with the Congress of Arts and Science—a fact that rendered superfluous the execution of a like project by the Library Association, which was left free to consider "a few of the more particular fundamental problems, certain current tendencies, the characteristic developments in certain regions and certain particular types." Mr. Putnam's address was practically an introduction to the program, a broad characterization of the general features of American library effort, and a cordial greeting to the delegates from other lands.

The reports of the various standing and special committees were presented, very briefly, several being distributed in printed form, and there was almost no discussion. The secretary's report showed membership of slightly over 1400, greater than ever before, and noted the desirability of maintaining a modest fund to be devoted to effort to interest and enlist all library workers in the A. L. A. The treasurer's report recorded expenses of \$2282, to December 1903, and of \$712.37 from Jan. 1, to Sept. 30, 1904; and a balance of \$1920.06 to Oct. 1. The necrology included ten names, among them being: Charles Ammi Cutter, Henry Stedman Nourse, and Daniel Willard Fiske. The report on gifts and bequests, prepared by Joseph L. Harrison, recorded a total of 506 gifts to libraries for the year ending May 31, 1904, representing in all 137,318 volumes and \$6,103,137, of which \$1,507,600 were Carnegie grants. The report of the committee on library administration was presented in printed form, outlining the fixed items needed in a library report and giving excellent suggestions on uniformity and practical details. Unfortunately no discussion of this report was practicable, and it would be desirable to have it brought up again, in unchanged form, at the next conference, in the hope that it may receive the attention the subject deserves—particularly in its application to small libraries. The committee on relations with the book trade made an admirable report, reviewing the effort made through its published bulletins to keep librarians informed of economical methods of purchase and of means to mitigate the hardships that the present net price system inflicts upon libraries in regard to book buying.

It was recommended that the work of the committee be continued and its expense allowance increased, and the Council later continued the same committee, its name being changed to committee on bookbuying.

The papers dealing with library work in other countries may best be mentioned in a group, although they were presented in a rather scattered way, at different sessions. Mr. Jast, the English delegate, gave an admirable account of "Library extension methods in Great Britain," mainly in the line of lectures and "book talks," which brought a short fire of questions—almost the only bit of discussion at the Conference. "Recent library practice" in Great Britain was the subject of an extended but most interesting paper by Henry Bond, which was read by Mr. Bostwick. Most of the foreign papers, contributed by persons not in attendance, were read in abstract, a plan that worked well and made the program easier to handle. These included the following: "Library legislation in Great Britain," by John J. Ogle, read by Dr. Steiner; "Work with children" in British libraries, by John Ballinger, read by Miss Stearns; "Production of books in Great Britain," by Walter Powell, read by Frank B. Bigelow; "Popular libraries in Denmark," by Dr. A. Steenberg, read by Miss Isabel Ely Lord; "Progress and present status of libraries in New Zealand," by Herbert Baillie, read by Samuel H. Ranck. Dr. Anderssen gave an account of "Research libraries of Sweden" and spoke also upon the work done toward the great "Swedish union accessions katalog," a notable example of national co-operative bibliographical effort. Dr. Pietschmann gave, in German, a memorial account of the late Karl Dziatzko; and Dr. Biagi's graceful address on Italian library affairs—particularly on the broad system of inter-library loans which gives unusual advantages to scholars—was introduced by a communication from Signor Chilovi, of the Royal Library of Florence, read by Mr. Putnam, upon the general library situation in Italy. Haakon Nyhuus gave an account of the "State-supported libraries of Norway," which in the sincerity and simplicity of its portrayal of earnest work under difficult conditions roused the enthusiastic appreciation of the audience.

Bibliographical projects, international and national, received a large share of attention. M. La Fontaine told of the work of Institut International of Brussels toward the formation of a Universal Bibliography, and asked for co-operation in its efforts. He dwelt particularly upon the use of the D. C. as a universal classification, both in its more simple form, and in the extension and elaboration of specific divisions for more detailed application, as has been done by those associated in the Brussels enterprise. A communication from Dr. Herbert Haviland Field reviewed the activities of the Concilium Bib-

liographicum of Zurich, already familiar to American librarians. The "International catalogue of scientific literature" was reported on by Dr. Cyrus Adler, and Dr. James D. Thompson performed a similar task for the "Handbook of learned societies," now in preparation by the Library of Congress on behalf of the Carnegie Institution. The need of an international bibliography of official literature, which should bring out satisfactorily the subjects dealt with by the public documents of the different countries was presented by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, in a most suggestive paper. These bibliographical undertakings of international concern, as the program phrased it, were presented under the chairmanship of the first vice-president, Dr. Richardson, and were introduced by him in a short address in which he pointed out the great courtesies and facilities in the use of manuscripts extended to visiting scholars in European libraries. He dwelt upon the need of an international catalog of manuscripts, locating and describing the principal collections in this country and abroad, as a matter of great practical concern to librarians, and pointed out particularly its value as a basis for library loans.

A group of papers were scheduled on the program to deal with present tendencies in the three fields of classification, cataloging and annotation. The paper on classification, however, by Dr. Föcke, of Posen, was not received in time for presentation, and Mr. Charles Martel, who was to have commented upon the subject, was absent. Mr. Fletcher, therefore, spoke first, giving briefly a review of what has been done, largely through the A. L. A. Publishing Board, in the annotation of bibliographic lists. Mr. W. C. Lane gave a most valuable and careful paper upon present tendencies in cataloging, in which he expressed the opinion that although one great international cataloging scheme was probably impracticable, co-operation in cataloging among libraries of the same country was most essential. His paper was commented upon by Mr. C. W. Andrews, and Mr. Jast spoke briefly of the revision of British cataloging rules now under way through a committee of the L. A. U. K., and suggested that the A. L. A. should co-operate to secure uniformity in both countries. A short statement of the present condition of the Expansive classification was made by W. Parker Cutter, of the Forbes Library, Northampton.

There were several papers dealing with distinctively American conditions. "State aid to libraries," as developed within recent years in the various states of the Union, was reviewed clearly and concisely by Miss Gratia Countryman. In his discussion of the proper limits of state aid Mr. Dewey made one of his characteristic addresses, full of the enthusiasm of invention and the ardor of prophecy, which never fails to kindle a responsive spark in his audience. He held, of course, that the proper limits of state aid

were unlimited, and that the "library idea" means the distribution of all that makes for enlightenment and education, from magic lantern slides to music rolls for the mechanical piano-player. The work now being done in libraries and schools in this country was reported upon by Miss Electra C. Doren; W. Dawson Johnston, of the Library of Congress, presented the need of an annual year book of library science, a suggestion that was referred to the Council; Mr. John Thomson asked the co-operation of the A. L. A. in the classification of fiction undertaken by the Keystone State Library Association; and a paper by Mr. Bowker on "Recent bibliography in the United States" was at his request read by title and received for publication.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the many messages of good will and of regret at inability to attend received from foreign librarians and read or summarized by the president. From Dr. Biagi the Association received, on behalf of the Italian librarians, the first volume of the great edition of Muratori's collected works, now in course of publication, which will form a foundation stone of the future A. L. A. headquarters library; and from the Commissioner-General of the Royal Siamese Commission came cordial greeting and the offer to all librarians in attendance, of a copy of the official history and handbook of "The Kingdom of Siam," published by the commission. The particular event of the last session, on Saturday, and the most picturesque and interesting incident of any library meeting, was the result of the president's suggestion from the chair—made just before adjournment—that some of the visitors from abroad might desire to say farewell in person. Nearly all of the foreign delegates responded, in their own language and in English also, with short speeches of acknowledgment, expressing a high sense of the interest and profit of the conference and extending their most cordial good wishes to their American colleagues. Señor Velasco for Mexico; Mr. Jast for Great Britain; Mr. Robbers, for the Netherlands; M. Lafontaine, for Belgium; Dr. Cohn, for Austria; Professor Dr. Wolfstieg, for Germany; Dr. Andersen, for Scandinavia; Dr. Su, for China; Dr. Biagi, for Italy—with these speakers, each one happy in phrasing and graceful in expression, the International Conference was brought to a fitting conclusion.

At the final session the result of the election of officers for the ensuing year was announced as follows: President, Dr. Ernest Cushing Richardson, of Princeton; 1st vice-president, William E. Foster, Providence Public Library; 2d vice-president, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library; treasurer, Gardner M. Jones, Salem Public Library; recorder, Miss Helen E. Haines, LIBRARY JOURNAL. Councillors: W. E. Henry, State Librarian of Indiana; Hiller

C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.; J. C. Rowell, librarian University of California, Berkeley; Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Anderson H. Hopkins, Public Library, Louisville, Ky. Trustee of endowment fund, C. C. Soule, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Richardson, the incoming president, made a brief speech of acknowledgment, in which he pointed out that the selection of Oregon for the next year's meeting place had been made in direct response to the general desire of the Association and that every member should give the heartiest support to making that meeting in the far northwest an entire success.

The report of the Council was duly submitted, announcing the decision to meet in Portland before July 15, 1905. It included the following resolutions, which were presented to the general session, where they received formal adoption:

"The American Library Association, at its 26th annual meeting, held in St. Louis, on the occasion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has been honored by the presence of distinguished delegates representing the library and bibliographical interests of many of our sister nations, and the Association has heard from them with pleasure the suggestion of a federation of the various Library Associations and Bibliographical Societies of the world.

"Believing that international co-operation, which has already done so much to promote interests common to all nations may be expected to be effective in the field with which we are concerned,

"Be it resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be requested to appoint a special committee of five to consider plans for the promotion of international co-operation among libraries; that the committee be directed to ascertain whether the Library Associations and Bibliographical Societies of other countries are disposed to entertain favorably such a proposal; that the committee be instructed to report to the next annual meeting of the Association with such recommendations as it may deem fit.

"The American Library Association is impressed with the accounts at this conference, confirming the general report, as to the facilities accorded by the libraries of Europe to non-resident investigators, especially in inter-library loans for their benefit. The liberal policy of European libraries in this regard has laid American scholarship under lasting obligations, and, by deepening the confidence of investigators in the spirit and service of libraries will promote the cause of libraries, as it promotes the cause of learning, throughout the entire world. It is based on a true and lofty comity which this Association recognizes and rejoices in, and will gladly foster.

"The American Library Association, at its 26th annual conference held at St. Louis in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, having listened with great interest to accounts of various bibliographical undertakings of general concern, including the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich, and the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels, records its appreciation of the unselfish labor, personal devotion, and even pecuniary sacrifice, which have established and are maintaining these, and expresses its congratulations upon the progress already made.

"The American Library Association, at its 26th annual meeting, held at St. Louis, in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, notes with deep satisfaction the recent act of Congress providing for the free transmission through the mails of books for the use of the blind. It congratulates the community upon a measure so benevolent, and, it believes,

so just. And it ventures to hope that Congress will regard this measure as a but partial justice, and will ultimately consider that the general interests of education require a similar exemption from postage of other books transmitted from library to library for the public benefit. In certain other countries, as appears from the accounts at this conference, such a general exemption is customary and a matter of course. In the United States books lent between libraries are still subject to the full charges of fourth class mail matter, even though the libraries are both free and public, and as such have received from the government special exemption from tariff duties on their importations, on the theory that the promotion of their usefulness is a matter of national concern. It is therefore,

"Resolved, That this suggestion be communicated to Congress in connection with the so-called Lodge bill, now pending—a bill which by no means provides for free transmission, but merely places books so lent upon the same basis as newspapers circulated in the ordinary course of business.

"Resolved, That Congress be urged to take speedy, prompt and favorable action upon this or some equivalent measure of relief."

The report of the resolutions committee, submitted by the chairman, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites was accepted, as follows:

"Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave to move that the following minutes be entered on record, as the sentiment of the Association:

"The American Library Association hereby expresses its gratification that the 26th annual conference of the organization, held at St. Louis on the occasion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has been eminently satisfactory from every point of view. It is particularly pleasing to record that the deliberations have been participated in by a large number of accredited delegates from foreign countries, thus giving to this meeting the aspect and much of the authority of an international congress of librarians.

"The task of caring for the material comfort and entertainment of the participants in this conference has in this time and place been unusually difficult, but the untiring efforts of the various local officials and committees have proved suggestful in high measures, and the Association takes the greatest pleasure in tendering to the several ladies and gentlemen concerned its most appreciated thanks. To mention them all would here be impossible; but special mention may, without invidious distinction, be made of numerous courtesies received from the directors and librarians of the Public and Mercantile Libraries of St. Louis, the Missouri and Iowa State Boards of World's Fair Managers, and the Iowa State Free Library Commission. In this connection, our particular thanks are due to the Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, president of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Library, for his scholarly and invigorating address.

"The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company has provided the Conference with complete facilities for the transaction of its business, and has been unfailing in other kindly attentions, tendered through the hands of Secretary Walter B. Stevens; and the Association is especially indebted to the Hon. David R. Francis, president of the company, for his kindly address of welcome, which contained an important suggestion that will doubtless soon bear fruit in some manner of international library federation."

Although the usual array of special meetings and "round tables" were reduced to a minimum, there were still enough to fill several afternoons and reduce Exposition sight-seeing. The National Association of State Librarians held its usual annual meeting, with two sessions, and made the important decision to affiliate, as a section, with the A. L. A. It selected officers for 1904-5 as follows: president, George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut; 1st vice-president, Henry C.

Buchanan, state librarian of New Jersey; 2d vice-president, E. A. Nelson, state librarian of Minnesota; secretary-treasurer, Miss Anna G. Hubbard, Indiana State Library. The various sections held no meetings, their officers by desire of the sections and correspondence vote of the Executive Board having been carried over for another year; but a meeting of those associated in state commission work was held, which resulted in the formation of a State Library Commissions Section. The meetings of the American Bibliographical Association, of the state library associations of Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa, and of the New York State Library School Association are reported elsewhere in this issue.

As to exhibits, chief professional interest, of course, centered in the Model Library, installed in the Missouri building and conducted as a branch of the St. Louis Public Library; and in the careful and interesting exhibit of the Library of Congress, in the Government Building, where copies of the "A. L. A. catalog," fresh from the press, were available, and where a part of the A. L. A. exhibit made for the Paris Exposition was displayed. The award of a grand prize to the A. L. A. for its showing at the Exposition, and of a gold medal to Mr. Crunden for his services in connection with the library exhibits, was announced at the last session of the conference. A badge was given by the local committee to all delegates registering at the Model Library, in the form of an enamel pin, bearing the device of the Exposition—the most artistic of any "Conference pin," with the exception of that given at the Montreal meeting. The advance register of attendance, adopted first at Magnolia, was again printed, and was accompanied by the usual white buttons, bearing a number to correspond with the record in the printed list. The buttons this year were about two inches in diameter, and gave their wearers an uncomfortable sense of being branded as convicts or marked as a special bargain; they were, however, indisputably useful to persons not widely acquainted with the *personnel* of the Association, and seem to have been accepted as a necessary evil.

Aside from the formal sessions, the opportunities for seeing and meeting people were less than usual, owing to the distractions of the Exposition and the magnificent distances of the Inside Inn, where the six hundred librarians were scattered among shifting thousands of sightseers and convention delegates. Two large receptions brought the A. L. A. together in social assemblage. The first was on Monday evening, given by the Missouri State Commission and the directors and officers of the St. Louis Mercantile and Public Libraries, in the beautiful Missouri building, the largest and handsomest of the state buildings. The reception preceded an address, in the assembly hall, delivered by Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, president of the board of the St. Louis Public Library, and

was followed by dancing. In the Iowa building on Tuesday evening, the Iowa Library Association and the Iowa State Commission were the hosts, in a reception as delightful and nearly as largely attended. For Wednesday evening, a launch trip about the lagoons, during an illumination of the buildings and grounds, was arranged by the local committee. More than a dozen well-filled launches made the circuit, skirting or winding through a glowing fairyland of changing lights, and disembarking their passengers near the brilliant vista of The Pike. On Friday, the Library Association received from the local committee tickets for Hagenbeck's trained animals, one of the diversions of The Pike; and almost every evening informal A. L. A. meetings were to be observed in the Tyrolean Alps, where the great orchestra and the Tyrolean singers were counter attractions. Courtesies were extended to the visitors on all sides. On Thursday afternoon, as indeed on every day throughout the week, many visited the Public Library, where they were cordially welcomed and shown through the various departments. The Mercantile Library also, through Mr. Gifford and his staff, gave hospitable greeting to many visitors, and the historical and bibliographical treasures of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis were examined by a large number. On Sunday, the 23d, an informal tea was given by Mr. and Mrs. Crunden, at their residence on Washington Boulevard, which was enjoyed by nearly all the delegates still in St. Louis. Although many returned to their homes on Saturday night or Sunday morning, the larger number spent a day or two longer at the Fair, the Eastern party leaving on Wednesday and including a visit to Chicago libraries on the return trip.

There were discomforts inseparable from any conference held under the conditions of a great exposition, but they were far from serious. In all its details, the meeting was admirably managed; the program was successfully carried out, and received the attention of certainly four-fifths of those in attendance, throughout the six sessions; and the Fair itself was a constant source of interest and amusement. Memory, as a rule, soon ignores fatigue or personal discomfort, and lingers over what is pleasant or amusing. Even the chill, damp pigeonholes of the Inside Inn become humorous in retrospect, and to most of those who shared in its activities the St. Louis Conference will long be remembered as interesting and notable beyond all other American meetings of the Library Association.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

A new edition of Miss Hewins's "Books for boys and girls" has just been issued. *The Nation* says, "There is nothing better of the kind, and it is made fairly readable by the compiler's talks by the way, which are worth pondering." Price 15 cents; \$5 per 100.

State Library Commissions.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION:
T. L. Montgomery, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

The second report of the commission, just issued, covers the work of the year ending Feb. 4, 1904. There are 5499 v. in the travelling libraries, and in addition to these the state library has lent for study club use 335 v., so that the total number of volumes in use is 5834. The circulation amounted to 29,963 v. "We have now 125 libraries in use besides 20 libraries of special subjects and nine libraries suitable for granges, containing literature upon topics interesting to farmers. We are receiving 25 inquiries per week from granges alone." The present legislative appropriation of \$12,000, "although much larger than that for the previous year is not adequate for the needs of the work at the present time. With all the assistance that we can summon it is exceedingly difficult to keep the work up to date, and had it not been for the resources of the state library it would have been difficult to supply the study clubs with the literature they needed."

The chief events of the year in the state, in the way of libraries established, new buildings opened, and library association meetings, are reviewed, and the usual statistics of the travelling libraries are given.

State Library Associations.

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting for the organization of an Alabama Library Association has been called, to be held on Nov. 21 and 22 at Montgomery, Ala., in the new Carnegie library building. The circular announcing the meeting and setting forth the need of organized library effort in the state is signed by Thomas M. Owen, of the State Department of Archives and History; Laura M. Elmore, librarian of the Carnegie Library; Junius M. Riggs, librarian of the State and Supreme Court Library; W. H. Dingley, treasurer and librarian Grand Lodge F. & A. M.; Eliza M. Bullock, principal Girls' High School and Library, and L. L. Dix, secretary Y. M. C. A.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Margaret A. Schmidt, 1503 Powell street, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Florence B. Whittier, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

The regular monthly meeting of the Library Association of California was held at the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, on Oct. 14, 1904, President Lichtenstein presiding.

Mr. Davis offered memorial resolutions of respect to the late Horace H. Moore, which

were adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes.

Mr. J. C. Rowell, of the state university, read the following communication:

"The Library Association of California desires to express to His Excellency, Governor George C. Pardee, congratulation upon the appointment of Mr. Charles T. Greene, librarian of the Oakland Public Library, and an active member and former president of this Association, to the board of trustees of the State Library.

"We believe this appointment to be a sensible and fortunate one, both for the State Library—as tending to accentuate its activities and extend its influence, and also for the public libraries of California, with whose interests Mr. Greene is professionally connected."

The regular program which was then rendered was as follows:

"The library and the theatre," by Peter Robertson, dramatic critic, *San Francisco Chronicle*; "The reading of boys," by Sidney S. Peixotto, superintendent Columbia Park Club, San Francisco; "The preparation of materials for a debate," by Martin C. Flaherty, assistant professor of forensics, University of California.

In this last paper Mr. Flaherty gave some hints to librarians on the amount of assistance to be given to those collecting such data, the tendency of the present day being to give too much aid and not always of the best character.

The next meeting of the association will be held at the State Library, Sacramento, on Nov. 19 and 20.

MARGARET A. SCHMIDT, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. H. J. Howe, Marshalltown.

Secretary: Miss Priscilla Pickrell, Public Library, Oskaloosa.

Treasurer: M. Hale Douglas, Grinnell.

The 15th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was inaugurated Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, by a reception to the A. L. A. and the Kansas and Missouri library associations, tendered by the Iowa Library Association and the Iowa Commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This reception, which was held in the Iowa state building, was largely attended by a notable company of library workers.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, the first formal session of the I. L. A. occurred. The east parlor of the Iowa state building was the place of gathering, the president of the association, Mrs. H. J. Howe, the presiding officer.

Addresses of welcome were given by the following gentlemen: Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, president of the board of directors of the St. Louis Public Library; Mr. Crunden, the librarian; and the Hon. William Larabee, who welcomed the association to the city, the library, and to the Iowa building. Mr. Payne, vice-president, responded to the greetings, and the introductory portion of the program was concluded by a memorial to Mrs. Mary H. Miller, first president of the I. L. A., which was presented by Capt. W. H. Johnston.

The principal features of the executive session were the reports of the president of the association, and of the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

Mrs. Howe spoke in detail of the work of the year and especially of what had been compiled and published, namely, the "History of the Iowa Library Association" and the "List of books by Iowa authors."

Miss Tyler, secretary of the commission, spoke of libraries organized, places visited, the summer school, the travelling libraries, and contrasted the ample quarters now enjoyed through the courtesy of Gov. Cummings, with the small space needed at the beginning of her work, only four years ago.

On Thursday Miss McLoney, chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws, gave the final report, which was accepted as read.

The nominating committee reported as follows: for president, Mrs. H. M. Towner, of Corning; for vice-president, Senator C. J. A. Ericson, of Boone; for secretary, Miss Priscilla Pickrell, of Oskaloosa; for treasurer, Mr. M. H. Douglas, of Grinnell. For members of the executive board: Miss McLoney, of Des Moines; Mrs. C. D. Van Vechten, of Cedar Rapids. Miss Tyler, presiding at the round table discussion, introduced the following speakers: Mr. Brigham, Mr. Brett, Mr. Bostwick, and Miss Crawford, who spoke of the ephemeral in fiction, of fiction in general, of the net-price system, and of printed catalog cards, respectively.

The afternoon closed with the report of the committee on resolutions, presented by Mrs. Towner, the announcement of the standing committees of necrology (Capt. Johnston, chairman) and legislation (Miss Tyler, chairman), and the introduction of the new officers.

An evening session was held for the discussion of reference work in the college library, the session being called a college round table.

This was the last gathering held, and finished the work of the 15th meeting of the Iowa Library Association.

MIRIAM E. CARY, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Zu Adams, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

Secretary: Miss Lida Romig, Public Library, Abilene.

Treasurer: Miss Syrena McKee, Public Library, Leavenworth.

The fourth annual meeting of the association was held in the Kansas building on the Exposition grounds, St. Louis, on the afternoon of Oct. 10, 1904. Eighteen members were present. The president, Miss Carrie M. Watson, called the meeting to order at two o'clock. There was no program, merely the election of officers and an amendment to the constitution raising the annual fee to \$1 for

librarians, trustees, and club memberships, and fixing 50 cents dues for assistant librarians. Leavenworth was selected as the place of annual meeting in 1905, day and month to be decided later.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss Zu Adams, Library Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka; vice-presidents, Edward Wilder, president Public Library, Topeka, Miss Carrie M. Watson, State University, Lawrence, and Miss Martha R. McCabe, College of Emporia; secretary, Miss Lida Romig, Public Library, Abilene; treasurer, Miss Syrena McKee, Public Library, Leavenworth; additional member of the executive board, Miss Julia M. Walsh, Public Library, Ottawa.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Robert S. Fletcher, Superintendent of Branches, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Secretary-Treasurer: Robert P. Bliss, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester.

The fourth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Cambridge Springs, Pa., Oct. 7 and 8, the Hotel Rider being headquarters. For some reason the attendance was very small, but in every other respect the meeting was successful.

The first session was called to order by the president, Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, who gave an interesting sketch of the progress of the library movement through the state, including the work at the state library. He was followed by Luther R. Kelker, chief of the Department of Archives in the state library, who described the work being done under his direction and the methods adopted in putting the valuable records of the state in order.

The Saturday morning session has always been made the most important one of the meeting, and is given the form of a round table, at which some practical question is taken up and discussed. This year the topic was "How to interest children in good books," which was discussed in three papers, presenting as many methods of solving the problem. O. R. Howard Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, told of the work being done under his direction in giving courses of illustrated lectures to children. The subject of "Boys' and girls' clubs and reading circles" was very interestingly treated by Miss Helen U. Price, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. Her paper dealt very largely with the books which had been found serviceable in the work in Pittsburgh, and was of such a character that it cannot be summarized here. It is understood to be the purpose of the Carnegie Library to have it printed and then all interested can have copies of it. Miss Helen G. Betterly, of the Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barre, in a bright and witty paper discussed "Opportunities for individual work with children."

Saturday afternoon was given up to recrea-

tion, and it was spent in various ways. Some went over to Meadville and visited the libraries there, others strolled around town and sampled the various mineral waters, others watched an interesting golf tournament, and others remained quietly at the hotel.

At the last session the committee on Differentiation of Fiction presented its report. Mr. Thomson, the chairman, reported that the index to historical fiction, which was presented in an unfinished form at the Gettysburg meeting, had been put into its final form and printed. The idea of continuing the work along the lines laid down had been discussed at the New York Library Association meeting at Lake Placid, and a committee of three had been appointed to work with our committee in carrying on the work. It was hoped that the time is not distant when the index will contain at least 10,000 titles. At the request of the committee it was continued another year. "How to interest adults in good literature" was discussed by Robert S. Fletcher, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and the "Business side of a small library" was discussed by Miss Lucy D. Waterman, of the Benson Memorial Library, Titusville. In the absence of Miss Waterman her paper was read by Miss Wharton, of McKeesport. This brought to a close what all present thought to have been the best meeting of the association.

The officers elected for the coming year are: president, Robert S. Fletcher, superintendent of branches, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; vice-president, Miss Sarah E. Goding, first assistant librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, Robert P. Bliss, librarian, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Lydia M. Poirier, Public Library, Duluth.

Treasurer: Miss Alice N. Farr, State Normal School, Mankato.

The 12th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at the Mankato Public Library, Oct. 27-28. There were 27 librarians, 10 trustees, and 1 publisher in attendance. The first session was held in the children's room of the library on Thursday afternoon. The association was welcomed by Mr. C. E. Wise, president of the Mankato Library Board.

Miss Maude Van Buren, librarian, Owatonna Public Library, read a paper on "Reference work in the small library." Miss Van Buren's paper was entirely practical, giving suggestions as to the most indispensable reference books for the library of limited means to own, and telling how to make the most of small resources. The plan of making town libraries free to the surrounding country was presented by Miss Clara F. Baldwin, librarian of the State Library Commission, and re-

ports were given from Stillwater and Owatonna, where the plan has been inaugurated. In each of these places the county commissioners have appropriated \$300 a year toward the support of the central library, in return for which the library is made free to all residents of the county. The plan has been in operation in Steele county (Owatonna Public Library) for nearly a year with very successful results. Travelling libraries, loaned by the State Library Commission have been located at outlying points, and the entire circulation outside the city has been about 1300. At Stillwater, where the plan was only begun in September, there are already 66 borrowers from outside the city, and travelling libraries have been sent to two small country villages.

A paper by Mrs. A. R. Kitts, of Fergus Falls, on "Reading for children," was read by Miss Alice Farr, of the Mankato Normal School Library. The paper was rather unusual in its point of view, and provoked a very spirited discussion, which was led by Mrs. Alice Lamb, Litchfield, and Miss Alice Farr, Mankato.

The evening session opened at 7 o'clock with the report of the committee on state documents, given by E. A. Nelson, state librarian. Mr. Nelson gave a most carefully prepared report, containing the draft of a bill placing the distribution of state documents under the control of the state librarian, and providing for their distribution to a list of libraries to be approved by the State Library Commission. The report was accepted and the committee continued as a legislative committee to urge the passage of the bill. After a short report of the A. L. A. meeting at St. Louis by Mrs. F. C. Conner, librarian, Austin Public Library, a public reception given by the Mankato library board was held in the beautiful Carnegie building.

The Friday morning session was devoted to the interests of trustees, the discussion being on the practical problem of how to conduct a public library on \$1000 a year. Over 20 small towns in Minnesota, which have recently been provided with Carnegie buildings, are now facing this problem. C. K. Bennett, trustee, Owatonna Public Library, gave a most excellent paper on "The librarian: qualifications, duties and salary." Prof. J. J. Dow, of Faribault, gave a very practical talk on the selection of books. For a library having a book fund of \$250 or \$300 annually he recommended that \$50 should be spent for periodicals, from \$50 to \$100 for reference books, and \$200 for circulating books. He advocated a good percentage of the best fiction, and thought that the selection should be in the hands of a good book committee, with lists to be submitted by the librarian. H. W. Wilson, Minneapolis, gave some very valuable practical suggestions on the buying of books, touching upon prices and discounts, editions and dealers. Miss Josephine Cloud, Minneapolis Public Library, told of their experi-

ence with renting collections of popular books and the discussion showed that this plan might also be adopted in small libraries. E. J. Stearns, of Hutchinson, gave a paper on "The building: its care, heating and lighting and hours of opening." His estimate, based on the experience of the Hutchinson Public Library, showed that the actual cost of caring for a \$10,000 or \$12,000 building would be about \$400 a year. The papers were all followed by questions and interchange of experience which brought out many interesting facts and important suggestions. The general consensus of the meeting was that the best way to conduct a library on \$1000 a year was to raise more money, as this sum is not sufficient to properly maintain a building, provide for the books and pay the librarian. Reports showed that only two or three of the small libraries were now receiving their full limit of taxation, and it was urged that efforts should be made to obtain the full amount authorized by the state law.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the members of the Mankato Library Board for the delightful entertainment provided for the association, and the city for its cordial hospitality; recommending the passage of the bill proposed by Mr. Nelson for the distribution of state documents; commending the work of the State Library Commission, and urging that a permanent appropriation of \$10,000 annually should be provided for its support; and also recommending the passage by Congress of the Lodge bill, relating to reduced postage on library books. The election of officers closed the business sessions of the meeting.

The perfect Indian summer weather had evidently been arranged for by the Mankato Library Board, as well as the delightful drive about Mankato and its beautiful natural park. In the evening a public lecture by Dr. Richard Burton, of Boston, formerly of the Minnesota State University, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. His subject was "Literature and librarians."

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. T. Gerould, University of Missouri Library, Columbia.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Frances A. Bishop, Public Library, Kansas City.

The fifth annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association was held at the Missouri building, World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 2.30. The unusually large attendance was very gratifying, there being about 40 present. Because the meeting of the American Library Association was held in St. Louis at this time no program was prepared for the state meeting, but only a business session was held. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Purd B. Wright. The minutes of the previous meet-

ing were read and approved, and the following committees were appointed by the chair: Nominating: Miss Sula Wagner, Mrs. C. W. Whitney, Mr. F. A. Sampson. Place of next meeting: President L. M. McAfee, Miss May Simonds, Miss A. M. Perry. Auditing: Mr. J. T. Gerould, Mr. J. F. Langton, Mrs. C. R. Clark.

Mr. Gerould, chairman of the committee on library commission, reported, with recommendation, that a new member be appointed in Supt. Carrington's place. He stated that it was a misfortune that the committee on school libraries, appointed by the State Board of Education, has the name Library Commission. Mr. Gerould also reported for the committee on the library handbook. The state university, he stated, had been unable to issue it, as he had hoped. A communication from the librarian at Joplin was read, inviting the association to meet there next year. Miss Thompson, librarian of the Jefferson City Public Library, gave an urgent invitation to the association to hold its next meeting there.

A recess was then held in order to allow the committees to meet and report. At the close of the recess the committee on place of meeting reported, recommending Jefferson City. The association voted to accept the report.

The committee on nominations made the following report: for president, J. T. Gerould, librarian University of Missouri Library, Columbia; 1st vice-president, Miss Faith E. Smith, librarian Public Library, Sedalia; 2d vice-president, L. M. McAfee, president Park College, Parkville; secretary-treasurer, Miss Frances A. Bishop, assistant librarian Public Library, Kansas City. The association voted to instruct the secretary to cast the white ballot for the officers recommended. The treasurer's report, as presented by the auditing committee, was read by Mr. Wright. It was voted that the report be accepted.

Mr. Roden, president of the Illinois Library Association, was introduced, and he told how the Illinois association is doing the work of a commission.

Mr. Langton reported that the women's clubs in the state wished to have their traveling libraries used. He suggested that the association might help in this. He stated also that the Wednesday Club in St. Louis had money, and might be induced to assist the library association in issuing a library handbook. It was voted that the committee on library handbook be continued, and that they be given power to co-operate with any one who will help issue it.

Mr. Gerould, the new president of the association, took the chair. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Wright for his services as president. It was also voted that the gratitude of the association be expressed to the Missouri Commission for the use of a room in the Missouri building for the meeting. Adjourned.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: John Cotton Dana, Free Public Library, Newark.

Secretary: Miss Elizabeth H. Wesson, Public Library, Orange.

Treasurer: Miss Frances Rathbone, Free Public Library, Newark.

The New Jersey Library Association held its annual meeting on the afternoon of Oct. 19, at the Orange Public Library. R. D. Benson, vice-president, presided, and after the transaction of routine business introduced Mr. Wendell P. Garrison, of West Orange, editor of the *Nation*. Mr. Garrison made an address, abounding in anecdote and literary reminiscences. Mr. Dana, of Newark, gave a talk on English libraries, describing his impressions of the Newcastle meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. At the close of the addresses there was a social hour, during which tea was served by the staff of the Orange Library. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: president, John Cotton Dana, of Newark; 1st vice-president, Miss J. Maud Campbell, of Passaic; 2d vice-president, W. W. Bishop, of Princeton; secretary, Miss Elizabeth H. Wesson, of Orange; treasurer, Miss Frances Rathbone, of Newark.

Library Clubs.

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Heman A. Harding, Chatham, Mass.

Secretary: Miss Martha N. Soule, Hyannis, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Emily Rowe, Brewster, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Cape Cod Library Club was held in the Congregational chapel, at Wareham, Mass., on Oct. 20. President Everett I. Nye, of Wellfleet, called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock, when the secretary's report for the year was read. It showed a membership of 116. The treasurer's report gave a balance in the treasury of \$71.57. The nominating committee appointed officers for the ensuing year as follows: president, Heman A. Harding, of Chatham; 1st vice-president, Hiram Myers, of Orleans; 2d vice-president, Drew B. Hall, of Fairhaven; secretary, Martha N. Soule, of Hyannis; treasurer, Emily Rowe, of Brewster; executive committee: Mrs. G. R. Agassiz, Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, Laura M. Bearse, Howard F. Hopkins, Mrs. Harriet Harlow, A. May Knowles. The persons named were duly elected.

There were three speakers: Miss Mary E. Robbins, of the library department of Simmons College, whose paper dealt with the work of the library schools; Drew B. Hall, of Fairhaven, who spoke informally on the use of fiction by readers, recommending the duplication of good novels to as large an extent

as possible, rather than the purchase of an equal number of different novels of poorer quality; and Miss H. S. B. Dykes, of Wareham, who gave a sketch of the history of the Wareham library. At the close of the meeting dinner was served at the Kendrick House.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Library Bureau.

Secretary: Charles H. Brown, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Larson, Public Library.

The first meeting of the year 1904-5 was held Thursday evening, Oct. 13, at the Chicago Public Library, Miss Ahern in the chair. The subject of the evening related to the work and object of the Chicago Library Club, and was introduced by the president in her address, in which professional advancement and fraternity were given as the broad, general reasons for the existence of the club.

Representatives from various libraries in and about the city were called upon to give their views. These were practical elaborations of the general text above stated. The publishing of a handbook; the following of the plans of the Washington Library Club; maintenance of our outside interests, *i. e.*, union lists, home libraries, use of the daily press, etc.; reports on news of the day; talks from experts in other lines of work; round-tables for technical discussion and clearing up of current perplexities, were among the lines of work suggested in the evening's discussion.

Miss Spencer, Miss Massey, and Mr. G. A. Thompson were elected to membership.

By unanimous vote resolutions were adopted expressing the heartfelt sympathy of the club with Mr. Charles H. Brown in his recent bereavement.

RENÉE B. STERN,

Secretary pro tem.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place.

Secretary: Miss Josephine Rathbone, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Treasurer: Miss Sara Jacobsen, Brooklyn, Public Library, City Park Branch.

The first meeting of the Long Island Library Club for the season 1904-1905 was held Nov. 3 at the library of the Kings County Medical Society, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. An encouraging evidence that the club is alive and growing was a list of 37 names proposed for membership. Miss Susan A. Hutchinson, chairman of the institute committee, reported that in so much as the New York Library Association had taken a step looking toward the assumption of the institute work of that association by the state and had appointed a committee to consider the whole matter of the policy and control of institutes, with power to act and also with power to add to their number, that the Long Island

Library Club should be represented on this committee with a view to the future possibility of turning over the club's institute work to the state. The report was received and the recommendation carried.

The chief address of the afternoon was to have been made by Dr. J. M. Winfield on "Co-operation between medical and public libraries," but one of those accidents that are the nightmares of program-makers had necessitated his withdrawal the afternoon before, and Mr. Albert Huntington, librarian of the Medical Society Library, kindly consented at the eleventh half-hour to fill the vacant place. Mr. Huntington briefly traced medical literature from the Egyptian stone tablets of remotest antiquity down through Hippocrates and Galen to the current number of the *Index Medicus*, and medical libraries from the great collection of Pergamus, transferred to Alexandria and burned centuries later, through the monastic libraries of the middle ages, the university libraries of Europe, rich in mss. and relics of the past, but deficient in modern literature, to the medical libraries of America, which are the finest up-to-date workshops in the world. The first medical library in America, founded about the year 1765, was the library of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which owed its establishment largely to Benjamin Franklin. To-day there are nearly 250 medical libraries in the United States, containing a total of about 1,500,000 medical books. These libraries may be grouped roughly into four classes: those supported by the government, federal, state, or municipal; those maintained by private corporations, medical societies, academies of medicine and the like, the largest and most important group; third, medical libraries maintained in connection with hospitals or medical schools (this, the original form of medical library, has been largely supplanted by the second class); and, fourth, medical libraries maintained as departments of public libraries. This last class has found a useful field in small cities where there are too few members of the medical profession to maintain a separate library. These departments are, in most instances, under the fostering care of the local profession and, of course, the use of the books is somewhat restricted.

Now, what should be the relation of the public library to the three classes of medical libraries first mentioned? Medical literature is so extensive, there being over 1000 important medical journals, and so expensive (the average American medical book costing not far from \$2.75, periodical subscription ranging up to \$25 a year) that the public library cannot buy what the profession needs; but practically all medical literature is available to the public library through co-operation with the national medical library of the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington. By means of the *Index Medicus*, the index to periodical literature, and the "Index-cata-

logue" of the Surgeon-General's Library, the whole field is opened and through the general loan privilege extended by the Surgeon-General's Library, the resources of every public library may be greatly extended.

Mr. Huntington closed with a plea that the branch system of the public libraries be used as distributing channels for the single large medical library of a community, so that physicians might be able to consult needed books of reference without spending precious time travelling long distances to the central medical collection. This suggestion led to an animated discussion. The advisability of establishing professional departments in branch libraries was seriously questioned by Miss Haines and by Mr. Briggs, the reference librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, who cited the example of Harvard University Library, which had made over a large bequest of medical books to the library of the medical school in Boston. Mr. Briggs felt that an incomplete collection would only breed dissatisfaction. Mr. Hill and Miss Lord expressed themselves as feeling that public libraries could safely and usefully avail themselves of loan privileges from medical libraries, sending for specific books that might be needed by students in their locality. All agreed that the use of the books would have to be safeguarded.

Miss Lord then spoke on the American Library Association meeting at St. Louis, which she said differed from former meetings in that, being at a great fair and at an enormous hotel, the 600 librarians were lost in the mass, it being hard to see old friends and almost impossible to make new ones, so that the informal sociability of other conferences was missed. Discussion, too, was lacking and there were no section meetings, no round tables. On the other hand, the conference was marked by certain qualities that more than made up for what was absent. There was an international stamp upon the meetings, a dignity and impressiveness about the sessions, a scholarly and elevated tone to the papers that made the meeting a notable one in the history of the American Library Association. The topics chosen were those of broad, scholarly international interest, details and technicalities being omitted from consideration. The real progress shown in bibliographic co-operation excited the keenest interest and the most enthusiasm. The notable results of the conference were the merging of the National Association of State Librarians with the American Library Association, the formation of the American Bibliographical Society, with Mr. Lane as its first president, and the vote to appoint a committee to consider the matter of affiliation between library and bibliographical associations of all countries.

Miss Lida V. Thompson gave an account of Library week at Lake Placid, which made those who had before congratulated them-

selves, because of the rainy weather, on their non-attendance, feel that they had missed a real pleasure and benefit in failing to hear the strong papers and interesting discussions on the vital question of the "Function of the public library in democratic society."

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Huntington for his effective help in time of need.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

The club has issued its "Constitution and list of members," in a small 16-page pamphlet, dated September, 1904. It records 138 members.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Charles A. Nelson, Columbia Library.

Secretary: Miss Edyth L. Miller, Teachers' College, West 120th street.

Treasurer: Henry W. Kent, Grolier Club, 29 East 32d street.

The first regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held in Milbank Chapel, Teachers' College, on Nov. 10, at three o'clock.

The club was cordially welcomed by Dr. James E. Russell, dean of Teachers' College. He then spoke on the two dominant methods of teaching, contrasting the results of the system universally adopted in the secondary schools of Germany, in which the thoroughly trained teacher precludes the necessity of research and reference work on the part of the scholars, with the method in vogue in this country, by which the pupils are stimulated to ask questions and are thrown upon their own resources.

Dr. John T. Buchanan, principal of the De Witt Clinton Boys' High School, followed with an account of the "Three B's—the Boy, the Book and the Ball," and predicted the best type of manhood as a result of the judicious combination of the three.

Mrs. Mathilde Coffin Ford read a very interesting paper on "Co-operation between the public schools and the public libraries," which it is hoped to print in a later issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. It strongly criticised the maintenance of school libraries by the board of education, and urged that library work in the schools should be directly controlled by the public library.

The report of the treasurer was read and accepted and new members were elected.

The president read a resolution adopted by the state library association in reference to library institutes in the state, relating to which Miss Lord presented the following resolution, which was accepted:

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the New York Library Club that the work of library institutes could be carried on more effectively by the New York State Education Department. Therefore, be it moved that the president of this club be empowered to designate a representative of the club to act with the committee on institutes of the New York State Library Association."

The meeting then adjourned to the kindergarten room, where tea and chocolate were served.

EDYTH L. MILLER, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: J. T. Bowne, Y. M. C. A. Training School Library, Springfield.

Secretary: Miss Abbie T. Montague, Public Library, Sunderland.

Treasurer: Miss Martha F. Gere, Public Library, Northampton.

The fall meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held on Nov. 3 at the Congregational Church, in Colrain, with an attendance representing the neighboring towns of Westfield, Northampton, Adams, Springfield, Conway, Shelburne Falls, Holyoke, Amherst, Deerfield, Montague, North Adams, Rowe, Sunderland and Greenfield. The address of welcome was given by Arthur A. Smith, a trustee of the Colrain library, and the rest of the morning session was devoted to a consideration of the best books of the year. The discussion, which was not finished until the afternoon session, was led by Misses Medlicott, Farrar and Miller, of the Springfield City Library; Miss Hall, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Miss Ray, of the Holyoke Library; Miss Richmond, of the library at Adams, and W. Parker Cutter, of the Forbes Library, of Northampton.

The principal address of the day was given by Rev. Margaret Barnard, of Rowe, on the subject "The library, the people's university," dwelling upon the possible narrowing influence of a purely formal education, and the breadth and universality of the education obtainable through books.

There were brief discussions of the questions of printed catalogs and of the dispensing with the accession book. W. Parker Cutter, who had visited the St. Louis Exposition, told of what he saw there of interest to librarians; of books, pictures, maps, music, card catalogs, the illustration of the distribution of Library of Congress cards, and of bookbinding. Even in the Ceylon building, where one would expect to find nothing but poor tea, he found old Singhalese and Burmese manuscripts, all the way from 10 to 1000 years old, and sold each at about the same price. W. I. Fletcher gave a report of the meetings of the American Library Association. He was led by a discussion at the conference to propose the following suggestion, which the club voted to send for the consideration of the state club at its next meeting:

Believing that the time is ripe for a forward movement in library co-operation in Massachusetts, the Western Massachusetts Library Club suggests to the Massachusetts Library Club, as representative of the library interests of the whole state, the appointment of a committee to consider methods of co-operation to be recommended to the state library commission.

One desired end is that the state commission shall adopt some system by which the libraries may through the commission purchase the principal new books co-operatively, in sheets, and have them suitably bound for library use at a fair cost.

Any action of the Massachusetts Library Club in this matter should include steps to secure any needed legislation to qualify the commission to do this work; also some plan for the securing of the end sought, otherwise, if it proves impossible to obtain it through the commission.

ABBIE T. MONTAGUE, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

The training school for children's librarians opened on Oct. 10 for its fourth year of organized work. The number of students is 15.

The standard of the school has been raised this year by the requirement that candidates who have some library experience and desire to take the special one-year course must pass the regular entrance examinations, unless they are graduates of a recognized library school or of a college in good standing.

It is interesting to note that for the third year we have a representative from the Cleveland Public Library taking the special course, for the second year a student from the Free Library of Philadelphia, and for the first time a student from a European country.

On Oct. 24 the class listened to a talk on "Library work in Norway," by Mr. Haakon Nyhuus, librarian of Det Deichmanske Bibliothek, Christiania, Norway, and on the same day Mr. W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, spoke to the students on "The work of the Publishing Board of the American Library Association." On Oct. 24 Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, gave a talk on "The work with children in the New York Public Library."

The register of students is as follows:

SENIOR CLASS.

Ida Josephine Duff, East Orange, N. J.
Alice Gulielma Howland, Syracuse, N. Y.
Adelaide Leiper Martin, Baltimore, Md.,
Wilson College, A.B. 1902.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Mary Frances Carpenter, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Mary Constance Havens, Weedsport, N. Y.
Beatrice Medill Kelly, Steubenville, Ohio;
Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., A.B. 1891, A.M. 1895.
Emily Biddle Meigs, Indianapolis, Ind.
Elizabeth Nelson Robinson, Sioux City, Iowa, assistant Oberlin College Library, January-June, 1904.
Helen Ballard Schmitz, Washington, Pa., Wilson College, A.B. 1902; assistant Citizens' Library, Washington, Pa., May, 1903-March, 1904; assistant in children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, March, 1904, to date.
Mabel Ethelina Scripps, Evanston, Ill., substitute Evanston Public Library, October, 1903-September, 1904.
Bolette Sontum, Christiania, Norway.
Susan Ellen Tenney, Windsor, Vt.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Mary Margaret Craig, Rimiersburg, Pa., Wilson College, 1902-1903; assistant Wilson

College Library, January-June, 1903; graduate Drexel Institute Library School, 1904; children's librarian, Mount Washington Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, October, 1904, to date.

Ruth Katherine Field, Cleveland, Ohio, assistant Cleveland Public Library, October, 1899-September, 1904; training class Cleveland Public Library, 1904.

Kathrine Humphrys McAlarney, Philadelphia, Pa., graduate Drexel Institute Library School, 1902; assistant Kensington branch, Free Library of Philadelphia, August, 1902-October, 1904.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS OF STUDENTS TO POSITIONS.

Emily Adele Beale, special '04. Children's librarian, Wylie Avenue branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Ruth Gordon Gatch, special '04. Children's librarian, Des Moines Public Library.

Mary Abbie Goding, special '04. Children's librarian, Wanamaker branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Mabel Emma Griffith, '05. Assistant, Reid Memorial Library, Passaic, N. J.

Rosina Charter Gymer, special '04. Children's librarian, Cleveland Public Library.

Margaret Douglass Hargrave, '05. Assistant in children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Clara Wells Herbert, special '04. Children's assistant, Bedford branch, Brooklyn Public Library.

Elizabeth Edith Patterson, special '04. First assistant and children's librarian, Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

Hannah Stuart, '03. Librarian in children's room, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Christine Mabel Tracy, special '04. Substitute, Los Angeles Public Library.

Edna Whiteman, special '04. Children's librarian, Woodland branch, Cleveland Public Library.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1905.

Elizabeth Walton Alexander, Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, 1898-1900.

Mary Tyler Carleton, Lawrence, Mass., graduate Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass.

Elizabeth Cranston, Providence, R. I., graduate Hope High School, Providence, R. I.; Brown University, 1903-04.

Mary Elizabeth Crocker, Williamsport, Pa., graduate Granger Place School, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Elizabeth Martha Eggert, New Britain, Ct., graduate New Britain High School; New Britain State Normal School, 1899-1900.

Helen Grace Estey, Gardner, Mass., graduate Gardner High School.

Edith Fulton, Dover, Del., graduate Dover High School.

Mary Emily Kaighn, San Antonio, Tex., graduate Friends' Select School, Philadelphia.

Gertrude Evans King, Philadelphia, graduate Miss Cooper's School, Philadelphia.
 Agnes Helen MacAlister, Philadelphia, graduate Miss Irwin's School; Smith College, 1893-96.

Sarah Isabel McFarland, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, graduate Williamsburg High School, Cedar Rapids; Coe College, 1901-03.

Elizabeth Newman, Ironton, Ohio, graduate Holy Angels Academy, Buffalo, N. Y.

Karolyn Margaret Norton, Edinburgh, Ind., Lake Erie College, 1900-04.

Mary Florence Thompson, Laurel, Md., B.A. Woman's College of Baltimore.

Mabel Clare True, Adrian, Mich., graduate Armada High School, Armada, Mich.; graduate Michigan State Normal College.

Samuel Campbell Warner, New York Mills, N. Y., graduate Rutgers Preparatory School, New Brunswick, N. J.

Elizabeth White, Walton, N. Y., graduate Walton High School; Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., 1900-02.

Mary P. Wiggin, Auburn, Me., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1897.

Agnes Veronique Perpetua Wright, Media, Pa., graduate Friends' Central School, Philadelphia.

NOTES.

Ruth M. Kidder, class of '04, will assist Miss Farr in the reorganization of the Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vt.

Miss Alvena M. Surdam, class of '02, was married to Mr. James Herbert Jennings, Jr., Oct. 4, 1904.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The fall term opened Wednesday, October 5, with the following students:

SENIOR CLASS.

Avery, Maurice Hussey, Nashua, N. H., B.A. Dartmouth College, 1903; assistant Nashua (N. H.) Public Library, 1897-99.

Beal, Minnie Martha, Ypsilanti, Mich., B.A. University of Michigan, 1901.

Craig, Clara Louisa, Lincoln, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1903.

Ernst, Marie Antoinette, Watertown, Wis., Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis., 1892-96; B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1897; assistant High School Library, La Crosse, Wis., 1902-3.

Gillette, Fredericka Botsford, Ann Arbor, Mich., B.A. University of Michigan, 1903.

Gilson, Marjary Lawrence, Winthrop, Me., B.A. Smith College, 1902.

Goodwin, John Edward, Madison, Wis., B.L. University of Wisconsin, 1901; assistant Madison Free Library, 1901-4.

Hansen, Nicholas, Minneapolis, Minn., B.A. University of Minnesota, 1903; assistant University of Minnesota Library, 1902-3; assistant N. Y. State Library, 1904-date.

Harron, Mrs. Julia Scofield, Penn Yan, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1897.

Hirshberg, Herbert Simon, Brookline, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1900; assistant Boston Public Library, 1902-3; reviser Simmons College, Library Department, 1902-3; assistant N. Y. State Library, 1904-date.

Jewett, Walter Kendall, Pittsfield, Mass., B.A. Brown University, 1891; M.D. Harvard University, 1895.

McKee, Alice Doty, Aurora, O., Ph.B. Berea College, 1903.

Solis-Cohen, Leon M., New York City, B.S. College of the City of New York, 1899.

Wright, Rebecca Whitney, Montpelier, Vt., B.A. Radcliffe College, 1903.

Wynkoop, Asa, New York City, B.A. Rutgers College, 1887; Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1892; Fellow in Philosophy at Columbia University, 1892-94.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Alexander, William Hall, Cossayuna, N. Y., B.A. Colgate University, 1904; assistant Colgate University Library, 1900-4.

Armstrong, Mary Louise, Penn Yan, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1895.

Boswell, Jessie Partridge, Cincinnati, O., University of Cincinnati, 1897-1900; B.A. University of Michigan, 1902.

Caswell, Mary Helen, Waterville, Me., B.A. Colby College, 1904.

Curtis, Charles Newman, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Drury College, 1880; B.D. Yale Theological Seminary, 1884; Ph.D. Boston University, 1885; University of Berlin, 1891-92.

Dinsmoor, Kate Elizabeth, Lawrence, Kan., B.A. University of Kansas, 1903.

Dresser, Annie Slosson, Richmond Furnace, Mass., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1895.

Gamwell, Lillian May, Providence, R. I., B.A. Brown University, 1902; M.A. 1904; substitute Providence Public Library, 1899-1904.

Goodrich, Francis Lee Dewey, Ann Arbor, Mich., B.A. University of Michigan, 1903; assistant Michigan Normal College Library, 1897-1904.

Hendrick, Ruby E., Chicopee Falls, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1904.

Henry, Eugenia May, Northampton, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1904.

Hiss, Sophie Knowlton, Baltimore, Md., B.A. Smith College, 1904.

Hyde, Sophie, Chicago, Ill., B.A. University of Illinois, 1903; Illinois State Library School, 1903-4.

Judson, Katharine Berry, Ithaca, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1904.

Kincaid, Anna Douglas, Honolulu, H. I., University of California, 1901-3; B.A. Smith College, 1904.

Knowlton, Julia Clemma, Syracuse, N. Y., Ph.B. Syracuse University, 1904.

Leonard, Mabel E., Albany, N. Y., B.A. Wellesley College, 1899; Pd.B. Albany Normal College, 1900.

Matthews, Charles Grant, Athens, O., B.S. Ohio University, 1893; M.S. 1894; librarian Ohio University, 1894-date.

- Montgomery, Florence Prichard, Rutland, Vt., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1904.
 Nelson, Esther, Salt Lake City, Utah, B.A. University of Utah, 1899; assistant University of Utah Library, 1899-date.
 Nerney, May Childs, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1902; assistant N. Y. State Library, 1896-99, 1903-date.
 O'Neill, Grace, Ithaca, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1904.
 Pierce, Henry Kingsbury, Oak Park, Ill., B.L. Dartmouth College, 1904; librarian High School Library, Oak Park, Ill., 1899-1900; bibliographic work Dartmouth College Library, 1902-4.
 Thomas, Helen M., Greeley, Colo., B.A. Wellesley College, 1904.
 Walter, Frank Keller, Point Pleasant, Pa., B.A. Haverford College, 1899; M.A. 1900; Columbian University, 1903-4.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting was held in the parlor of the Inside Inn, St. Louis, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 20. In the absence of all the regular officers the secretary-treasurer *pro tem.*, William F. Yust, called the meeting to order. Miss Isabel Ely Lord was chosen chairman. The session was largely occupied with routine business, including reports of committees, etc. It was decided to continue the alumni lectureship, and money was voted partly to defray the expenses of the members of the advisory committee in making visits to the library school.

Mr. Dewey was present by invitation, and spoke to the members of the improved conditions of the school resulting from the unification of the educational system of the state and somewhat of the history of the school. A letter from Mrs. Fairchild was read, and greetings from the alumni were voted to be sent.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, George F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.; 1st vice-president, Miss Mary L. Jones, librarian, Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.; 2d vice-president, Miss Ella R. Seligsberg, Drexel Institute Library, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, Miss Julia A. Hopkins, librarian, Free Library, Madison, Wis.; executive board, the officers and Miss Anna H. Rodgers, librarian, Pruyn Library, Albany, N. Y.; A. L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Anna S. Ames, librarian, Mt. Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C. Advisory committee, one year, J. I. Wyer, librarian, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Drew B. Hall, librarian, Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss Pauline G. Wiggin, librarian, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Echoes of the A. L. A. Conference have been enjoyed by the school ever since that memorable meeting, in the shape of visits from the foreign delegates as they passed through New York on their way homeward. Herr Dr. Wolfstieg of Berlin made a morning call, and M. Lafontaine, of Brussels, spent an afternoon-tea hour in explaining the Brussels Institute's modifications and extensions of the Decimal classification to a group of eager listeners. Signor Biagi gave the school and a number of invited guests the paper read by him before the Congress of Arts and Sciences, on "The library, past and future," on the evening of Nov. 3, meeting the audience informally afterward in the rooms of the school. M. and Mme. Lafontaine were among the guests at this reception.

As some of the delegates still remain in the country, we trust the end may not be yet, but that similar pleasures may still be in store for the school.

The first of a series of monthly teas for the students was given recently, and it is hoped that at each of these, some guest—not necessarily a librarian—may be entertained in a simple, informal way, to bring a little variety into student life.

During the second term these will take place on the occasion of the weekly lecture of visiting librarians. The list of these, so far as confirmed is as follows:

In January:

Mrs. S. C. Fairchild. Tests for book-selection.

Miss A. B. Kroeger. Important reference-books of the year.

Mr. H. W. Kent. The culture side of librarianship.

In February:

Mr. George Iles. The evaluation of books.

Miss C. M. Hewins. Some earlier writers for children.

Miss Stearns' lecture on Some western phases of library-work will also come in January, probably.

The class has an invitation to visit, in December, Mr. G. A. Plimpton's text-book collection, most interesting from the bibliographical point of view, and has been favored as usual with invitations to the very profitable exhibitions of the Grolier Club. New York offers an *embarras de richesses* in these and other means of culture, of which students are not slow to take advantage. That these means, in some cases, have nothing to do with books does not detract in the least from their value, since the majority of us have to be all-round people rather than specialists. The increased quantity of practical work during the first term has shown good results in earlier efficiency and ease of working and a quicker comprehension in the class-room.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Ida Mendenhall, 1904, instructor in the Indiana Summer Library School, has been employed by the Indiana State Library Commission to organize the state work of co-operation between libraries and schools.

Miss E. Mildred Fish, 1904, has been engaged to do some cataloging for the Pequot Library, Southport, Ct.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The Graduates' Association of Pratt Institute Library School has issued its report for the year ending Jan. 28, 1904, with constitution and list of members, as a small 28 p. pamphlet. The association has 195 members, of whom 149 are in active library work; the president is Miss Frances B. Hawley, of the Brooklyn Public Library; the secretary, Frank Place, Jr., of the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The university opened Wednesday, Sept. 14, with a larger general registration than last year. Fortunately the advanced requirements for entrance to the library school have begun to take effect and the classes this year will be smaller, thus giving opportunity for more individual work.

The faculty has been strengthened by the appointment of Miss Florence M. Beck as assistant professor. Miss Beck was graduated from this library school in 1900, and since then has been librarian of the Eastern Illinois Normal School, at Charleston. She has organized several libraries, and has conducted a course in library science at the normal school.

The class in general reference, designed to teach general university students how to use the library, is in charge of Miss Bertha Royce, reference assistant. The class now numbers 130 students and meets in five sections to avoid conflicts. This subject is an elective in all colleges except that of Agriculture, where it is required for graduation.

The class in subject bibliography is now in charge of the political science faculty of the university, and is at present having a course of six lectures from Dean Kinley. Each professor will conduct the quiz in his special field. The political science group will conduct the work during this semester.

President Edmund J. James is expected to assume his position Nov. 1.

The first month at the university is marked by efforts to acquaint students with university life and standards. Library students are urged to join in general intellectual and social life rather than to multiply entertainments and lectures exclusively for themselves.

The opening meeting of the Library Club in September was social, to introduce the

new members. It was held in the Woman's Gymnasium, and dancing was the order of the evening. On Nov. 1, at the regular meeting, reports of the A. L. A. conference were given by the students who were in attendance and by the director. Miss Sloan reported on British libraries, Miss Sheldon on Continental libraries, Miss Davis on Exhibits of interest to librarians, Mr. Drury on Cataloging, and Mr. Smith on Social features.

The school has been particularly fortunate in hearing lectures from Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Melvil Dewey, and Dr. Richard T. Ely, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Richards spoke in Morrow Hall on Oct. 25 on "Conservation of energy in woman's work." Dr. Dewey visited the university at the close of the A. L. A. conference, speaking to the Library School on Oct. 26 on "The librarian's point of view," and on Oct. 27 on "Qualifications of a librarian." The students were particularly impressed by the breadth of view presented and by the high ideals set before them, while they felt the personal uplift which comes from association with one whose life has been so closely connected with library extension and whose authority is unquestioned. On the evening of Oct. 26 Dr. Dewey gave a parlor talk by request on the ideals of the Lake Placid Club, to some of the faculty and townspeople invited to meet him at the home of Miss Sharp. Dr. Ely visited the Political Science Department Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, giving a general lecture on Oct. 31 on "The causes of industrial development in the 19th century." The Library School was specially invited, as the fifth year students have their subject bibliography this semester from the political science faculty.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

The Library School of Western Reserve University, made possible by Mr. Carnegie's endowment, opened Sept. 20 in Adelbert Hall, where comfortable and commodious quarters have been fitted up for the new school. The calendar conforms with the general calendar of the university, except at the Easter vacation, when an extra week will be devoted to a tour of eastern libraries.

The first week of the school was devoted largely to visiting the different types of Cleveland libraries, particular attention being given to the various phases of work in the Public Library, preparatory to the study of library organization which will be carried throughout the course. Only junior work will be given the first year.

Class register for 1904-5.

Allyn, Edna Isabel, Ph.B. Hiram College, 1882, post-graduate work, M.A. Columbia University, 1903; librarian Iowa State Industrial School, 1903-4.

- Concannon, Mrs. Julia, graduate High School, Kankakee, Ill.; organizer library of Yankton College, 1900; Wisconsin Summer Library School, 1901; organizer library of Spearfish State Normal, 1901-2; librarian Hearst Free Library, Lead, S. Dak., 1902-.
- Doren, Elizabeth Bragdon, graduate Normal School, Dayton; Oberlin College, 1896-97; Leland Stanford, Jr., University, 1897-99; student assistant, Oberlin College Library, 1896-97; custodian Sutro Library, San Francisco, 1900; Iowa Summer Library School, 1901; library student, Dayton Public Library, 1902.
- Foglesong, Hortense, graduate High School and Miami Commercial College, Dayton; Harvard Summer School, 1895 and 1900.
- Grant, Mrs. Helen Stearns, Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., 1883-86; University of Denver, 1888-1900; private tutors, Germany, 1900-01; University of Chicago, summer of 1904.
- Lavell, Richard Alexander, B.A. University of Minnesota, 1904; circulating department Minneapolis Public Library, 1901-04.
- Lynch, Frances Henrietta, Miss Buckingham's private school, 1891-94, 1895-96; Rideau Street Convent, Ottawa, Ont., 1894-95; A.B. Smith College, 1900.
- Miller, Zana Kate, graduate of Downer College, seminary department, 1892; Ferry Hall Seminary, Lake Forest, Ill., 1892-94; Wisconsin Summer Library School, 1901, 1902; assistant Wisconsin Free Library Commission, one year; assistant at Armour Institute, five months; librarian Neenah (Wis.) Public Library until July, 1904.
- Newman, Magdaline Rutan, graduate Mechanicsburgh High School; Ohio Normal University, 1891 and 1893; Ohio Wesleyan University, 1894-95; Ohio State University, 1900-01, 1903-04.
- Reece, Ernest James, Ph.B., Adelbert College, 1903.
- Root, Frances Elizabeth, Oberlin College, 1899; A.B. Wells College, 1902; assistant Lorain Public Library, 1903.
- Townsend, Eliza Ellen, graduate of Keokuk (Iowa) High School, 1897; six years University of Chicago Extension Lectures; Iowa Summer Library School, 1903, 1904; assistant Keokuk Public Library, 1903-04.
- Vitz, Carl Peter Paul, A.B. Adelbert College, 1904; Cleveland Public Library, 1898-1904; assistant Hatch Library, 1903-04.
- Wales, Caroline Isabel, Toledo High School; Toledo Normal, one year; Ursuline Convent, two years; Toledo Public Library, 1889-1904.
- Wilson, Martha, High School, Flora, Ill.; graduate Lester Seminary, Holden, Mo., 1890; University of Chicago, summer of 1901.
- By special arrangements for the Cleveland Public and Adelbert College Libraries, the following assistants from these libraries are also taking partial courses, with the privilege of taking a longer time to complete the full course:
- Beavis, Jane Thompson, graduate Cleveland High School, Cleveland Public Library, 1900-.
- Cotter, Sarah Elizabeth, graduate Ravenna High School; Oberlin College, 1899; 1900; Cleveland Public Library, 1900-.
- Davis, Mary Isabel, graduate Cleveland High School; New York State Library Summer School, 1902; Cleveland Public Library, 1900-.
- Eastman, Edith Leona, graduate Glenville High School; College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1900-1904; C. P. L. Summer School, 1900; Adelbert College Library, 1900-.
- Handerson, Juliet Alice, B.L. College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1903; Cleveland Public Library, 1902-.
- Haupt, Lura Lowell, B.A. College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1899; Cleveland Public Library, 1900-.
- Hubbell, Elizabeth, Ph.B. College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1903; Cleveland Public Library, 1903-.
- Ingham, Roena Alice, graduate Cleveland High School; C. P. L. Summer Library School, 1898; Cleveland Public Library, 1897-.
- Norton, Stella Charlotte, graduate Cleveland Normal School; Ph.B. Oberlin College, 1900; Cleveland Public Library, 1902-.
- Pierson, Ada Mullins, graduate Cleveland High School; Cleveland Public Library, 1899-.
- Reich, Paulina, graduate Cleveland High School; Cleveland P. L. Summer School, 1900; Cleveland Public Library, 1900-.
- Risdon, Clara, Ph.B. College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1902; Adelbert College Library, 1901; Cleveland Public Library, 1902-.
- Shepard, Bessie Hunt, graduate Ware (Mass.) High School; Cleveland P. L. Summer School, 1900; Cleveland Public Library, 1900-.
- Smith, Mabel Clare, graduate Cleveland High School; College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1898-99; Cleveland Public Library, 1903-.
- WM. H. BRETT.

Reviews.

Κατάλογος τῶν χειρογράφων κωδίκων τῆς ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ Μονῆς τῶν Ἁγίων Τεσσαράκοντα, ὑπὸ Νίκου Ἀ. Βελ. ἐν Ἀθήναις, Τυπογραφεῖον "Ἑστία," 1904, 54 p. 8°.

Nothing is more creditable to the zeal and activity of modern Greece than the enthusiasm for the glorious past of their country which pervades its men of letters. No more valuable and trustworthy work in excavation has been accomplished than that of the Hellenic Archaeological Society, and few catalogs of ancient manuscripts have been done so

well as some which Spyridon Lampros and his colleagues have given us in the last decade. The compiler of the work under review is a pupil and ardent admirer of Lampros, to whom he expresses his gratitude for careful training and for the inspiration which has produced the catalog. Mr. Beës announces that it is his purpose to publish as soon as possible catalogs of the manuscript materials now remaining in the libraries of monasteries, schools, and convents in the Peloponnesus. There are few tasks possible to the palæographer resident in Greece which promise to be of such great service to the world of learning. The author states that he has been engaged in this work for some time, and that this pamphlet is the first fruit of his labors to see the light. We earnestly trust that he may successfully accomplish the undertaking so well begun.

There are 76 codices described in the present work. The Monastery of the Thirty Holy Martyrs at Therapnæ formerly possessed a large library of manuscripts, and to it were entrusted in the early days of the Greek War for Independence (1821) precious manuscripts from the neighboring region. But in 1826 the Turkish invasion devastated the monastery and scattered its library with the exception of a few codices. These were placed in a tower for safe-keeping, and were neglected in such a manner that numbers of them were ruined. Later, when their worth was recognized, they were shifted to a more secure place, but so little care was taken to preserve them that many were purchased or stolen, including a New Testament ms. of the 10th century, now in Russia. At the present day, however, the collection is intelligently cared for. Such a story can be told of nearly every monastic library in Greece, and of many in Italy. Happily the days of rapine are passed, although it would be hazardous to affirm that those of sore neglect are wholly gone. It is to such efforts as those of Mr. Beës that scholars must look for the preservation and recording of what has survived the fury of the Turk and the neglect of the eastern monk.

The catalog itself is well made, and follows admirable principles. The typography leaves much to be desired. However, the author plainly states that the limitations of the Athenian printing houses made necessary the omission of certain forms and the adoption of some rather uncouth styles. The mss. described run from the 12th to the 19th centuries, and are, with very few exceptions, of paper. A pathetic commentary on the lack of printing presses in Greece may be seen in the abundant 18th and 19th century mss. of works which cannot have been copied by hand from motives of decoration or sentiment. Most of the works are strictly theological; the list comprises numerous martyrologies, lectionaries, and books of instruction. Very many of the more famous eastern fathers are represented by excerpts or selected works. It will doubtless be of service to future editors

to know of these particular codices. There are a few documents which appear to have value for Grecian history, and one of a legal character (no. 9).

After all, the greatest value of such a catalog lies in its definiteness. The manuscripts in this particular monastery are now described carefully, and there is left no reason for conjecture as to what lies there, and no excuse for neglecting any discovery here recorded. The cataloging of comparatively unimportant collections, and the publication of the results thus attained, carry us one further step toward that complete bibliographical record which librarians hope one day to possess. It is to be hoped that Mr. Beës will continue his work and give us further proofs of his industry and scholarship.

WM. WARNER BISHOP,
Princeton University.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY, *Calcutta, India.* Catalogue. Part I., author-catalogue of printed books in European languages; with a supplementary list of newspapers. 2 vols., v. 1, A-L; v. 2, M-Z. Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 1904. 12+822 p. F. bds., 3s. 9d.

The appearance of this catalog, the first of five that are to be issued, is an event of interest to the library world at large, but especially to India. The present Imperial Library, as the preface of the catalog informs us, is of very recent origin. It was formed by the amalgamation in 1902 of the Calcutta Public Library, founded in 1835, with the then existing Imperial Library, which, in turn, had been created in 1891, by combining a number of libraries belonging to the Departments of India. January 30, 1903, Lord Curzon, on declaring the new Imperial Library open to the public, stated, that during his first season in Calcutta, he was impressed by the limited facilities for research in the city.

The Public Library in Metcalfe Hall, he found in a state of "genteel decay" and the Government Library stacked in an unsuitable building, unknown to the public and useless for purposes of local study and reference. Lord Curzon came to the conclusion that it was his duty to bring about the amalgamation of these libraries, which was duly accomplished. Mr. John Macfarlane, of the British Museum, author of "Library administration," "Antoine Verard" and other works, was appointed librarian. The Government Library was transferred to Metcalfe Hall and joined with the Public Library. The new institution opened with 100,000 volumes, having the largest collection of Indian documents outside of the India Office and the British Museum. The Calcutta Public Library had contributed a great quantity of fiction, which so far as it did not relate to India, was discarded, but all duplicate books that related to India were retained..

Mr. Macfarlane uses an ingenious shelf classification scheme to save space. We infer from his explanation that when he assumed charge of the Imperial Library, the fixed location (which so many American librarians have been obliged to discard on taking charge of libraries founded before the new era) had been in vogue. He employs the "fixed location" for all books over 14 inches in height and for the reading room collection. All other books "are divided into two classes according as they are, or are not, over ten inches in height. In assigning to each book its ordinal number in its class, the odd numbers go to the smaller and the even numbers to the larger sized division. An example may serve to make this clearer. If books on the United States of America form a class no. 99 and those of the Northern States 99B, then the books in the latter subject that are not over ten inches in height will be marked 99. B. 1., 99. B. 3., etc., and those over that height 99. B. 2., 99. B. 4., etc. These marks show at a glance whether the book required is to be looked for on the 'small' or the 'large' shelves. Under this system, it is not necessary when classifying a library on the shelves, to forecast the space required for the growth of each class. It has, therefore, great advantages for librarians unendowed with the gift of prophecy." This last sentence is a dark saying, whose hidden meaning it is difficult to fathom accurately.

According to the "Rules of the Institution" the library is open to any person who holds a ticket issued to him by the librarian. Reading tickets are not issued to any person under 18 years of age.

The main object of creating the Imperial Library was that "it should be a library of reference and a repository of material for the future historians of India, in which so far as possible every work written about India at any time can be seen and read." The proprietors of the former Calcutta Public Library are permitted to take out six works up to a limit of 12 volumes, from the books transferred from that library to the Imperial Library. Books may be kept one month, with a possible extension in time.

The regulations for the reading room do not allow any novel to be issued to readers within five years of publication, nor permit the consumption of food in the room. The former provision, if in force in the United States, would be a grateful relief to the sorely tried American librarian, wavering between the Scylla of Public Clamor for current trash and the Charybdis of Iridescent Ideals, more or less chimerical, concerning his mission to reform the perverse generation of his day.

The scope of the catalog comprises all the publications in European languages in the library that can properly be called "books." The great majority of official publications, such as administration reports and blue books, are by general consent excluded

from this description. When completed, the catalog will comprise: (1) general author-catalog for printed books in European languages, (2) subject index to (1), (3) an author catalog of books in Oriental languages with indexes of subjects and titles of books, (4) catalog of "books that are no books" such as administration reports, furnished with an author index as far as possible, (5) catalog of Oriental manuscripts (these are very few in number). There are two columns to the page, each column numbered at the top, with the page number at the center of the bottom in brackets, the classification number being at the end of each title in black faced type. Authors' names are printed in Roman capitals and titles in Roman lower case. The place of publication, date, size, illustrations and maps are given, but the number of pages and name of publisher are omitted. The typography is somewhat clearer than that of the British Museum catalog and the paper is of good quality.

The collection of books is representative as to history and travel, but is weak in science and law. The library is especially strong in books relating to India and those printed in India, the latter being very rare, for the most part. Newspapers occupy the last four pages of the catalog, the only papers in it printed outside of India being the *London Mail*, *Public Opinion* and the *Times*. There are 26 different papers published in Calcutta listed, which is a very good showing for the fifteenth largest city of the world. If the volume and the number of the beginning of the library file had been given in the catalog, the newspaper list would have had more value as a newspaper bibliography of India.

The catalog as a whole is a work of whose appearance Mr. Macfarlane may well be proud, very few typographical errors being noticeable in this record of 100,000 items compiled in a very brief time. India is to be congratulated on its initial steps in library progress.

F. B. B.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. A. L. A. catalog: 8000 volumes for a popular library, with notes, 1904; prepared by the New York State Library and the Library of Congress under the auspices of the American Library Association Publishing Board. Editor, Melvil Dewey; associate editors, May Seymour, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf. Part 1: Classed; Part 2: Dictionary. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, Oct. 1, 1904. 404+486 p. O.

The title "A. L. A. catalog" should be given to no unworthy or carelessly prepared list of books. From the fact that the five members constituting the Publishing Board of the American Library Association represent a state library, two college libraries, a public city library, the book trade, and library trustees, one is impressed at the start, in the examination of this long-awaited volume, with

the feeling that representative and experienced bookmen have been concerned in its preparation and have not lightly given it the weight of the title or their commendation that "it will be found one of the most useful bibliographical manuals that have been issued." The Publishing Board exercised general supervision over the work and determined questions affecting its form and general character; the Library Association made appropriation to help meet the necessary expenses connected with the editorial work; while the Library of Congress "bears the burden of printing and distributing the catalog as one of its publications." It printed also and distributed the preliminary trial lists, and it prepared the material which forms the dictionary section of the catalog. This it has also reproduced with fuller entries on cards; "so that a complete card catalog of the entire 8000 volumes may be procured from it, at nominal cost, under its system of card distribution." From the first the catalog has had the support and services of the New York State Library. "For 15 years the state library has kept this catalog steadily in view, has borne the heaviest burdens of preparation, and proposes with such co-operation as it can get to continue the work and make each succeeding edition better."

It is only through this co-operation and mutual support that such a work could be made possible, and the Publishing Board is justified in its statement that "to the many examples of effective co-operation which our Association has furnished this may well be added as among the chief." The editor, Melvil Dewey, and the others who have long believed in the work, are to be congratulated upon gaining such support. Mr. Dewey, in his editorial preface, refers to the many years he has "persisted in his faith that this catalog would some time appear, because it was the most important and valuable single book that could be made to aid in the great public library movement."

The catalog is practically a revision and extension of the 1893 "Catalog of A. L. A. library" of 5000 volumes, issued through the liberal support of the U. S. Bureau of Education. This first catalog, widely distributed and used, especially by the small libraries throughout the country, was the basis for selection for the present volume, supplemented, of course, by lists of later publications. These lists were put into the hands of 250 carefully selected collaborators and critics with freedom to add or strike out titles. The similar work on the 1893 catalog was performed by 75 librarians and specialists.

The proportion by subject in the two catalogs is very nearly the same: the greatest difference being in the class "General works including bibliography," which is 2.1 per cent. less in the new work. The subjects of religion, useful arts, fine arts, fiction, travel, and biography are slightly larger. Philosophy, language, natural science, literature, and his-

tory are a little smaller. Sociology remains the same.

The LIBRARY JOURNAL, anticipating the work, stated in June, 1903, that "it should reflect the decided advance in principles and methods of book selection and evaluation which has taken place" since the issue of the 1893 catalog. To a great extent the work comes up to this measure. In the very difficult matter of selection the present volume seems much superior to the earlier one. We have in the class Religion a particularly worthy list, due largely, we understand, to the interest shown by Prof. J. H. Ropes, of Harvard University, in furnishing as the basis for selection a carefully balanced list on religion. Philosophy also is well done, although one is inclined to think that the general reader using a popular library would more quickly read and understand two volumes like Windelband's "History of ancient philosophy" and Falckenberg's "History of modern philosophy" in the time it would take him to get through the much deeper Windelband's "History of philosophy." The two works of Windelband are in the list, Falckenberg is not.

In regard to books of reference, there is evident in the good selection and the notes the influence of Miss Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books." Special attention should be called to the very useful selected list of public documents. It is to be hoped that this will help libraries and students to intelligently select what they need out of the mass of government publications, for nowhere can more valuable material be found upon many subjects of the day.

The volume is in two parts with independent paginations, allowing the Superintendent of Documents to furnish it as one volume or either part separately. The first part is a Class list according to the Decimal system, the second part according to the Dictionary plan. In the editorial preface to the Class list it is stated that the form "is chosen solely" to guide in selecting books "either to read or buy . . . regardless of what may be best for libraries in their own catalogs." This invites a word in emphasis of the usefulness of the dictionary catalog for this very purpose. For example, the untechnical reader wishes to find books upon immortality. In the Dictionary catalog he finds together under that subject eight works. In the Class list these eight titles are in four different divisions. Under Palestine, in the Dictionary catalog, among other works, are MacCoun's "Holy Land in geography" and Smith's "Historical geography of the Holy Land." In the Class list these are separated, one under Religion, the other under Geography. The subject-index to the Class list would bring these together, but the average user expects in a classified list to find in one place all the books upon one subject. Again, a person wishes to find material upon United States history. "The Cambridge modern history," vol. 7,

given up entirely to the United States, cannot appear under this heading in the Class list, for it is classified with the entire work under History—Europe. In the Dictionary catalog this should appear under United States—History. The fact that it does not is, of course, an oversight, and is due, probably, to the limited time and uncertainty of final selection that the Library of Congress worked under. Of course both catalogs supplement each other, but the Dictionary catalog often seems the more adaptable.

There are a few analyticals, and we are promised more in the card catalog. It is gratifying to see brought out Henley's essay on Robert Burns, buried as it otherwise would be in the Cambridge edition of Burns' "Complete poetical works." It is to be regretted that want of time and lack of space prevented all work of this nature appearing in the volume. The final volume of the United States Industrial Commission's Report, vol. 19, would then have had attention called to its particularly valuable material. This volume gives historical reviews and summaries and the recommendations of the commission upon the subjects investigated. Analysis would bring out under "Trusts" in the Dictionary catalog the 127 pages on that subject, which will satisfy the general reader better than the three volumes of testimony and laws which are noted.

The annotations are an important feature, not included in the earlier volume. It was impossible under the exigencies of compilation to make these for all books recorded, but a fair majority of the titles are annotated, even if it be only a one-line comment or the indication of a bibliography. The source of each annotation, except composite notes, is given—whether from review or other printed criticism, contributing library, or individual authority—and as a whole the annotations are compact, lucid and helpful, a creditable essay toward the ideal of "evaluation." Annotations are confined to the Class list, the titles only being duplicated in the Dictionary catalog.

The merit and usefulness of the work are without question. Its typographical appearance is a very great improvement over the 1893 catalog. It is to be liberally distributed.* A new library that buys this list of books, adopts the Decimal classification, and is thus enabled to use the volume, as its printed catalog will have the nucleus of a better collection of books than most small libraries, and will very greatly reduce the expense of library organization. The larger libraries, having most of the books in their collections, will find that this catalog will supply to some extent the ever-present demand of the public for a printed catalog for home use. W. B. BRIGGS.

* One bound copy will be sent to every library in the United States, free of charge, and other copies may be had by addressing the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, at a nominal charge, as follows: Complete (parts 1 and 2), cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Parts 1 or 2 separately, cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

Howe, Rev. S. H. The service of the public library to the community: an address before the Bill Library Association, of Ledyard, Ct., Aug. 31, 1904. New London, Ct., [1904.] 18 p. O.

The *Library Association Record* for October is mainly devoted to the condensed Proceedings of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne meeting of the L. A. U. K. It contains also Professor Mark Wright's paper, read at that meeting, on "The public reference library and secondary and higher education," and the first part of an annotated list of "Best books of 1903," devoted to "English books in philosophy and religion," by Henry Guppy.

The *Library World* for October is almost wholly devoted to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne conference, which it treats in rather breezy fashion, although regarding it as on the whole one of the most successful of recent years.

Public Libraries for October marked its emergence from the perils of fire and water by an "international number," devoted to library conditions in this country, Great Britain, the continent, and elsewhere. Among the countries whose libraries are described are Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, France, Finland, Japan and India.

WALTON, Genevieve M. Small school libraries. Ypsilanti, Mich., 1904. 6+52 p. T.

Miss Walton is librarian of the Michigan State Normal School, and this little book is made up of seven chapters written for the *Normal College News*, for the use of teachers in charge of small school libraries. They cover Accessions, Cataloging, Classification, Administration, Reference books, Public documents; and give elementary information in simple practical form.

LOCAL.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. At noon on Oct. 26 the handsome newspaper and magazine room of the library was formally opened. It is one of the largest and most attractive in the entire building, and has been placed in charge of Miss Laura Hammond, formerly of the Library of Congress staff. The city council has appropriated a special sum of \$750 for the purchase of new books and for rebinding.

Bayonne (N. J.) F. P. L. The Carnegie building was dedicated on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 29, and opened for routine work on Monday, Oct. 31. It was erected from a Carnegie grant of \$50,000.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. The handsome Carnegie building was formally opened on the afternoon of Oct. 16. when exercises were

held in the lecture hall and an informal public reception held in the library rooms.

The library was established more than 40 years ago by the local Young Men's Association, and in 1861 its collection, numbering about 2000 volumes, was transferred to the board of education. It was maintained under the name of the City School Library up to 1901, when a movement toward its development into an adequate public library was started. This resulted, in April, 1902, in a Carnegie grant of \$75,000, made on the usual conditions, and the Binghamton Public Library was incorporated on Dec. 4 of that year. The cornerstone of the Carnegie building was laid on Oct. 15, 1903, and the present librarian, W. F. Seward, was appointed this year, the former librarian, Mrs. Josephine Clonney, remaining as first assistant. The library contains about 12,000 volumes, and the new building has a capacity of 60,000. It is arranged to permit free access to stack. Besides the lecture hall it contains a spacious art gallery.

Brazil (Ind.) P. L. The Carnegie library was dedicated on Oct. 12, the principal address being delivered by W. E. Henry, state librarian.

Bristol (Ct.) P. L. (Rpt., 1904.) Added 1218; total 12,055. Issued, home use, 40,893 (fict. 50.03 %; juv. fict., 22.98 %); visitors to ref. lib. 1260. Cards in use 2090. Expenses \$3217.07 (salaries \$1374.90, books \$779.94, binding \$170, periodicals \$176.80).

A branch library was opened in February, in Forestville, in connection with a free reading room established by the Sessions Clock Co. The circulation from February to August was 3318, the branch being open from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. There has been a large increase of circulation during the year.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The Pacific branch, the first of the Carnegie branches to be completed, was opened on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 8, with formal exercises. The exercises were held in the large delivery and book room on the first floor, and there was a large attendance of residents and of visitors from New York and nearby cities. The program included a brief address of presentation by David A. Boody, president of the Carnegie committee of the library board, addresses of acceptance on behalf of the mayor and the library board, and addresses by Rev. John Reid and Very Rev. Edward W. McCarty. An informal reception followed, when the building was inspected from top to bottom by interested visitors.

This building is a most satisfactory and successful type of the branch library intended to supply a given district and supplemented by a central reference collection. It is arranged for free access to the shelves, the chief features being the large delivery and book room on the first floor, and the beautiful spacious children's room on the second floor.

The location of the children's room on the second story is rather unusual, and it remains to be seen whether the use of the stairways on either side of the entrance hall will prove an annoyance to users of the first floor. In its general plan and fittings, the building is admirable and most attractive, exception being entered to the color scheme of walls and woodwork, which is unpleasantly crude in its contrasted green and red. The combined delivery and stack room, semi-circular in shape, is fitted with turnstile and a central delivery desk, with speaking tube connections and administration devices, and is excellently lighted. There is plenty of space between the shelves, permitting comfortable selection of books, and in the second story of the stack, tables at the end of the aisles between the shelves give convenient opportunity for reading or study. The reading room and reference room are attractive and fitted with every convenience; but the most interesting department is the children's room. This corresponds in size and shape to the delivery room immediately below it, but looks larger, as it contains wall shelves only. There is no turnstile, entrance being from one door and exit from another, and directly opposite the entrance is a great open fireplace, with alcove seats on either side, delightful in design and execution. Two study rooms adjoin the main reading room, and seating capacity of the department is estimated at about 100. Wall shelves rising to window sill height only are used, the whole effect, on account of the large floor space and small-sized tables and chairs, being of space, light and comfortable cheerfulness. In the basement is a semi-circular lecture room, with a seating capacity of about 200. Considered as a whole the building is a model of good arrangement, fine lighting, both natural and artificial, excellent ventilation and adaptation to use. The librarian-in-charge of the branch is Mrs. Alice D. Hartich.

At the October meeting of the directors, on the 18th, a communication was presented from Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, asking for a rehearing in regard to the charges upon which she was removed from her post as superintendent of travelling libraries on Nov. 18, 1902. The case was carried to the courts, and finally fell through, after the consolidation of the Public Library with the Brooklyn Library was completed. Her communication was read to the board, and a motion was passed to the effect "that Mrs. Craigie be informed by the secretary that her letter was received, and that she be informed that this board regards her removal as a closed incident, but that this board is willing to receive from her at any time an application for any vacancy at its disposal, and that such an application will receive due consideration."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Carnegie L. The Carnegie Library building will probably be opened to the public early in January next, work on the exterior having now been completed.

While it was feared at first that the library might be obliged to open practically without books (its present collection being a very small one), prospects are now more encouraging. Gifts of books have been made by many interested citizens and subscriptions for the purchase of books are promised. The city appropriation of \$5000, however, will hardly do more than defray the necessary running expenses for the year.

It has been arranged to provide library privileges for the negro population by means of a separate department, to be fitted up on the first floor of the building. There will be a separate entrance, and no public connection between the colored and the white quarters. A colored attendant will be provided for the first floor and the books in the two departments will be separate collections.

Columbia Univ. L., New York City. (Rpt. —year ending June 30, 1904, in "Bulletin of information," November, 1904; Annual reports 1904, p. 238-260.) Dr. Canfield's report should be read in full for its detailed and suggestive account of the library's administration and growth.

For the first time in many years an inventory has been made of the number of volumes in each great division of the library, with the following result, given in even thousands: Bibliography, 18,000; Philosophy, 9,000; Religion, 7,000; Sociology, 87,000; Philology, 1,000; Science, 25,000; Useful arts, 16,000; Fine arts, 4,000; Literature, 59,000; History, 51,000; General reference library, 6,000; Avery library, 17,000; Phoenix collection, 7,000; Special Columbiana, 2,000; Book rarities, 2,000; loaned to Departments, 31,000; Mary Queen of Scots collection, 550; Holland Society deposit, 600; American Mathematical Society deposit, 1200.

"During the current year, following the general plans of unification in the administration of all university affairs, the responsibility of the librarian of the university was extended to cover the libraries of the various schools and colleges affiliated with Columbia, and such of the collections temporarily loaned to the departments as require a custodian." One result of this unification has been the establishment of an apprentice class as a feature of the library service, the chief facts regarding which have already been noted in these columns.

The work of the various departments is noted, from reports submitted by their supervisors. Accessions for the year numbered 15,812 v., of which 10,892 were purchased; the total number of volumes is given as 362,167, not including about 100,000 pamphlets and 30,000 dissertations, which have been classified and cataloged but not accessioned. There were 229 readers' cards issued, and from the loan desk 433,704 v. were given out, of which 81,320 were used outside of the building. Books were borrowed for home use

by 3934 persons. The use of books outside the building shows a slight decrease, "which proves the unconscious tendency of all users of the library to accept under the conditions prevailing at Columbia a reference library as more effective and more satisfactory than a circulating library, though both features must always be retained." Inter-library loans have steadily increased, 412 volumes having been sent in this way to 51 libraries in 17 states; 221 volumes were borrowed, from 14 libraries in eight states. In the cataloging department 2845 Library of Congress cards were received, at a cost of \$33.28. "We are not yet able to determine that there is any actual saving to us in using the cards issued by the Library of Congress, partly because the total number of cards we receive form such a small part of the number which we add annually to our catalog; but the cards are so complete in the information contained and are so satisfactory in every way that at present at least we are not willing to discontinue this service."

The development of a department of bibliography and serials has proved most useful; three exhibitions have been held, one of book-bindings and books on binding from the collection of Samuel P. Avery, one of illuminated mediæval manuscripts from the collections of J. Pierpont Morgan and others, and one of books belonging to the university. Dr. Canfield says: "I still feel that we shall never be quite satisfied until we have established in this library a strong corps of bibliographers and reference librarians. The larger the library the more impossible is it for even heads of departments who are supposed to be most interested to know thoroughly and effectively the contents of the library. We ought to have at least one well-equipped man for each of the nine or ten great divisions. Such assistance would vitalize our entire collection, and would exert an influence which would be felt in every department of instruction in the university."

Columbia University L., New York City. In connection with the 150th anniversary of the founding of Columbia University, Oct. 30-Nov. 3, a collection of about 200 books and manuscripts treating of the beginning and development of the university was placed on exhibition in the library. One of the most interesting documents in the collection is an original proof of the Constitution of the United States, with autograph amendments by William Samuel Johnson, third president of King's College, that were afterward incorporated into the Constitution of 1787. Dr. Johnson was chairman of a committee of five appointed to read proofs of the Constitution and make suitable corrections. Another document is the statement of the earnings of a lottery held in 1748, six years before the opening of the college, to raise money for its founding. This lottery netted £3400. The collection contains the first register of stu-

dents of the college, and also that containing the names of men who entered after the re-opening of the college following the Revolutionary War. The first signature in this register of 1785 is that of De Witt Clinton, afterward Governor of New York.

Dawson, Alaska. Carnegie L. On Oct. 1 the Carnegie Library was formally taken possession of by the city of Dawson. It was erected from a Carnegie grant of \$25,000, work having been begun last year and finished this summer. The building is two-storied, with a deep basement, and has a ground area of 56 x 36 feet. It is heated by hot air, by a furnace system, which is designed to maintain an even temperature of at least 65 degrees in the coldest weather; as a rule the winter temperature in Dawson fluctuates between 20 and 50 degrees below zero. There are six rooms, the largest being the spacious main reading room, grouped about which are the book room, ladies' reading room, smoking room, and librarian's office. A lecture hall is on the second floor, immediately over the reading room. The interior decorations and fittings are all artistic and attractive.

The movement to establish the library was begun by Mrs. M. L. D. Kaiser, a woman who came to the Klondike over the Chilkoot Pass in the great gold-seeking rush of 1898, and acquired large mining interests. In 1899 a fund of \$1200 was raised by subscription by the women of the city, and with the further aid of a grant from the Yukon Territory a library was opened in a rented room on Jan. 1, 1900. About 1750 books were accumulated, with current magazines and newspapers, and for three years the library was managed by the library association, appropriation for its support being made by the Commission-in-Council of the Yukon Territory and the mayor and council of the city. Toward the close of the year 1902 through the efforts of the president of the library board, Mr. A. F. Nicol, a grant of \$25,000 for a building was received from Andrew Carnegie. In 1903 a board of directors was appointed by the Yukon commissioner and the city council to manage the library when completed, and to receive the assets of the library association, which by special ordinance was to merge into the public library. The library now contains about 3000 v., with a good selection of magazines and newspapers. The librarian is William Doble, and there is one assistant, William Walker. At the dedication exercises Governor F. T. Congdon presided, and the chief address was delivered by J. K. Sparling, president of the library board. The present appropriations, received from the Yukon Territory and city council, are only sufficient to defray current expenses, and funds for the purchase of books must be secured by private subscription or by money raised from concerts, entertainments, etc.

Fond du Lac (Wis.) P. L. On the evening of Oct. 5 the new Carnegie building was formally dedicated. The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Miss L. E. Stearns, library visitor of the library commission, also made an address. The library building was completed at a cost of \$50,000, Andrew Carnegie contributing \$30,000 of this sum, Fond du Lac citizens \$7000, and the city government \$13,000.

Franklin, Mass. Ray Memorial L. The beautiful library building erected by Mrs. Lydia R. Pierce and Mrs. Annie R. Thayer as a memorial to their father, Joseph Gordon Ray, and their mother, Mrs. Emily Rockwood Ray, was dedicated on the afternoon of Oct. 4. The address of the day was delivered by ex-Governor John D. Long, formerly Secretary of the Navy, who referred especially to the fact that of the 350 cities and towns of Massachusetts not one is now without the advantages of a free library. After the exercises the library was thrown open for inspection, and was visited by a large number of townspeople and distinguished guests from Boston, Providence, and surrounding towns.

The building, which was begun in July, 1901, is a beautiful structure, modelled in style and decoration upon a Greek temple. It is of cut granite, 70 by 90 feet, with a single high story above the basement. The entrance hall is 20 by 62 feet, divided by columns and arches into three bays, the one at the right end having a memorial tablet in white marble, and that to the left a broad stairway to the basement rooms. The columns, architraves, dado, floor and stairs are of marble. The reading room is a spacious apartment, 35 by 67 feet, and 28 feet high to the spring of the ceiling arches, which rise 10 feet higher. This room is finished in mahogany, and is fitted with bookcases, tables, seats, cabinets, etc., of the same wood. The adjoining room to the left, occupying the whole remaining space on this floor, is 25 by 67 feet, of the same height as the reading room, from which it opens through two wide openings treated with coupled columns and pilasters. This room is divided by screens into three partitions, a delivery room in front, a stack room in the center, and a librarian's room in the rear. All the rooms of the main floor are lighted by tiers of windows placed high in the walls and set with prismatic glass. There is thus a fine diffused light through all the rooms.

The outside entrance to the basement, from a lower level, gives access through a central lobby to a spacious and pleasant children's room, and also to a lecture room fitted with cabinets for local history collections. Toilet rooms, coat rooms and packing rooms for the library are also provided on this floor, and in all the details of heating, lighting, and ventilating equipment no pains have been spared.

Artistically the building is notable for the

mural decorations of the reading room, previously noted in these columns (L. J., Oct., p. 552), and in all its decorative features it is most harmonious and effective. Its total book capacity is 50,000 v., and at present it contains about 8000. Beside the gift of the building itself, a trust fund of \$250,000 has been established by the givers for its maintenance.

Galesburg (Ill.) F. P. L. (30th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 1813; total 29,747. Issued, home use 78,266 (fict. 36,205; juv. fict. 23,052); ref. use 34,031. Cards in use 4045. Receipts \$8778.84; expenses \$8309.48 (salaries \$2199, janitor \$780.51, books \$2057.38, periodicals \$378.15, binding \$220.77, lighting \$183.50).

The duplicate pay collection "is now on an entirely self-supporting basis and continues to be a very popular feature." The increase reported in the work and use of the library is particularly gratifying as the previous year was the first year in the new building and would naturally seem to have set the high-water mark.

Joliet (Ill.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 2896; total 22,575. Issued, home use 91,149; ref. use 11,181; school use 3128. New registration 1968; total registration 6435. Visitors to reading room 19,020, of whom 11,462 were men.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. (23d rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904; in lib. *Quarterly*, October.) Added 4041; total not given. Issued, home use, 276,041 (fict. 118,945; juv. 64,759); lib. use 85,028. Cards in use 28,504, of which 14,189 are held by children.

The reference and information work of the library is being constantly extended, in an effort "to make the resources of the library accessible to the students of the various colleges and academies of Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory, and to send out the required information to those too far distant to come to the library." The 15 school substations in connection with this department have been placed in charge of a supervisor, who aids principals and teachers in the management of these collections. "The books, heretofore transported to and from the substations in unwieldy boxes, are hereafter to be conveyed in sail-cloth bags, 20 x 20 x 14, with a capacity of from 50 to 75 volumes."

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. After prolonged negotiations and many vicissitudes the contract merging the Louisville Free Public Library and the Louisville Public Library of the Polytechnic Society was signed and ratified on Oct. 11, to take effect Nov. 1. By this contract the public library becomes possessed of the site, building, and collections of the old Polytechnic library, and is enabled to start its work as a free public library upon an excellent foundation. The Polytechnic library contains about 63,000 volumes in a building of its own, which will be used as the headquarters of the public library until the completion of its fine Carnegie building. By

the terms of the contract the Polytechnic library turns over all its books, magazines, collections, cabinets and buildings for present use and when the new library is built all the contents of the present library will be delivered there. The Free Public Library is to pay all expenses of maintaining the present library and agrees to employ the librarian, two assistants and janitor now employed. The Louisville Polytechnic library is to retain its title to all property, real and personal, turned over to the new library, the latter agreeing to keep it insured against fire. When the present building is no longer used for library purposes it will be rented by the Polytechnic library, and after all expenses are paid the residue will be given to the new library toward defraying its expenses. The old Library Association is to be allowed representation on the board of directors of the new association. Four men will be named and from the list the mayor will choose one. The new library agrees to furnish a room for the meetings of the stockholders and officers of the Polytechnic library.

Under the contract the Polytechnic library can, with the approval of the new library, sell its property, the proceeds to be applied to the wiping out of all debts against the association and the surplus to be turned over to the new association for the purpose of establishing branch libraries, purchasing books or any use deemed best.

Marlboro (Mass.) P. L. The Carnegie building was dedicated on Oct. 20. It was erected at a cost of \$38,000, of which Mr. Carnegie gave \$30,000, the remainder being contributed by the city and by private donors; including the site it represents about \$50,000. The building is of gray brick with granite and terra cotta trimmings, 85 by 27 feet, with a rear extension stack room 32 by 49. It has a book capacity, in the stack, of 25,000 v., and there are at present about 13,000 on the shelves. The librarian is Miss Sarah E. Cotting.

Missoula (Mont.) P. L. The Carnegie building was opened on Sept. 17, informally and without exercises. It cost \$12,500, and is a one-story and basement brick structure. The librarian is Miss Grace M. Stoddard.

Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L. The handsome new library building was opened to the public on Sept. 19, without formal exercises. It is regarded as one of the finest buildings of the kind in the South. The familiar Italian renaissance type of architecture has been adopted, and the total cost was \$100,000, the amount of Mr. Carnegie's donation. There is a large central delivery room, opening from a handsome main hall, arranged for free access to the shelves, and equipped with turnstiles and delivery desk. To the left of the entrance is the reading room, and opening from this a newspaper and magazine room. Corresponding in arrangement, on the right, is the reference room, the librarian's office, and cataloger's room. On the basement floor is a large light children's room, a staff "rest

room," unpacking room, and rooms for the storage of bound newspapers, public documents, etc. A large room on the third floor will probably be devoted to the use of the Tennessee Historical Society; there is a handsome art gallery, known as Howard Memorial Hall, and rooms suitable for club meetings, study purposes, etc. The building is equipped with telephone service throughout, and the decorations and fittings are most artistic. The stack room has a present capacity of 35,000 v. and can be easily extended to hold 75,000. At present the library contains about 25,000 books.

New York City, Library appropriations for 1905. The budget approved by the city Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1905 includes the following allowances "for library purposes":

New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations.	\$310,000.00
Cathedral Free Circulating Li- brary.....	5.80
Brooklyn Public Library.....	286,888.00
Queens Borough Public Library, incl. maintenance of established free circulating libraries when acquired as branches.....	37,500.00
Total.....	\$634,393.80

The amounts asked for by the libraries named were: New York Public, \$442,901.27; Brooklyn Public, \$339,806.55; Queens Borough, \$56,440. The New York Public received about \$20,000 less than in 1904; the Brooklyn Public about \$35,000 more, and the Queens Borough library \$7000 more than previously granted.

New York P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904; in lib. *Bulletin*, October, p. 475-534.) Added, ref. libs. 25,012 v., 75,458 pm.; total, 629,506 v., 240,337 pm. "The print department now contains 93,380 prints; there has been little increase in the music, map, or manuscript departments." Visitors to the reference libraries numbered 184,222; 524,097 v. were consulted by 128,872 desk applicants. In the circulation department 24,530 v. were added; total 384,399. Issued, home use 3,131,652 (fict. 34 %; juv. fict. 24 %). New cards issued 49,531; total registration 492,920. The number of branches has increased from 19 to 22; two Carnegie branches have been opened, three others are ready for opening, 12 new sites have been secured.

Increased use of the library has been general, in reference and in circulation. The activities of the various departments are summarized. The annual appropriation for purchases amounted to \$25,000, half of which was spent for current periodicals and transactions of societies. The balance was used principally for the departments of American history, biography, sociology and economics, science, technology, archæology, travels and philosophy; and Slavonic literature, Irish history

and literature, and recent poetry and the drama have also received considerable additions. "The income of the Proudfit fund has been applied to purchases for the section of naval history, which is becoming an important one. Very few purchases are made for the department of fiction, which, however, has been considerably added to by gifts."

In the public documents department "the collection of municipal reports covers at present some 750 different cities, divided as follows: American about 500, Canadian 12, South American 6, Australian 7, Indian 4, Mexican 1, European 220. The reports of these cities comprise finance accounts, charters and ordinances, public parks, schools, lighting, water supply, sewerage systems, council minutes, harbor and dock works, general statistics, etc.; the collection of charters, council minutes and collected reports alone fills about 7500 v. The natural annual increase of the collection is about 700 v.

The report of the circulation department is largely devoted to a statement of the progress of the Carnegie branches, and a most interesting feature is the inclusion of fine half-tone plates and floor plans of six of these buildings.

Measures have been taken to extend the work of the travelling library department with the public schools, the schools being divided into groups and each group assigned to the nearest branch library, where one assistant is given special charge of the work with that group of schools. With the installation of the travelling library department in the new Riverside branch, a special reception room for teachers is to be equipped, including a model school library. The travelling library department has now 358 distributing centers, and includes 93 home libraries.

"The unusual loss from open shelves reported last year has led to attempts to control or limit it. These have included the partial closing of the shelves to the public at two branches, which had not originally been constructed for free access, the use of a perforating stamp in marking books, and the sending of a circular to booksellers throughout the city cautioning them to use particular care in the purchase of lots of second-hand books. An attempt has also been made to exercise special vigilance in the detection of theft, and several thieves have been caught and punished. In spite of these efforts, the loss this year is slightly larger than it was last year, although the rate of increase of loss from year to year has lessened. The net loss reported in 1901-2 was 3480; in 1902-3 it was 5496; and in 1903-4 the same branches reported a net loss of 5925—an increase of nearly 8 per cent. A case worth noting is that of the St. Agnes branch, where the number of books recovered during the year (511) exceeds the number lost (477); in another library the number recovered (398) is nearly four-fifths of the gross loss (533)."

In October there was opened in the Lenox Library an exhibit arranged by the Print Department to illustrate methods used during political campaigns to arouse popular enthusiasm and interest. Broadsides, posters, campaign periodicals, party text-books, songsters, medals, badges, envelopes were grouped about a nucleus of caricatures, portraits and other pictorial material. Certain interesting characteristics were made apparent by the exhibit. The earliest button shown here was one bearing Fremont's portrait; silk badges appear as far back as the Log Cabin campaign of 1840; the struggle of '60 appears to have produced the most medals and envelopes, the bitterest caricatures are the anti-Greeley ones by Nast; it is to be noted also that the campaign pamphlet, now distributed gratuitously and lavishly, was once regularly published and sold. The Greeley-Grant contest even boasts of a thick octavo volume, illustrated and bound.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has in many ways awakened and is developing the interest of readers in New Jersey history and its literature, so far as this exists. It publishes a short list, which may be used as a call slip, on "New Jersey in the Revolution," recording 21 titles of histories and five novels in the main library, and six histories and 19 stories in the young people's department. "The ballad of Daniel Bray," one of the best of the Revolutionary ballads dealing with New Jersey history, has also been printed as a broadside, in an edition of 200 copies, sold at 30 cents apiece. A display of pictures illustrating Washington's winter at Valley Forge and other events of the Revolution in New Jersey was held for two weeks in October.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. (174th rpt. — year ending Aug. 23, 1904.) Added 1451; total 47,161. Issued, home use 14,765 (fict. 10,002).

The circulation shows a decrease of 969 v. from the previous year; "since 1901 there has been a moderate diminution in the yearly issue of books for home use," due in part to the restriction on the number of new books that might be drawn at a given time. This diminution "shows that a large part of the borrowers desire new books and, lacking them, they do not to any considerable extent resort to the older works in the library." On the other hand, as regards general circulation, the greater part of the borrowing is from the older books. "The use of reference books has largely increased during the past year." Some loss of books by theft is reported, though free access to the stack has been restricted. Owing to mutilation of the art periodicals, the current numbers have been removed from the open shelves of the reading room.

Additional space, and alterations and repairs are greatly needed. "Each year it becomes more necessary that room should be

provided for the proper storing of newspapers and large illustrated papers. At present they are tied up in bundles and stowed away wherever they can be put. This makes it very difficult and almost impossible to refer to any back numbers."

Norwich, Ct. Otis L. (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1904.) Added 2169; total 31,151. Issued, home use 94,410 (fict. 58.94 %; juv. fict. 19.91 %). New registration 884; total registration 14,059.

The circulation shows an increase of 8599 v., in books for adults, and a decrease of 1016 in books for the young. "With the meagre facilities which the library has for supplying the needs of young people, it is not surprising that the maximum use by this important class was reached more than four years ago, by a gradual increase, and has since shown a decrease, which, though comparatively insignificant, is the opposite of a step in the right direction. Until young people can have a separate reading room, and more conveniently shelved books, it can hardly be expected that their use of the library can be materially increased."

The year closed shows the largest accessions yet made to the library, both in number and value of volumes added. To provide needed shelf room 2529 v. were moved to the upper floor to provide room for books more frequently used. "This raises, in its mildest form, the issue of dead books versus live books, a question which will confront the library more insistently a few years hence. Many of the old books removed to the upper floor showed no marks of issue or use during the 11 years of their repose on the shelves, and none of them had been issued more than four times during that period."

Oxford, Mass. Larned Memorial L. The library building given to Oxford by Charles Larned, of Boston, as a memorial to his brother, was dedicated on Oct. 5, the principal address being delivered by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of Clark University. The building is two-storied, of cream-colored brick, with trimmings of Milford granite. It cost \$30,000.

Philadelphia F. L. On Sept. 30 the library authorities made public the designs accepted for the first two of the 30 branch libraries to be erected from the Carnegie fund of \$1,500,000. Of these, one will be known as the Lehigh Avenue branch and will cost \$90,000, being larger than most of the buildings; it is to be of Pennsylvania white marble or Indiana limestone. The other branch is to be located at 40th and Walnut streets. Both buildings will contain auditoriums.

Rumford Falls, Me. Carnegie L. The library was dedicated on the evening of Oct. 8. It was erected at a cost of \$10,000, given by Mr. Carnegie, and is an attractive red brick building, with gabled roof. The librarian is Mrs. Martha Leverett Farmer, formerly librarian of the Plymouth (N. H.) Public Library.

Rumney, N. H. Byron G. Merrill P. L. The opening of the library building given to the town by Miss Adelaide L. Merrill, in memory of her father, the late Byron G. Merrill, took place on Oct. 17. A reception was held by Miss Merrill and the library trustees at the library, for the townspeople and other invited guests, and there was a large attendance of out-of-town visitors. The building, which cost \$16,000, is in the old Colonial style of architecture, one story above a furnished basement, of brick with granite trimmings. The first floor, which is finished in quartered oak, contains general and children's reading rooms, delivery room, librarian's office, reference room and a stack room with a shelf capacity of 10,000 v. In the basement is a well-arranged lecture room, with a seating capacity of 200, and a recreation room, in addition to the usual receiving, unpacking and storage rooms.

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. (14th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1904.) Added 3116, of which 2023 were purchased; total 28,049. Issued, home use, 124,135 (fict. 77.47 %), an increase of 3690 over the previous year; lib. use (estimated) 18,234. No. cardholders 6362. Receipts \$13,094.17; expenses \$12,945.17 (books \$2221.16, periodicals \$513.32, binding \$1027.15, salaries \$5701.50, heating \$844.22, janitor service \$958, furniture \$579.75).

A practical, well-arranged report, showing an increased use of the library by school children and working people. In the home circulation "there was an increase in the use of class books of 4246 volumes, and an actual decrease in volumes of fiction issued of 546. Use of fiction was 77.47 per cent. of the total issue, as against 80.23 last year. This was divided as follows: adult use 63.80, children's use 13.67. The increase in circulation was well distributed through the other classes, books of travel leading with a gain of 31 per cent. This is attributed to the constantly growing use by the children of the schools of library books as supplementary reading. Prior to this year a lack of means prevented much work with the children in the grades below the high school, but a good foundation for this branch of library usefulness has now been laid, and the results in the future should be more gratifying."

The collection of public documents has been rearranged, labelled and numbered and duplicates disposed of. In the regular course of cataloging 2192 printed cards from the Library of Congress were used, at a cost of \$18.99; "they are very satisfactory and save much time to the library." Among gifts of the year, the library received 800 volumes of the office collection of the late E. B. Neely, superintendent of the public schools, which is especially strong in educational works and supplementary reading.

In October last a meeting of the state library association was held at the library,

which has had excellent effect. There was a large local attendance; "264 teachers from the city schools attended the session devoted to the library and the school, while 36 representatives from the woman's study clubs were present at another session and participated in the discussion following papers on the relations of the library to the club.

"In an attempt to reach working men who did not use the library, 73 volumes were placed in the reading room of a union laboring men's club, in charge of the secretary, who was also the business agent of the building trades council. Of these, 48 volumes were issued 91 times for home use, and there was a hall use of 252 volumes. This was the record for ten weeks (November-January), when the secretary left the city and the books were returned to the library."

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. The new branch library no. 2, known as the McCreery Library, in honor of the giver, Andrew B. McCreery, was formally presented to the city on Oct. 25. The building is situated on Noe street, near Market, in a setting of green lawns, made possible by the action of the park commissioners. Its entire cost was over \$50,000, and Mr. McCreery's interest has been manifested by other gifts of accessories to the surrounding grounds. Mr. McCreery was unable to attend the opening exercises, but was represented by former Mayor James D. Phelan.

Springfield, O. Warder P. L. (32d rpt.—year ending May 1, 1904.) Added 1493; total 21,038. Issued, home use 79,497; through the schools 2788. New cards issued 2647; cards in use 5290. Receipts \$8932.22; expenses, salaries \$3090.50, books and periodicals \$1921.24, rebinding \$401.25, light \$270, fuel \$252.50.

School collections of about 70 v. each are sent to four schools for home use by the pupils. The librarian recommends subscription to the Library of Congress printed cards.

Stockbridge, (Mass.) L. Assoc. The annual meeting of the association was held on Sept. 24, in the town hall, when W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, delivered an address on "The place and power of the town library." The librarian's report showed a circulation of 11,274 v. for the year. A bequest of \$500 received from the estate of the late Henry D. Sedgwick was duly acknowledged. The librarian, Miss C. P. Wells, was reappointed librarian, and R. R. Bowker was elected president of the board.

Wisconsin State Historical Soc., Madison. The 52d annual meeting of the society was held on Oct. 27, when the usual reports were read and officers elected. The report of the secretary, Dr. Thwaites, recorded accessions of 11,990 titles for the year. This makes the present estimated contents of the library 260,030 titles. Publications of the year included

volumes 1 and 2 of the early series of Wisconsin historical collections (reprinted), the consolidated index to proceedings, from 1874 to 1901, and several bulletins of information upon special collections or features of the library. The construction of the north wing is needed to provide sufficient space, and an increase of \$2500 a year in the appropriation is asked for maintenance purposes.

The institution within the museum of a colonial kitchen is recorded. This gives an admirable setting to the museum articles which have come from colonial times. This feature has proved so successful that there is contemplated a typical Wisconsin log cabin of pioneer days, for the fitting of which articles of interest have already been collected.

FOREIGN.

Leeds (Eng.) P. F. Ls. (34th rpt. — year ended March 25, 1904.) Added, ref. lib. 2773; lending libs. 18,063; total 242,752, of which 70,731 are in the ref. lib. Issued, home use 1,023,985; in juvenile reading rooms 85,109; in ref. lib. 120,830. Visits to newsrooms are estimated at 2,310,000. Borrowers' tickets issued 35,757.

A special grant of £550 is made by the city council for the purchase of technical books. The limitation of the penny rate seriously hampers the development of the library, and effort has been made to secure Parliamentary action authorizing an increase of the rate by another penny. The continued success of the juvenile reading rooms makes it desirable that they should be extended to the districts at present without them.

Liverpool, Eng. Library Old Boys' Assoc. This association, composed of veteran librarians and ex-librarians, held its first reunion on Monday, Oct. 17, at the Bear's Paw, Lord street, Liverpool, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas Formby, late deputy librarian of the Liverpool Public Libraries. There were present Mr. Peter Cowell, chief librarian and president; G. G. Walmsley, C. Howarth, director of the Sheffield Museum and Art Gallery, and a representative gathering of Old Boys, covering a period of over 40 years of the library's existence. The meeting was of a social nature, with speechmaking and other entertainment. This organization is believed to be the only one of its kind in existence in the United Kingdom, in connection with a public library, and it comprises 60 members.

London public libraries. According to "London statistics, 1903-1904," published by the London County Council, there were open in the county of London 69 public libraries, including branches, at the end of the year 1903, besides 13 other establishments projected or in course of erection. At the end of the year 1902-3 the stock of books available for use in these libraries amounted to 930,165 volumes, and the issues during that year reached a total of 5,848,943. The number of registered borrowers was 188,426.

New Zealand, Gen. Assembly L. (Rpt., 1903-4.) Added 1900. Detailed statistics of use of books and contents of the library are not given. About 2500 visitors are estimated for the year.

The chief librarian, Mr. Charles Wilson, appends a special report upon his visits to libraries in Great Britain and America, made during his six months' leave of absence, from November, 1903, to May, 1904. The American libraries visited, besides those of Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto, were the Buffalo and New York public libraries and the New York Mercantile Library; but Mr. Wilson's chief impressions seem to relate to the severity of the weather, which resulted in a serious attack of pneumonia and prevented further study of American library methods. In England he gave much time to library visiting and to arrangements for book purchasing. As a result of his observations, Mr. Wilson says: "With regard to legislative libraries, I must say that in no institution of this kind that I have visited do there exist more facilities and conveniences at the command of members than are possessed by members of the New Zealand Parliament. In more than one legislative library I found that the institution is conducted purely and simply as a reference library, no books being allowed to leave the building. In few of these libraries are novels bought, and it may be taken generally that this library is far in advance of other legislative libraries in the number of modern works in all branches of literature. In certain libraries I have found the newspaper or general reading room apart from the reference library, and smoking in the rooms is not so generally allowed as it is here. The rules of this library with regard to the supply to members of books — both during the session and during the recess — are more liberally conceived than those of other libraries of a similar character. With reference to the privileges afforded to the outside public, here again we are more liberal.

"Mention has been made in the press from time to time as to the advisableness of sending boxes of books to country libraries during the recess, and a system of travelling libraries, to be worked in connection with this library, has found supporters. I may say at once that in America and Canada, where travelling libraries were first established, the books are never taken from a legislative library for circulation through the country. Wherever I found the travelling library system in force, the books were taken from a separate source altogether, and never from a legislative or reference library.

"The Dewey system of classification in force in this library has from time to time been the subject of adverse criticism. When in Canada and the United States I had an opportunity of seeing the Dewey system in force in several libraries. Everywhere I found it well spoken of, and its use is spreading all over America. In England, also, it is coming

into more general use. Our modification of this system by placing fiction, biography, and poetry in alphabetical order was commended by several librarians. Similar modification is frequent in America.

"In nearly every legislative library I visited I found the staff making complaints of laxness in the observance of rules and of consequent loss of books. Losses occur in all libraries, especially those arranged on the open-access system. The New York public libraries, for instance, lost last year no fewer than 5400 volumes. And yet these libraries are held up as model institutions!"

Gifts and Bequests.

Albion, N. Y., Swan L. By the will of the late Mrs. W. G. Swan, the library receives a bequest of \$10,000.

Bath, N. Y., Davenport L. By the will of the late Hon. Ira Davenport, of Bath, the library receives \$40,000, the income of which is to be used for library purposes, also the land known as Cameron Park, on condition that the building thereon shall be continued to be used as a library and the park to be kept as a park as at present.

Berkeley, Cal., University of California. On Sept. 30 the university received a check for \$108,000, being the first payment of the bequest for a new library building, left by Charles F. Doe. The total bequest is to be 24 per cent. of the Doe estate, and is estimated at about \$600,000. Work on the foundations of the building will be begun next spring; it is to be of Raynond granite, on the style of California Hall and the new Mining building.

Boston P. L. The library has received from the estate of C. W. Folsom a gift of 1067 letters and manuscripts, rich in material relating to New England literary people, including letters from Oliver Wendell Holmes, Emerson, Edward Everett, Bryant, Longfellow, Prescott, Channing, and many others.

Cornell University L., Ithaca, N. Y. By the will of the late Daniel Willard Fiske Cornell University receives an estate estimated at about \$500,000. This includes Mr. Fiske's fine collections of Icelandic and Old Scandinavian literature and history, and his Petrarch collection. His other books are bequeathed to the National Library of Reykjavik, Iceland. Provision is made for funds to maintain and increase the Petrarch and Icelandic collections, and also the Dante collection previously presented to Cornell. This provision includes the appointment of an Icelandic amanuensis to have charge of the Icelandic collection and an additional amanuensis, whose time is to be given to the care of the Petrarch and Dante collections. A fund is also provided for publishing an annual volume relating to Icelandic history and literature. The funds provided for these purposes aggregate \$61,000. Mr. Fiske's

beautiful villa, near Florence, Italy, formerly occupied by Walter Savage Landor, is directed to be sold and the proceeds turned over to the Cornell library. The Cornell chapter of Psi Upsilon fraternity, of which Mr. Fiske was a member, is left a fund to supply the library of the chapter with fifteen of the best periodicals of America and Europe. All the residue of the estate is subject to payment of certain annuities to Cornell, to be held in trust, the income to be devoted to the uses and purposes of the university library.

Lenox (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Henry W. Taft, of Pittsfield, the library receives a bequest of \$1000.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. J. B. Crane, of Pittsfield, the library receives a bequest of \$5000.

Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Athenæum. The Athenæum receives a bequest of \$1000 from the estate of the late Henry W. Taft, of Pittsfield.

Seneca Falls (N. Y.) L. Assoc. The library association has received from Wilhelmus Mynderse, of New York, the gift of a dwelling—the old Monroe residence on lower Fall street—to be altered and adapted for use as a library building. It is a substantial brick house, roomy, and centrally located.

Carnegie library gifts.

Athol, Mass. At a special town meeting on Sept. 21, it was voted not to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$15,000 for a library building. A report in favor of accepting the Carnegie grant, submitted by the special committee appointed to consider the matter, was rejected by a vote of 46 to 36.

Fergus Falls, Minn. Oct. 20, \$2500 additional, making a total of \$15,500.

Librarians.

BAILEY, Arthur Low, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1898, was on Oct. 18 appointed librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free library, succeeding George F. Bowerman, his appointment taking effect Nov. 1. Mr. Bailey is a graduate of Tufts College, class of '96, and has been sub-librarian of the accession department of the New York State Library since October, 1898. He is a member of the American Library Association.

BINGHAM, Delucena L., librarian of the Manchester (Mass.) Public Library, passed his ninetieth birthday on Nov. 7. Mr. Bingham was born in Manchester on Nov. 7, 1814. He has been a trustee of the Manchester Public Library for 28 years and librarian for 22 years. The library was founded by the members of a lyceum and turned over to the town in 1871. It has now 11,000 volumes, and

Mr. Bingham has been connected with it in one capacity or another since the days when it numbered 300 v. He is still alert and progressive in his profession, interested in new ideas and suggestions, and in cordial sympathy with his younger fellow workers.

CLENDENIN, Miss Susan M., Pratt Institute Library School, 1901 and 1904, has accepted the position of head cataloger in the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, in place of Miss Harriet B. Gooch, resigned.

COLCORD, Miss Mabel, New York State Library School, class of 1902, has resigned her position as acting librarian of the State University of Iowa to become librarian at the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CONE, Miss Jessica G., graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1895, has been appointed assistant librarian at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.

HYGEN, Miss Dorothea Helene, of the New York State Library School, 1903-4, has been appointed assistant in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress. Miss Hygen was engaged during the summer in the cataloging department of Harvard University Library.

MITCHELL, Sydney Bandcroft, New York State Library School, 1903-04, has been appointed cataloger at the McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.

PEARSON, Edmund Lester, New York State Library School, class of 1904, has been appointed reference librarian at the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

PIER, Mary Emily, Pratt Institute Library School, class of '96, and at one time librarian of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library, died at her home in New York on Oct. 25.

Cataloging and Classification.

BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) P. L. List of recent accessions. 20 p. O.

The BOSTON BOOK Co. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for October contains the first instalment of "A bibliography of articles relating to holidays," by Robert Morrill McCurdy, in which it is intended to include the most valuable material on the legal holidays and festival days of the year; "a few other days about which questions are frequently asked have been introduced for the sake of completeness." This instalment deals with New Year's day, Valentine's day, and Lincoln's birthday.

The CARNEGIE L. of Atlanta prints in its August *Bulletin* a four-and-a-half page list of "Southern Americana: rare books in the reference department."

HANTSCH, Viktor. Die landkartenbestände der Königlichen öffentlichen Bibliothek zu Dresden: nebst bemerkungen über einrichtung und verwahrung von kartensammlungen. xxviii. Beiheft zum *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1904. 6+146 p. O.

This consists mainly of a list of the more important maps in the Royal Library of Dresden, and, like all catalogs of large collections of these indispensable aids to the study of geography and history, is of obvious interest and value. In the introduction it is pointed out that much of the map material in the larger libraries of Germany still awaits proper arrangement and classification, and the hope is expressed that the work undertaken at Dresden may serve as an incentive to other librarians who have collections of maps in their charge. As a further means to this end Mr. Hantzsch offers suggestions for the classification, cataloging and preservation of maps, information which he failed to find even in the latest and best manuals of library economy, such as the second edition of Gräsel (1902). In Dresden the maps are placed in a sort of passe-partout of stiff paper (similar to the cardboard mount and mat used for prints), and preserved in cases well ventilated to keep out mold. A class list (kept in pasteboard boxes with hinged covers) and an author catalog, both on cards, are provided, the cards bearing a printed form, with blanks to be filled in, a system not unusual in catalogs of maps, and found in some catalogs of prints as well. Whether used for instruction or for purposes of comparison, the author's hints will be found lucid and full, and evidently based on experience. F. W.

HAVEBHILL (Mass.) P. L. A classified list of periodicals currently received. 1904. 16 p. nar. D.

Lists 204 titles, and is prefaced with a brief note regarding the various indexes to periodicals.

NEW YORK CITY, Department of Education. Catalogue of books for public school libraries in the city of New York; graded and annotated. [New York] Bureau of Libraries, 1904. 202 p. Q.

Arranged in separate annotated lists for the different grammar school grades, from the kindergarten and first grade to the eighth. A classed list of "Books for reference and teachers' libraries" follows and an author-index, with reference to the grade lists, completes the catalog. The selection of books has been made with discrimination and good sense, and the list covers a really wide range of interesting books. It should be suggestive to librarians interested in school work. Well

printed, with indication of price and of publisher or jobber through whom the books may be purchased. The preface gives brief practical advice on the organization and management of classroom libraries. The list is the work of Mr. Claude G. Leland, supervisor of libraries in the city schools.

NEW YORK P. L. List of maps of the world, illustrating the progress of geographical knowledge from the earliest times to the end of the 17th century; exhibited in the Lenox Branch . . . on the occasion of the visit of the members of the Eighth International Geographical Congress. New York, 1904. 38 p. S.

Reprinted from the September number of the *Library Bulletin*.

NEWCASTLE (Eng.) P. Ls. Catalogue of books in the juvenile section (Central Library.)

Newcastle-upon-Tyne [1904.] 10+107 p. S.

A neatly printed author-and-title list, published in two sizes, "of which the larger is uniform with other recent catalogs, whilst the smaller will slip into children's pockets." Authors' names are given in heavy face type, and dates are noted for all books not fiction. The list is the first instalment of the revised catalog of the Central Lending Library—the collection it records having been thoroughly re-examined, weeded out, and improved by new accessions.

The OSTERHOUT F. L. (*Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*) *Bulletin* for October contains part 2 of its reading list on indoor amusements.

PRENTICE, May H., and Power, Effie L. A children's library; selected in behalf of the Cleveland Normal School, approved by the Cleveland Public Library. Cleveland, Burrows Brothers Co., [1904.] 2+75 p. D.

This interesting list records with annotations, books furnished by the Cleveland Public Library to the public schools of that city. There are eight divisions, one for each of the elementary grades, with from 25 to 80 volumes for each grade. The compilers have selected with discretion and with sympathy for childish tastes; the annotations are on the whole good, though occasionally there is unnecessary "padding." The graded list is followed by an author and title index, and by a list of publishers.

The ST. LOUIS P. L. *Bulletin* for October, has short lists of "Books about business," and "Novels and tales of the weird and supernatural."

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains three special reading lists on "How to make things," "Peace," and "International law."

The SAN FRANCISCO P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains a first instalment of a list of

the Coleman collection, mainly in philosophy and religion, the recent gift of Mr. William Emmette Coleman, of San Francisco.

The SCRANTON (Pa.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains a second reference list on "Literary essays," supplementing the list in the June bulletin, and covering English and American writers.

The SOMERVILLE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains a special reading list of books and magazine articles "bearing on the campaign issues."

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY L. publishes a good eight-page list of "Books on Japan," classed, with brief annotations of one or two lines.

Bibliography.

APPENDIX TO HAIN AND COPINGER. The first part of Dr. Dietrich Reichling's "Appendices ad Hainii-Copingeri Repertorium bibliographicum: Additiones et emendationes," has been issued by Jacques Rosenthal, of Munich, as a volume of 250 pages. It contains careful bibliographical record of 365 incunabula not recorded by Hain and Copinger, and numerous corrections of entries made by them, and should be distinctly valuable to libraries containing incunabula collections of any importance.

CHEMISTRY. Bolton, Henry Carrington. A select bibliography of chemistry, 1492-1902: second supplement. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, part of v. 44.) Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1904. 4+462 p. O.

Dr. Bolton died on Nov. 19, 1903, while this publication was in press, and most of the proofreading as well as the preparation of the index has been done by Mr. Axel Moth, of the New York Public Library. It carries the careful and comprehensive record of chemical literature begun by Dr. Bolton in his great "Select bibliography of chemistry" of 1893, and continued in the "First supplement" of 1899, down to the close of the year 1902, thus covering four centuries and a decade in the three successive volumes.

DEUTSCHE BIBLIOGRAPHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT. Vervoeffentlichungen der Deutschen bibliographischen gesellschaft. I. Band: Zeitschriften der romantik, in verbindung mit Oskar F. Walzel herausgegeben von Heinr. Hub. Huubcn. Berlin, B. Behr's Verlag, 1904. 18+30+523 p. roy. 4°.

GEOGRAPHY. The bibliography of the geographical literature of 1903, published as the extra September issue of the *Annales de Géographie*, is now a substantial octavo volume of 320 pages. The number of entries, 997, does not accurately represent the extent

of the work, for under one title several publications are often cataloged. Under number 595, for instance, are displayed eight titles of books or scientific papers by Sven Hedin. The descriptive and analytic notes to the great majority of the entries by the editor, M. L. Raveneau, and his fifty-four collaborators give the work exceptional value for reference. Among the subjects of growing interest and importance, as shown by the number of publications, is colonization. Under this head one may get an excellent idea of what is being done by the different countries to develop their colonial possessions. The index of authors contains more than 2000 names.—*Nation*, Oct. 20.

HEWINS, Caroline M. Books for boys and girls: a selected list. 2d ed., revised. (A L. A. annotated lists, no. 9.) Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1904. 56 p. D. pap., 15 c.

Extended, brought down to date, and much improved, Miss Hewins's list is sure of a wide welcome and of permanent usefulness. It is as valuable in its selection, annotations, and point of view for home or school as for library use, and will long remain a standard in its particular field.

HUBL, Albert. Die inkunabeln der bibliothek des stiftes Schotten in Wien. Wien, Wilhelm Braumüller, 1904. 10+271 p. 8°.

ITALIAN DRAMA. Salvioli, Giov. and Carlo. Bibliografia universale del teatro drammatico italiano, con particolare riguardo alla storia della musica italiana, contenente i titoli e l'analisi di tutte le produzioni drammatiche pubblicate per la stampa in lingua italiana e nei vari dialetti in Italia ed all'estero, dalle origini del teatro italiano e del dramma musicale sino ai nostri giorni, con note illustrative, indici copiosi, appendici e supplementi periodici per mantenere quest'opera nello stato di attualità. vol. 1. Venezia, Carlo Ferrari, 1903. 8°. 7+932+56 p. 27. 50 l.

ITALIAN HERALDRY. Colaneri, Giustino. Bibliografia araldica e genealogica d'Italia; con introduzione del conte Ferruccio Pasin-Frassoni, L'Araldica in Italia. Rome, Ermanno Loescher e C., 1904. 19+153 p. 8°, 6 l.

Arranged alphabetically by authors, and records over 2000 titles.

MANUSCRIPTS. Mazzatinti, Gius. and Pintor, Fortunato. Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia. vol. 12 (R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze). Forli, Luigi Bordini, 1902-1903. 4°.

NEW ZEALAND. Parsons, Frank. Story of New Zealand: a history of New Zealand from the earliest times to the present, with special reference to the political, industrial and social development of the island commonwealth; ed. by C. F. Taylor. (Equity series.) Philadelphia, C. F. Taylor, 1904. 836+24 p. il. 8°, \$3 net. Incl. bibliography, p. 804-812.

PETRARCH. The last quarterly issue of *La Bibliofilia*, published by L. Olschki, Florence, is largely devoted to Petrarch bibliography. There is an exhaustive article on the Petrarch codex in the Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele, with facsimiles and full reprint of the text; and a second instalment of the extended list of the Petrarch collection prepared by Mr. Olschki in connection with the recent Petrarch celebrations.

TECHNICAL LITERATURE. Repertorium der technischen journal-literatur; herausgegeben im Kaiserlichen Patentamt. Jahrgang 1903. Berlin, Carl Heymann's Verlag, 1904. 43+1678 p. 4°.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION. Check list of the journals and public documents of Wisconsin. Madison, State printer, 1903, [1904] 8+179 p. O.

This list, intended not as a formal bibliography but simply as a basis for collecting and cataloging Wisconsin documents, covers all the publications of the territory and of the state, except those of certain societies to be covered later by a special index. The volume includes: (1) a schedule of the legislative journals and bound set of documents; (2) a full-title check-list of the same, with complete analyses of those published during statehood; (3) a tabular check-list of the miscellaneous documents; and (4) a tabular check-list of statutes, digests and constitutions. The compilation of the list was carried out under the direct supervision of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse. It is admirable of its kind, and certain to prove practically useful.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

"A transplanted nursery," published by the Century Co., as by Martha Kean, was written by John M. Gundry, of Cleveland.

CHARLES ORR.

COL. D. STREAMER, is said by the *New York Sun* of Sept. 10, to be the pseudonym of "Henry Graham, an officer of the Coldstream Guards and aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of Canada"—author of "Ruthless rhymes for heartless homes," "Misrepresentative men," etc.

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ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT LIBRARY SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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THE LIBRARY: A PLEA FOR ITS RECOGNITION.

BY FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN, *Librarian St. Louis Public Library.*

THE Louisiana Purchase Exposition is an epitome of the life and activity of the world—from the naked Negrito to the *grande dame* with her elaborate Paris costume, from the rude wigwam of the red Indian to the World's Fair palace filled with the finest furniture, rugs and tapestries, sculpture and painting, and decorations that the highest taste and finest technique can produce—from the monotonous din of the savage tom-tom to the uplifting and enthralling strains of a great symphony orchestra—from fire by friction, the first step of man beyond the beast, to the grand electric illumination that makes of these grounds and buildings the most beautiful art-created spectacle that ever met the human eye. And to all this magnificent appeal to the senses are super-added the marvels of modern science and its applications—the wonders of the telescope, the microscope and the spectroscope, the telegraph, in its latest wireless extension, the electric motor and electric light, the telephone and the phonograph, the Roentgen ray and the new-found radium.

And now after this vision of wondrous beauty, this triumph of the grand arts of architecture and sculpture and landscape—of all the arts, fine and useful—has for six months enraptured the senses of people from all quarters of the globe, the learned men of the world have gathered here to set forth and discuss the fundamental principles that underlie the sciences, their correlations and the methods of their application to the arts of life—to summarize the progress of the

past, to discuss the condition of the present and attempt, perhaps, a forecast of the future.

In the scheme of classification, our subject appears in the last department that concerns itself with man's purely mundane affairs, and is the last section in that department. It thus appears properly as a climax and summary of the arts and sciences intelligible to man in his present stage of existence; and if the problem of the future life is ever solved this side of the grave, the knowledge conserved and disseminated by the library will be the starting-point and the inspiration of the advance, as it has been of all progress since the art of written speech was invented. "The library is the reservoir of the common social life of the race. It is at once the accumulator and the transmitter of social energy." Without the library the highest social culture is impossible; and a most moderate degree could be achieved by very few.

Under the main division, "Social Culture," the library is one of the five sections in the Department of Education. In education are summed up all the achievements of the past and the possibilities of the future. In the words of Wendell Phillips, "Education is the one thing worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man." "Education," exclaims Mazzini, "and my whole doctrine is included and summed up in this grand word." It is practically a truism that Jules Simon utters when he says "Le peuple qui a les meilleures écoles est le premier peuple; s'il ne l'est pas aujourd'hui il le sera demain."

Under this Department of Education, with

its grades, the School, the College and the University, the Library is assigned the last section. It belongs there in chronological order of development as an active factor in popular instruction and enlightenment; and, furthermore, the presentation of its claims and functions comes naturally after those of the other factors in education, because it is an essential coadjutor and supplement to each and all. It is a summary and a climax. There have always been libraries, and they have always been a factor in education; but the public, free, tax-supported library is but just half a century old, and could hardly be considered out of the long clothes of infancy till the year 1876; while its general acceptance as an essential supplement to the public school and a co-ordinate factor with the college and university may be considered the accomplishment of the last decade. There are still teachers who look on general reading as an interference with school work and an extra burden on their shoulders.

We start, then, with the axiomatic proposition that all human progress depends on education; and no elaborate demonstration is necessary to show that the library is an essential factor in every grade of education.

Higher education, certainly, cannot dispense with the library. The well-known dictum of Carlyle, "The true university of modern times is a collection of books," was accepted as a striking statement of a man with the rhetorical habit, without, perhaps, a realization of its full significance. It has been recently expanded into a more express and specific tribute to the importance of the library in university education. In an address delivered in St. Louis and afterwards published in the *North American Review*, President Harper said:

"The place occupied by libraries and laboratories in the educational work of to-day, as compared with that of the past, is one of commanding importance. Indeed, the library and the laboratory have already practically revolutionized the methods of higher education. In the really modern institution, the chief building is the library. It is the center of the institutional activity. . . . That factor of college work, the library, fifty years ago almost unknown, to-day already the center of the institution's intellectual activity, half a century hence, with its sister, the laboratory, almost equally unknown fifty years ago, will have absorbed all else and will have become the institution itself."

As to the value of the library in elementary education Doctor Harris says:

"What there is good in our American system points towards this preparation of the pupil for the independent study of the book by himself. It points towards acquiring the ability of self-education by means of the library."

I might quote similar utterances from many other eminent educators as to the value—the necessity—of the library in early education; but I can think of no stronger summing-up of the subject, nor from higher authority, than this statement from President Eliot:

"From the total training during childhood there should result in the child a taste for interesting and improving reading, which should direct and inspire its subsequent intellectual life. That schooling which results in this taste for good reading, however unsystematic or eccentric the schooling may have been, has achieved a main end of elementary education; and that schooling which does not result in implanting this permanent taste has failed. . . . The uplifting of the democratic masses depends on this implanting at school of the taste for good reading."

To persons who have given little thought to educational questions these utterances will have the weight that attaches to the highest authority; but we need no university president or national commissioner to tell us these facts. We have learned them from our own experience; and, enlightened as we now are, it seems to us strange that question could ever have been raised as to the essential character of the library in elementary education. Yet there are some of us, I am sure, who can recall painful consequences from putting into practice an educational theory not generally accepted by the pedagogues of our childhood days.

We know that higher education is impossible without a library, for the library is the storehouse of the world's knowledge, the record of humanity's achievements, the history of mankind's trials and sorrows and sufferings, of its victories and defeats and of its gradual progress upwards in spite of frequent fluctuation and failure. In this chronicle of the past lie lessons for the present and the future; from the lives of storied heroes comes the inspiration that leads the race onward and upward. A university without a library would of necessity have a very small and weak faculty—only the few professors

who could be induced to go where the most important instrumentality of their work was lacking: the university that has an adequate library includes in its faculty the professors of all other universities and all the great teachers of all countries and ages.

But is it worth while to consider a university without a library? Can there be such an institution?

In higher education, then, the library is a necessity. In elementary and secondary education it is no less essential, if the most is to be made of the few years that the average child spends in school and if he is to be started on a path of self-culture. On this point Stanley Jevons says:

"In omitting that small expenditure in a universal system of libraries which would enable young men and women to keep up the three R's and continue their education, we spend £97 and stingily decline the £3 really needed to make the rest of the £100 effective."

At the International Library Conference in London, in 1897, one of the most distinguished American librarians, who has been an administrator in a large educational field outside of the library, expressed his view of the supreme importance of the library in a scheme of popular education by saying that if he had to choose between the public school and the public library—if he could have only one—(though the alternative is one that never will or can be presented), he would keep the library and let the school go. For, he argued, every child would learn to read somehow; and, with a free library that actively sought him, he would be better off than if he had a school to teach him to read, but no books to read after he had learned. But however divergent might be opinions regarding this impossible alternative, there is no doubt that the public library, with enlarged functions and activities, has at least equal potentialities with the school. Whether the formal instruction of the school or the broader education of the library is of greater value, depends on what is the chief aim. If it is merely to make bread-winners, the school may be the more useful, though in this, too, the library is an efficient coadjutor; but if our purpose is to make men and women, citizens of a progressive nation, active members of an aspiring society, the library may fairly claim at least equal rank

with the school. For the school wields its direct influence over the average child but a few years; the library is an active influence through life.

Again, more than ninety-five children out of every hundred leave school before they are sufficiently mature to comprehend those studies which open their eyes to the universe, which bear upon their relations to their fellow-men, upon their duties as citizens of a state, as members of organized society. These are the studies that deal with the most important problems that mankind has to solve. They cannot be taught to children; they cannot be taught—dogmatically—at all. They involve the consideration of burning questions, subjects of bitter controversy—the world-old battle between conservatism and innovation, which, as Emerson says, "is the subject of civil history." They cannot be taught by any teacher, they cannot be taught by any text-book or by any *one* book. Their adequate consideration calls for the reading of many books—books of the present and the future as well as the past. The electrician who allows himself to be guided by the treatises of twenty years ago would have no standing; neither has the economist or sociologist who has not kept up with the literature of the last thirty years—or the last three years. It would be of no particular advantage for all of us to be electricians. We can safely trust that field to experts; but it is extremely desirable that every man should comprehend the great issues of economics and politics. The school cannot even *present* the important problems of sociology; the university cannot adequately do so without the library. On no other subject is the wide reading that Matthew Arnold enjoins so necessary. And no other subject is of such momentous importance to mankind; for the betterment of social conditions is a necessary forerunner and foundation of moral and religious progress. And that cannot be true religion which does not lead to social betterment. In that noblest aspiration ever put into the mouth and mind and heart (too often, alas, only the mouth!) of man we are taught to pray not that we may be transplanted to a better world, but that God's kingdom may come and his will be done in this world.

We are not likely to abate our eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge of physical science,

for the zeal of the scientist is stimulated by the spur of commercialism; and, though it seems impossible, the twentieth century may bring forth as wonderful discoveries and inventions as the nineteenth. But, to take the advance just now most sought, can any one raise the question as to which would be of greater benefit to St. Louis, to reach Chicago in an hour by airship or to take six or ten hours for the trip and find there—and everywhere—a contented body of workmen supplying us with the necessities of life and a set of managers carrying on the transportation system that we already have on equal terms to all people? What the world's progress most needs is "evening up." The advancing column presents a very ragged front, with physical science and its applications so far ahead that they have almost lost sight of social science in the rear. It would be no great disadvantage to the world—to the progress of mankind as a whole—if the swift-footed legion of applied science would merely mark time for a period, while attention should be given to a better organization of the vast human army. The objective point would be reached as soon, for a nation is like a railway train; it can go no faster than its hindmost car. But this is not likely to happen at present. Applied science has every stimulus from within and without, every reward intrinsic and extrinsic; while progress in the social and political sciences must carry the dead weight of the inertia of conservatism and also meet the active and intense opposition of vested interests, which have ever the single purpose of preserving the *status quo*, no matter how unjust or maleficent.

The solution of these all-important problems cannot be found in the school, where immature minds are taught merely how to use the tools of knowledge; these questions cannot be settled by the small number of university students; they must be solved by the education of the masses, by instilling in them in their early school years a desire for knowledge and a love for good reading, which will lead them to continue their education by means of the library. The education of the mass of the voters who determine the character of a democratic government, must not be left to the party organ or the stump speaker. The great social and political questions should be studied and

pondered in the quiet of the closet and not decided, without previous thought, amid the hurrahs of the hustings.

To make the public library realize fully its possibilities as the People's University calls for more than the opportunity which every public library now offers; it requires active effort to reach out and bring the people to the library by the fullest co-operation with the school and by means of attractive lecture courses, which shall stimulate reading and guide it in profitable channels. But the beginning of this work—the inculcation of a taste for good reading—lies with the school, with the library's co-operation, especially during the years from six to ten or twelve, those years when nearly all the children come under the school's influence and when the habit of reading can be most easily formed.

If charged with placing undue stress on the value of the library, I might urge its comparative newness and its consequent lack of recognition; and, as an evidence of the latter, I might point to the fact that in this great educational exposition, while one vast palace is given up to exhibits of the school, the library has with difficulty secured a part of a room in the Missouri State Building for an exhibit of its activities in the great work of education, in which, as I am trying to show, its potentialities are as great as those of the school. As our Board of Directors said, in its appeal to the Exposition Directors for a separate library building:

"The library, besides being the most efficient and most economical agency for popular education, represents all the fair will have to show. It stands for the sum total of human knowledge. It is the instrumentality through which knowledge has been conserved and cumulated. Only through the library can civilization continue to advance. . . . Books are the most potent factors in progress. Without books we should have had no powerful locomotives to show, no wireless telegraphy, no wonder-making machinery, no beautiful buildings, no impressive statuary, no paintings to arouse wonder and yield delight—no World's Fair to draw distinguished scientists and educators from all over the world."

By way of introduction to the comprehensive addresses of the two distinguished delegates who have travelled four or five thousand miles to lay before this Section, and, through publication, before the world, the past history and the present problems of the

library, it has seemed to me appropriate that, as chairman, I should present a brief plea for the consideration of the library as one of the greatest factors in human progress. It has existed, though not in its present form or with its present functions, from the dawn of recorded civilization. It is itself the record of civilization; and without it there can be no records and no civilization. It is the repository, the custodian, the preserver of all the arts and sciences and the principal means of disseminating all knowledge. With the school and the church it forms the tripod necessary to the stable equilibrium of society. Let me briefly summarize the functions of the public library.

1. It doubles the value of the public school instruction, on which is expended more than ten times the cost of the library.

2. It enables the children who leave school at an early age (an overwhelming majority) to continue their education while earning their living. It provides for the education of adults who have lacked or failed to utilize early opportunities. This is of special importance in a country like the United States, where one of the greatest political problems is the assimilation of a vast influx of ignorant foreigners of all races and languages.

3. It supplies books and periodicals needed for the instruction of artisans, mechanics, manufacturers, engineers, and all others whose work requires technical knowledge* — all persons on whom depends the industrial progress of the community.

4. It furnishes information and inspiration to ministers, teachers, journalists, authors, physicians, legislators — all persons on whose work depend the intellectual, moral, sanitary, political and religious welfare and advancement of the people.

5. It is the stimulus and the reliance of the literary and study clubs, which, especially among women, have done so much not only for individual self-culture but also for civic enlightenment and social betterment. This represents its numerous post-graduate courses, which are taken by constantly increasing numbers.

6. It has philosophers and theologians to explain and expound and to exhort those who are willing to listen; but, far better, it has poets and dramatists and novelists — who compel a hearing and impress on heart as well as mind the fundamental truths of morality and religion.

7. It is also a school of manners, which have been well defined as minor morals. The child learns by example and by the silent influence of his surroundings; and every visit to a library is a lesson in propriety and refinement. The roughest boy or the rudest man cannot fail to be impressed by the library atmosphere and by that courtesy which is the chief element in the "library spirit."

8. It imparts, as the school cannot, knowledge of one's self, and of one's relations to one's fellow-man, and thus prepares the individual for citizenship and fellowship in organized society and leads him to be an active force in social advancement.

9. It elevates the standard of general intelligence throughout the community, on which depends its material prosperity as well as its moral and political well-being.

10. But not last, if an exhaustive list were aimed at — nor least — it supplies a universal and urgent craving of human nature by affording to all entertainment of the highest and purest character, substituting this for the coarse, debasing, demoralizing amusements which would otherwise be sought and found. Further, it brings relief and strength to many a suffering body and cheer and solace to many a sorrowing heart. It is instruction and inspiration to the young, comfort and consolation to the old, recreation and companionship to all ages and conditions.

I close as I began:

Education is the greatest concern of mankind: it is the foundation of all human progress. The library is an essential factor in all grades of education; and it is the agent plenipotentiary in the betterment of society and the culture and cheer of the human soul. "The highest gift of education is not the mastery of sciences, but noble living, generous character, the spiritual delight that comes from familiarity with the loftiest ideals of the human mind, the spiritual power that saves each generation from the intoxication of its own success."

* The information furnished by a book in the Cincinnati Public Library once saved that city a quarter of a million dollars. This in numerous instances, but on a smaller scale, is a part of the every-day work of every library.

THE LIBRARY: ITS PAST AND FUTURE.

BY GUIDO BIAGI, *Director Royal Laurentian Library, Florence, Italy.*

THE first founders of public libraries having been Italians, it will perhaps be neither strange nor unfitting that an Italian, the custodian of one of the most ancient and valued book-collections in the world, should speak to you of their past. He may, however, appear presumptuous in that he will speak to you also of their future, thus posing as an exponent of those anticipations which are now fashionable. It is in truth a curious desire that urges us and tempts us to guess at the future, to discover the signs of what it will bring us, in certain characteristics of the present moment. It answers to a want in human nature which knows not how to resign itself to the limitations of the present, but would look beyond it into time and space.

This looking forward toward the future is no selfish sentiment; it springs from the desire not to dissipate our powers in vain attempts, but to prepare new and useful material for the work of the future, so that those who come after us may move forward without hindrance or perturbation, without being obliged to overturn and destroy, before they can build up anew. Thus does it happen in nature; huge secular trunks flourish and grow green by luxuriant offshoots which add new vigor of life to the old and glorious stock.

We may perhaps discover the secret of the future of the library by looking back over its past, by attentively studying the varying phases through which it has passed in its upward path towards a splendid goal of wisdom and civilization. By thus doing we may prepare precious material for its future development and trace with security the line of its onward movement. It is of supreme importance that humanity in general, as the individual in particular, know whither its efforts must be directed, that there may be no straying from the straight path. We are sailors on a vast sea bound toward a shore we know not of; when we approach it, it vanishes like a mirage from before our eyes. But we have as guides the stars which have

already ruled our destinies, while before us flames, on the distant horizon, that light of the Idea towards which our ships and our hearts move eagerly. Let us stand firm at the helm and not despise the counsels of some old pilot who may perhaps seem faint-hearted to young and eager souls. He who is hurried along by the excitement of the course, by the impetuosity of the motion, finds neither time nor place to look back and to meditate, which is necessary that he may look forward with sharper and calmer gaze. Modern life among the young and more venturesome peoples is a giddy race. They run, they annihilate the space before them, they press onward, ever onward, with irresistible impetus, but we cannot always say that this headlong course leads straight to the goal. We are not sure, even, that it may not sometimes be running in a circle, a retracing of their steps. In mechanics a free wheel turning upon itself and moving no machinery is so much lost power. Let us beware of free wheels which consume without producing, which give the illusion of movement whilst they still remain stationary. Modern civilization bears within itself a great danger: the endeavor which loses the end by a misuse of the means, and which though busy is ever idle — idle, yet never at rest. It may be, therefore, that a momentary return to the past with all that it can teach will be useful to all of us.

Progress has rightly been compared to a continual ascent. Modern man sees before him ever vaster horizons; the eye of science discovers in the infinitely distant and in the infinitely small ever new worlds whether of suns or of bacteria. In the same way do conceptions and ideas ever widen and tend to a more comprehensive generalization. All the march of civilization, both material and moral, consists in rising from a single primordial idea to another more complex and so on to the highest scientific abstractions. Woe to science if it stops short in the course of this evolution; its reputation would be in-

jured beyond repair. In material things, the fate of certain words shows us the great advance that has been made: the words are the same but the things they represent are very different. We still give the name of Casa (Capsa, that is, hut) to our splendid dwellings, which have here among you reached their highest point of development in your sky-scrapers; we still give to the great transatlantic steamers, floating cities, the name of boats, which was once applied to the first rude canoes of the troglodites. The first function of the Casa and of the boat still remains, but how differently are the details carried out. So also, the book, the liber, whose etymology is preserved in the word library, was anciently the inner part of the tree (liber) on which men used to write, and which is now unfortunately again used in the making of paper, no longer obtained from rags but from wood pulp. The libraries of Assyria and Egypt, those for instance of Assur-Bani-Pal and of Rameses I., consisted of clay tablets, of inscribed stones, or of papyrus rolls; the libraries of Greece, those of the Ptolemies and of the kings of Pergamus, the libraries of Rome, first opened to public use by the efforts of Asinius Pollio; the Byzantine libraries, which arose within Christian churches or in monasteries; and lastly, the rich and splendid collections made at great expense by the patrons, by the builders, of the culture of the Renaissance—all these, compared with the modern libraries, of which the most perfect specimens may be found in this land, are like an ancient trireme beside a twin-screw steamer. And the essential difference between the ancient and the modern library, between the conception of a library as it existed up to the times of Frederic, Duke of Urbino and of Lorenzo il Magnifico, and that existing in the minds of Thomas Bodley, or Antonio Magliabecchi, is to be found in the different objects represented by the same word, *liber*.

A study of the fate of this word would lead us step by step through the varying forms of the library, from those containing clay tablets, from those filled with rolls covered with cuneiform characters, to the codices brilliant with the art of Oderisi da Gobbio, splendid with gold and miniatures, to the first block books, to the printed books

of Fust and Schoeffer, and of Aldo Manuzio, of William Caxton, and of Christopher Plantin.

The invention of printing caused a great revolution in the world of books. The new art was, as we well know, received at first with scorn and indifference. The incunabula were but rough, vulgar things as compared with the beautiful manuscripts clearly written on carefully prepared parchment, and glittering with brilliant colors. They were fit at most to be used by the masses—by women, by children, to be sold at fairs, to be put into the hands of cheap-jacks and charlatans; but they were quite unfitted for the valuable collections guarded with so much care in perfumed cases carved from precious woods, in sculptured cabinets, on reading desks covered with damask or with the softest of leathers, made from the skins of sucking animals. We can easily understand that fastidious art patrons such as the Duke of Urbino should scorn this new form of book, and should proclaim it unworthy of a place in a respectable library. But this tempest of scorn gradually subsided before the advantages which the new invention offered and before the marvellous progress it made. It sought, moreover, the favor of the miniaturists by leaving, in the margins of the new codices, sufficient space for ornamentations and for initials of burnished gold; it sought the favor and the help of the learned Humanists by employing them to revise and correct the texts; it won the favor of the studious and of clerks, who have at all times been poor, by spreading abroad the texts of the classics, by offering for a few half-pence that which could at first be obtained only with gold or silver florins, by imparting to all that which had been the privilege of the few. And we must not forget the help given to typography by the invention of the minor arts, calcography and xylography, which added new value to the pages of the no longer despised book; so that printed codices (*codices impressi*) might stand side by side with the manuscript codices (*codices manuscripti*).

The word, the sign of the thought, first took on visible form with the invention of the alphabet. But other ways of revealing thought were to be discovered in the future.

No one in the ancient world, no one before the very culminating point of the Renaissance, could have supposed it possible that a library might contain anything but manuscripts; just as we, to-day, are incapable of imagining a library containing anything but books. We have seen that the conception of the book underwent expansion, when printed books were added to those written by hand; and in the same way, the library underwent expansion, gradually rising, between the fifteenth and twentieth centuries, from a simple collection of codices, to the vast and wonderful proportions it has at present reached, assuming the duty of receiving within itself any kind of graphic representation of human thought, from clay tablets and inscribed stones and papyrus rolls, to phototypes and monotype or linotype products, from books for the blind written in the Braille alphabet to the new manuscripts of the typewriters.

From this brief compendium of bibliographical history one essential feature emerges. As though directed by an unswerving law, by the law of reproduction, human thought feels the necessity of expanding, and of multiplying and perpetuating itself; and it is ever searching for new means of carrying out this intent. Thus the copyist or the scribe is replaced by the compositor, the miniaturist by the engraver, the draughtsman by the lithographer, the painter by the color-printer, the engraver by the photographer and zincographer; thus the machine replaces the hand of man—the machine which is only concerned with working quickly, with producing as many copies as possible with diminished effort, with snatching her secrets from Mother Nature herself. We have replaced the *note tironiane* of the Roman scribes by the typewriter, the wax tablets by the pages of the stenographer; for drawing and painting we have substituted photography and three-color printing; wireless telegraphy has taken the place of messages sent by post-horses.

And not content with these singular and wondrous modes of reproducing graphically the thought and the word, we have found another means of reproduction still more stupendous in the immediateness of its action. Sound, the human voice, whose accents have hitherto been lost, may now be preserved and

repeated and produced like other graphic signs of thought. When the graphophone was first invented, we little thought that the cylinders upon which the vibrations of the voice had traced so slight and delicate an impression, would ever be reproduced as simply as, by electrotyping, we reproduce a page of movable characters. Neither have we yet, or I am much mistaken, grasped the whole of the practical utility which the graphophone may have in its further applications and improvements. Up to the present time the graphophone has been kept as a plaything in drawing-rooms or in bars, to reproduce the last roudades of some well-known singer, the bangings of some military band, or the pretended uproar of some stormy meeting. At the present day, the librarian would probably refuse to receive within his library this faithful reproducer of the human voice and thought, just as Frederic, Duke of Urbino, banished from his collection the first examples of printed books. But without posing as a prophet or the son of a prophet, we may surely assert that every library will before long contain a hall in which the discs of the graphophone may be heard (as already is the case at the Brera in Milan), and shelves for the preservation of the discs, just as the libraries of Assyria preserved the clay tablets inscribed with the cuneiform characters. This is a new form of book, strange at first sight, but in reality simply a return to ancient precedents, yet a return which marks the upward movement of progress.

An Italian Jesuit, Saverio Bettinelli, undertook toward the middle of the eighteenth century to give laws to Italian writers. He produced certain letters which he assumed Virgil to have written from the Elysian fields to the Arcadia at Rome. In two of these twelve tablets which he put forth under the names of Homer, Pindar, Anachreon, Virgil, Horace, Propertius, Dante, Petrarch and Ariosto, in the poetical meetings held in Elysium, he laid down as a rule: "Let there be written in large letters on the doors of all public libraries: 'You will be ignorant of almost everything which is within these doors, or you will live three centuries to read half of it;' and a little further on: 'Let a new city be made whose streets, squares and houses shall contain only books. Let the man who wishes to study go and live there for as long as may

be needful; otherwise printed matter will soon leave no place for the goods, for the food, of the inhabitants of our towns."

This anticipation, which dates from 1758, still seems an exaggeration; but I know not whether a century and a half hence, posterity will think it so, so great is the development of the industries, the succession of ever new inventions for preserving any graphic representation of human thought. Not even the life of Methuselah would be long enough to read as much as the tenth part of all that a modern library contains; and I know not whether we could invent a more terrible punishment than to insist upon this for our criminal. How many repetitions of the same ideas, how much superfluity, how many scientific works cancelled and rendered useless and condemned to perpetual oblivion by those which succeed them. By welcoming everything, without discrimination, the modern library has lost its ancient and true character. No longer can we inscribe over its entrance the ancient motto "Medicine for souls;" few indeed of the books would have any salutary influence on body or on mind. Now that the conception of books and of library has been so enormously expanded, now that the library has become the city of paper, however printed, and of any other material fitted to receive the graphic representation of human thought, it will become more and more necessary to classify the enormous amount of material, to separate it into various categories. The laws of demography, whatever they may be, must be extended also to books: the dead must be divided from the living, the sick from the sound, the bad from the good, the rich from the poor; and cemeteries must be prepared for all those stereotyped editions of school books, of catechisms, of railway time-tables, for all that endless luggage of printed paper that has only the form of a book and has nothing to do with thought. Sanatoria must be provided for books condemned to uselessness because already infected with error or already caten away with old age, and the most conspicuous places must be set apart for books worthy to be preserved from oblivion and from the ravages of time, either on account of the importance of their contents or of the beauty of their appearance. In this great Republic of books, the princes will stand high above the count-

less mass, and an aristocracy of the best will be formed which will be the true library within the library.

But even this will not have the exclusive character of the ancient library. It will receive divers and strange forms of books: next to papyrus of Oxyrinchos, with an unknown fragment of Sappho, may be placed a parchment illuminated by Nestore Leoni or by Attilio Formilli, a graphophone disc containing Theodore Roosevelt's latest speech or a scene from "Othello" given by Tommaso Salvini, the heliotype reproduction of the Medicean Virgil, or some phrases written on palm leaves by the last survivor of a band of cannibals. The great abundance of modern production will render even more rare and more valuable ancient examples of the book; just as the progress of industrialism has enhanced the value of work produced by the hand of man.

Thought as it develops is undergoing the same transformation which has occurred in manual labor: mental work also has assumed a certain mechanical character visible in formalism, in imitation, in the influence of the school or of the surroundings. Industrialism has made its way into science, literature and art, giving rise to work which is hybrid, mediocre, without any originality, and destined therefore soon to perish. The parasites of thought flourish at the expense of the greater talents, and they will constitute, alas, the larger part of future bibliographical production. The greatest difficulty of future librarians will be to recognize and classify these hybrid productions, in choosing from among the great mass, the few books worthy of a place apart.

The appraisal of literature, which has already been discussed in books and congresses, will continue to increase in importance; and in this work of discrimination we shall need the aid of critics to read for other men and to light up the path for those who shall come after. "The records of the best that has been thought and done in the world," said George Iles, "grow in volume and value every hour. Speed the day when they may be hospitably proffered to every human soul, the chaff winnowed from the wheat, the gold divided from the clay."

One of the special characteristics of the library of the future will be co-operation, and

internationalism applied to the division of labor. We may already see premonitory symptoms of this in the "Catalogue of scientific literature" now being compiled by the Royal Society of London, in the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich, in the Institut de Bibliographie of Brussels, and in the card catalog printed and distributed by the Library of Congress at Washington. This co-operation, however, will have to be more widely extended and must assert itself not only by exchanges of cards and of indices but also by means of the lending of books and manuscripts, of the reproductions of codices or of rare and precious works. The government libraries of Italy are united under the same rules and correspond with all institutions of public instruction and with several town and provincial libraries, with free postage; so that books and manuscripts journey from one end to the other of the peninsular, from Palermo to Venice, without any expense to those who use them, and the different libraries of the state become, in this way, one single library. And so the day will come when the libraries of Europe and of America and of all the states in the Postal Union will form, as it were, one single collection, and the old books, printed when America was but a myth, will enter new worlds bearing with them to far off students the benefit of their ancient wisdom. The electric post of the airships will have then shortened distances, the telephone will make it possible to hear at Melbourne a graphophone disc asked for, a few minutes earlier, from the British Museum. There will be few readers, but an infinite number of hearers, who will listen from their own homes to the spoken paper, to the spoken book. University students will listen to their lectures while they lie in bed, and, as now with us, will not know their professors even by sight. Writing will be a lost art. Professors of paleography and keepers of manuscripts will perhaps have to learn to accustom their eye to the ancient alphabets. Autographs will be as rare as palimpsests are now. Books will no longer be read, they will be listened to; and then only will be fulfilled Mark Pattison's famous saying, "The librarian who reads is lost."

But even if the graphophone does not produce so profound a transformation as to cause the alphabet to become extinct and effect an

injury to culture itself; even if, as we hope will be the case, the book retains its place of honor, and instruction through the eyes be not replaced by that through the ears (in which case printed books would be kept for the exclusive benefit of the deaf); still these discs, now so much derided, will form a very large part of the future library. The art of oratory, of drama, of music and of poetry, the study of languages, the present pronunciation of languages and dialects, will find faithful means of reproduction in these humble discs. Imagine, if we could hear in this place to-day the voice of Lincoln or Garibaldi, of Victor Hugo or of Shelley, just as you might hear the clear winged words of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the moving voice of Eleonore Duse or the drawing words of Mark Twain. Imagine, the miracle of being able to call up again, the powerful eloquence of your political champions, or the heroes of our patriotic struggles; of being able to listen to the music of certain verses, the wailing of certain laments, the joy that breaks out in certain cries of the soul: the winged word would seem to raise itself once more into the air as at the instant when it came forth, living, from the breast, to play upon our sensibilities, to stir up our hearts. It is not to be believed that men will willingly lose this benefit, the benefit of uniting to the words the actual voices of those who are, and will no longer be, and that they should not desire that those whose presence has left us should at least speak among us. We may also believe that certain forms of art, such as the novel and the drama, will prefer the phonetic to the graphic reproduction, or at least a union of the two. And the same may be said of poetry, which will find in modern authors its surest reciters, its most eloquent interpreters. The oratory of the law-court and of the parliament, that of the pulpit and of the cathédra, will not be able to withstand the enticement of being preserved and handed on to posterity, to which their triumphs have hitherto sent down but a weak uncertain echo. "Non omnis moriar;" so will think the orator and the dramatic or lyric artist; and the libraries will cherish these witnesses to art and to life, as they now collect play-bills and lawyers' briefs.

But internationalism and co-operation will save the future library from the danger of

losing altogether its true character by becoming, as it were, a deposit of memories or of embalmed residua of life, among which the librarian must walk like a bearer of the dead. The time will come when, if these mortuary cities of dead books are not to multiply indefinitely, we must invoke the authority of Fra Girolamo Savonarola, and proceed to the burning of vanities. A return to ancient methods will be a means of instruction, and those centenary libraries which have preserved their proper character, which have not undergone hurtful augmentations, which have reserved themselves for books and manuscripts alone, which have disdained all the ultra-modern rubbish which has neither the form nor the name of book, these libraries will be saluted as monuments worthy of veneration. And then some patron who from being a multi-millionaire, as was his far-off ancestor, will have become at least a multi-billionaire, will provide here in America for the founding of libraries, not of manuscripts, which will no longer be for sale, but of reproduction of codices in black or in colors; and we shall have libraries of facsimiles most useful for the study of the classics, just as we now have museums of casts for the study of the plastic arts.

The application of photography and of photogravure to the reproduction of texts which are unique rather than rare, makes it possible for us not only to have several examples of a precious codex or manuscript, but to fix the invisible deterioration which began in it at a certain date so that, as regards its state of preservation, the facsimile represents an anterior stage to the future state of the original. By thus wonderfully forecasting the future these reproductions render less disastrous the effects of a fire such as that which lately destroyed the library of Turin. They have therefore found great favor among students and have excited the attention of the most enlightened governments. If the means for carrying on what have hitherto been but isolated efforts do not fail, if generous donors and institutions and governments do not deny their aid, we might already begin a methodical work of reproduction, and come to an agreement concerning the method of fulfilling a vast design which should comprehend all the most precious archetypes of the various libraries in

the world, those which are the documents of the history of human thought and which are the letters-patent of the nobility of an ancient greatness. This, I think, would, nay, should, be the most serious and principal duty assumed by the library of the future: to preserve these treasures of the past while hoping that the present and the future may add to them new ones worthy of public veneration. Think how vast a field of work: to seek through all nations the autographs or archetypes to which have been entrusted the thought of great men of every age and of every race, and to reproduce them in the worthiest way and to explain them so as to render them accessible to modern readers. Thus should we form the true library of the nations, which, with the facsimiles, would bring together the critical editions of their authors and the translations and the texts made for the explanation of the works. But the first and most urgent duty would be that of making an inventory, an index, of what should constitute this collection; and, first of all, we should know and search out such authors as may have influenced the history of the human race by their works in all times and among all peoples; and we should have to find the venerable codices which have handed on to us the light of their intellect, the beating of their hearts. Every nation which is careful of its own glory should begin this list, just as we are now beginning that of the monuments of marble or of stone which have value as works of art. We should thus begin to prepare the precious material to be reproduced, while at the same time it would be possible to calculate the expense needed for carrying out the magnificent design. The Belgian government has appointed a congress to meet at Liège next year for this purpose, but its programs are too extended; for they take in also the documents in archives and in museums. More opportune and more practical would be an inquiry affecting libraries alone and beginning with oriental and classical authors, with those who represent the wisdom of the ancients. Thus the library of to-day would gradually prepare its work for the future library, which will surely want something more than the editions, however innumerable, supplied to it by the bibliographical production of the years to come.

Internationalism will also be able to render great service to science, in the field of photo-mechanic reproductions, if it find a way of directing them to some useful goal, and if it prevent them from taking a merely material advantage of the precious collections which every nation is justified in guarding with jealous care. Photography with the prism, which has no need of the plate or of the film, costs so little and is so easy of execution, especially if the process of the late Mlle. Pellechet be adopted, that one can in a few hours carry away from a library the facsimile of an entire manuscript. No doubt many learned men of the new style find it more convenient to have these collections at their own house, instead of wandering from one library to another to collect them at the expense of their eyes, their patience and their money. To be able to compare the various texts and to have the various readings of them under one's eye is an inestimable benefit; but the true philologist will never be contented with simply studying these facsimiles, however perfect they may be; he will want to examine for himself the ancient parchments, the time-yellowed papers, to study the slight differences between the inks, the varieties in the handwritings, the evanescent glosses in the margins. In the same way an art critic is not content with confining his study simply to the photographs of pictures, but he observes the pictures themselves, their patina, their coloring, their shadows, their least gradations of tones and half-tones. In the same way, too, a musician would not presume to the knowledge of an opera which he had only studied in a pianoforte arrangement. If this manner of shunning fatigue took root, our splendid collections of manuscripts would no longer be the goal of learned pilgrims, but would become the easy prey of the photographer, who would certainly embark upon a new speculation: that of retailing these collections to the manifest injury of the libraries and of the states which would thus lose the exclusive literary and artistic possession of what is a national glory. Meanwhile a just jurisdiction will avoid these dangers without injuring or hindering studies and culture. We shall adopt for manuscripts, which excite other people's desires, the proposition made by Aristophanes in the *Ecclesiazuse* (that charming satire on Socialism) to bridle the

excesses of free love. We shall permit a man to have a copy of a manuscript when he has first had one of another and older manuscript and when the latter, which is about equal in value to the first, has already been given up to the library, which will thus lose none of its property. "*Do ut des*," "I give to make you give," base and foundation of international treaties for customs duties, must be applied also in a reasonable manner to the intellectual traffic that will be the characteristic of future civilization, which will never permit one nation to grow poor while another grows rich, and will insist that wealth be the bearer of equality and fruitful in good. A well regulated metabolism, as it ensures the health of our organic bodies, will also serve to maintain the health of that great social body, which we all desire and foresee, notwithstanding political struggles and the wars which still stain the earth with blood. When the time comes in which we shall be able to use for ideal aims the millions which are now swallowed up by engines of war, of ruin and of assault, the library will be looked upon as the temple of wisdom, and to it will be turned far more than at present the unceasing care of governments and of peoples. When that time comes, the book will be able to say to the cannon, with more truth than Quasimodo to Notre Dame de Paris, "*ceci a tué cela*," and it will have killed Death with all her fatal instruments.

But another and a more important aspect of scientific internationalism which will preserve the library of the future from becoming a bazaar of social life, will be the importation of the most wholesome fruits of ancient wisdom collected with wonderful learning by the great scholars of the 17th and 18th centuries, the first founders of libraries, men who attempted an inventory of human knowledge. During the 17th and 18th centuries, hitherto looked upon by experimental science with disdain, was collected with laborious detail all the learning of past centuries, that of the Holy Books, of the Oriental world, that which the Fathers of the Church and after them the Arabs, and later on the Encyclopædists of the Middle Ages, and then the astrologists and the alchemists and the natural philosophers, condensed into encyclopædias, into chronicles, into treatises, into all that congeries of writings which formed the

libraries of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance, into that infinite number of printed books which still fill the ancient and classical libraries of Europe with voluminous folios and quartos. The desire of classifying and bringing into line all human knowledge, of reading this immense amount of material and gaining a thorough knowledge of it, armed those first solemn scholars with patience, formed those legendary librarians who, like Antonio Magliabecchi or Francesco Marucelli themselves, were living libraries. The Latin anagram of the celebrated founder of the Florentine Library, Antonius Magliabechi, is well known: "*Is unus bibliotheca magna;*" but it may be, and at that time also could be equally applied to others. These devourers of books were the first inventors and assemblers of the scientific importance of a card catalog, because armed with cards they passed days and nights in pressing from the old books the juice of wisdom and of knowledge and in collecting and condensing it in their miscellanies, in those vast bibliographical collections compared with which the catalog of the British Museum is the work of a novice. They not only appraised the known literature of their time, but they classified it; not by such a classification as we make now, contenting ourselves with the title of the book, but by an internal and perfect classification, analyzing every page and keeping record of the volume, of the paragraph, of the line. The skeleton of the encyclopædia, of the scientific dictionary, which at the end of the 18th century underwent in France a literary development, may be found within these bibliographical collections now forgotten and banished to the highest shelves of our libraries. Any one who has looked through and studied one of these collections as I have done, has wondered at the treasures of information, of learning, of bibliographical exactitude contained in those dusty volumes. Above all, the precision of the references and of the quotations, the comprehensiveness of the subjects and of the headings, render them, rather than a precious catalog, an enormous encyclopædia, to which we may have recourse not only for history, for geography, for literature, for moral sciences, but also, impossible as it may seem, for natural sciences, for medicine and for the exact sciences.

In the library of the future, classified on the Decimal system, or Cutter's expansive, every section should contain a sheaf of cards on which should be collected, arranged, verified and even translated this ancient material, which may throw light on new studies and on new experiments; for the empirical methods of our forefathers, like tradition and legend, have a basis of truth which is not to be despised. Meanwhile the modern library, which in this land prospers and exults in a youth strong and full of promise, should collect this material and thus spare the students at your universities the long researches needed to assimilate the ancient literature of every subject. The modern library, the American library, would not need to acquire and accumulate with great expense all the ancient mass of human knowledge in order to make use of the work of past generations; it need only collect the extract of this work, opportunely chosen, sifted, classified and translated. This would be an immense advantage to its scholars, and the internationalism of science, of whose certain advent I have spoken to you, would find in this first exchange, in this fertile importation, its immediate application. Why should students and specialists be sent to begin new researches in learned and dusty volumes, when this work has been already done by the great champions of erudition in their miscellanies, in their bibliographical encyclopædias? Let us rather try to spread abroad a knowledge of this treasure, this well of science; let us publish information about it; let us draw largely from its pure and health-giving waters. You will not be without guides who will lead you to it, who can and will give you to drink of its fresh waters. Thus shall those noble and solitary spirits who worked unknown in the dark of the 17th century and in the wan 18th century, be joined, by an invisible chain, to the vigorous intellects which, in the last century and in that upon which we have just entered, are working, are toiling, in the diffused light of civilization, and will continue to work and will continue to toil for Science, for Humanity.

And the card, the humble card, the winged arrow of the librarian and of the student, will fly from continent to continent, a messenger of knowledge and of concord.

THE LIBRARY IN RELATION TO KNOWLEDGE AND LIFE.

By WILLIAM E. A. AXON, *Manchester, England.*

IF the most accomplished and most enthusiastic librarian in the world were possessed of Aladdin's power and summoned the Spirit of the Lamp, not to build a gorgeous palace for his beloved princess, but to erect an ideal library for the benefit of the world, what would it be likely to contain?

The dream library, standing in its fair pleasance, a structure beautiful and spacious, of ample proportions, and conveniently arranged both for study and recreation, what would the Magician Librarian desire to place upon its myriad shelves? The library is an instrument of culture, of research, of moralization, and, as the record of human aspiration, touches learning and life at every point. The ideal library would form a complete narrative of the past history of mankind, a record of all that men have found out or surmised about the physical facts of the universe, from the giant worlds that roll in space, to the tiniest insect that can be detected by the strongest microscope; all that men have thought about that which has not material form; all that poet and sage, teacher and prophet, have said about ethics, all that men have invented and devised for the arts and pleasures of life—in short all the documentary evidences of human activity since the advent of man upon the globe. Such a library never has existed and never can exist, but it is the ideal archetype to which all libraries, consciously or unconsciously, seek to approximate. Even in Utopia such a mass of literature, good, bad or indifferent, would be impossible, for it would embrace all that human wisdom and human folly has ever entrusted to the recording word. Physical and financial considerations impose upon all existing libraries the necessity of selection, but the ideal library would be all-embracing and include all the literature of every land and of every science.

Would the ideal library include "trash"? Must everything be preserved? Such in-

quiries are natural enough in an age when the printing press vomits forth by day and night much that the sober-minded could easily spare. But everything that comes from the human brain is an evidence of what the mind of man can accomplish, if not for wisdom then for folly. The most stupid production that ever flowed from a pen is at least a human document. And who shall decide what is and what is not "trash"? The legendary dictum attributed to Al Moumenin Omar, who declared that whatever was opposed to the Koran was noxious and whatever agreed with its teachings was unnecessary—a dictum at once practical and thorough—has not earned either the assent or the gratitude of posterity. Sir Thomas Bodley, the munificent founder of the great Oxford Library, a learned man and a friend of learning, excluded plays and pamphlets from his great collection, as mere "riff-raff." He thus missed the opportunity of making a matchless collection of Elizabethan literature, and of furnishing to future ages the material for solving many of the problems that now perplex the student of the most glorious period of English literature. To Bodley the plays of Shakespeare as they came singly from the press were "trash," and he died before they were collected into the goodly "First Folio." That the friends as well as the foes of learning can make such enormous blunders may give us pause in the effort to decide what is unworthy of preservation. "What," asked Panizzi, "is the book printed in the British Dominions . . . utterly unworthy of a place in the National Library?" And he tells of a British library that was entitled to books under the copyright law and that solemnly rejected Scott's "Antiquary," Shelley's "Alastor," and Beethoven's musical compositions, as unworthy of a place upon the shelves.

Everything that has come from the human mind has a certain value. True, its value may be pathological, an evidence of mental or

moral aberration, but pathology is an important department of science, and in the midst of its sadness, pathetic or grotesque, blossoms the flower of hope. The historian can usefully illuminate his annals by citations from the trivial and ephemeral literature of the period of which he writes. A ballad will express the feelings of the multitude at least as clearly, and as truthfully, as a despatch will exemplify the designs of ambassadors or kings.* A volume valued as theology in the 15th century may now be highly treasured not for its literary contents but as the handiwork of an early printer. That which was once thought to be sober science may now be folk-lore, but it is still a matter for investigation. The intimate nature of its relationship to the whole range of human knowledge and human conduct becomes evident when we realize fully that the essential note of the library is universality. All that relates to Man and the Universe in which he has his place it is the function of the library to remember. There we ought to find all that successive scientific investigators have taught us of his bodily structure and of the complicated processes by which the mystery of life is sustained; all that has been ascertained of the changes that follow when the silver cord is loosed and the golden bowl is broken and the dust returns to the earth as it was. There we should be able to read the history of the races of men since the first dawn of human life upon the globe; the struggle of man in his efforts for the conquest of nature; the horror and the heroism, the mixture of grandeur and grotesque in the crimes of conquerors, in the struggles of the enslaved; the rise and fall of empires; the transformation of savage tribes into civilized nations. And the library must record the painful evidence of degeneration from higher to lower types, not less than those documents which convince us that

“ . . . thro’ the ages, one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.”

* An admirable paper on “The idea of a great public library” appears in the *Library Association Record* for April, 1903, from the pen of Mr. Thomas W. Lyster, M.A., of the National Library of Ireland.

If it is the function of the library to preserve the records of man acting in the corporate capacity of clan or nation, not less so is it to keep account of those members of the race who by the force of their individuality stand out, whether for praise or reproach, from the common mass. Apart from its fascination as a picture of human life and character, biography has a practical value both as a warning and an incentive in the conduct of life. The library should conserve for us all that the thinkers have formulated as to the conduct of life, the rules for the guidance of the individual in his duties to himself, in his relations to his fellows, in the contact of man with man, in the laws and tendencies to be seen in his industries and commerce, in the relation of nation to nation, of race to race, of class to class. Nor is it of less interest to us to know the marvels of industry, the wondrous processes by which the properties and forces of the earth and of the universe are utilized for the service of man. The relation of man to nature, the secrets of bird and beast, of flower and tree, of all the myriad creatures, past and present, that make up the sum of the life of our world, these are to be noted in our ideal library. There, too, we must look for the record of all that can be ascertained and surmised of the countless worlds moving in empyreal space, worlds beyond the sight of man, yet known though unseen.

The library is the temple of art as well as of science and in its open volumes we may gaze upon the glowing visions seen by Phidias, by Raphael, by Michelangelo, by all those who in many lands and climes have interpreted to their fellows the strength and harmony of nature and the beauty of the human form. The power of the artist is immensely increased by the possibility of reproduction and by the popularization of art in the library. That such reproductions can never convey all the beauty of the originals may be quite true, but whatever may evaporate in the process of transfer enough remains for pleasure and inspiration. . . .

The library should garner all that shows the development of the religious spirit. No manifestation of man’s reaching out to the infinite, however ineffectual or however sordid, is

to be despised. "Where others have prayed before to their God in their joy or in their agony is of itself a sacred place." The speculations of philosophers as to the contents and methods of the human mind, its powers and its limitations, should find a place in the library. Nor should the song of the poet or the fiction of the story-teller be excluded. That fiction responds to a need of human nature may be safely inferred from its universal popularity. A great critic has styled poetry "a criticism of life," and the phrase may with at least equal justice be applied to nearly every variety of fiction, whether in verse or prose, and whether it take the form of novel, romance, drama or apologue. For every work of fiction, great or small, shapeless or artistic, wise or foolish, is the author's solution of some problem of existence, presented to his mind as the result of experience or of vision. The hackneyed but beautiful Terentian phrase applies to the library which aims at being the record of Man and therefore finds nothing alien or out of place that relates to Man and the Universe which environs him. . . .

Centuries ago, Michael the Bishop spoke with enthusiasm of the "Book of the Wise Philosophers"—a sort of miniature library in one volume.* "In this book," he says, "are gathered together many discourses of exhortation and doctrine. This book gladdens the heart and increases the understanding of the intelligent. In it the wise philosophers have told of noble and of famous deeds. It contains the wisdom of the wise and the pronouncements of the learned. It is a light of inquiry and a lamp of understanding. There is in it a chain of profit, and it is to be preferred to gold and silver and to precious stones. It is fairer than the flowers of the garden. What garden can be compared to it in the fairness of its aspect and in the fragrance of its scent? And this garden can be carried in the breast and sheltered in the heart. And this book can make thy understanding fruitful, and God the Almighty may enlarge thy understanding, and make thee to know many things, and make thy character

noble, and give increase in all talents. . . . And it is an eloquent although a dumb and silent monitor. If thou have not gained aught else from its preference, has it not kept thee from sitting with fools and from communing with the wicked? This book is a great inheritance for thee, and a shining glory, and a beloved brother, and a faithful servant, and a joy-bringing messenger." If a small, ethical manual thus impressed the wisdom-loving Michael, what would he have said to a great modern library with its storehouses of all that the human mind has wrought for instruction and delight?

"Knowledge grows from more to more," and in the midst of its immense and bewildering variety we are gradually feeling towards a sense of unity. There may be unity in diversity as there may be progression by antagonism. When the Royal Society was established in 1662 its aim was declared to be "The promotion of natural knowledge," the intention being, presumably, in the interests of peace, to exclude all that relates to the spiritual faculties as supernatural and beyond the scope of research. Some at least of the later academies wisely avoid such limitations and deal with all subjects that can be dealt with from the point of view of scholarship. The Smithsonian Institution, that remarkable gift from a son of the Old World to the sons of the New World, for the benefit of both hemispheres, was founded for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Is there a better definition of the function of the library? The ideal collection of books knows no limitations of subject, but takes all knowledge for its province. It certainly does not exclude theology. A large library building would not hold all that has been written about the Bible alone. A small one might be filled with the printed material relating to Thomas à Kempis and his "Imitation of Christ." The "Poet at the breakfast table" supposed his neighbor to be an entomologist, but the man of science was too modest to claim that title. Often spoken of as a coleopterist, he was content to be a scarabeeist. "If I can prove myself worthy of that name," he said, "my highest ambition will be more than satisfied." Every specialist knows how great his own subject is, how ex-

* The book was a translation in Ethiopic from the Arabic. A German version by Doctor C. H. Cornhill appeared in 1875 and is described in *The Library*, October, 1903, by the present writer.

tensive its literature, how difficult, if not impossible, to bring together all the facts and speculations of those who have preceded him in the investigation of the little corner of chaos that he is striving to reduce to cosmic order.

If then the librarian could summon the Spirit of the Lamp to create the ideal library, its main characteristic as a collection of books would be its universality. The ideal library may have stood in one of Eden's happy vales, and since then the children of Eve, and especially those of them who are librarians or book-lovers, have sighed for this lost paradise of thought and knowledge. Certain it is that since the fall of man the *Bibliotheca Universalis* has never taken material form, and as the years widen the circle of knowledge it recedes further and further into the land of dreams and the speed at which it retires increases, so it would seem, with each new generation. The first edition of the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*" appeared in 1771 and filled three quarto volumes. In a century and a quarter the three have grown to thirty-six. It is a significant fact that this period wherein the boundaries of learning have been so widely enlarged is also the period in which libraries, great and small, have increased with marvellous rapidity. It used to be an article of undergraduate faith that the Bodleian contained a copy of every printed book, but no library now, not even the largest, dare claim completeness in every direction, and huge specialist libraries have been created. But happily there is a constant stream of literature in which this specialist learning, in a condensed and quintessential form, finds its way to the general library.

The nearest approach to the ideal library is in the attempt to supply with generous liberality the literature of all lands and subjects, to be seen in the great national collections provided mainly at the cost of the state, though often enriched by the munificence of individuals. The British Museum is the most familiar type of such an institution and may probably, alike in extent and in freedom of access, claim the premier position. France might possibly in some respects challenge the claim, and other European nations are proud of their vast repositories of

literary treasure. In the Library of Congress, America, though later in the race than some of her compeers, is with amazing energy building up a great national library, and, happily unfettered by conventions, is working with skill and individuality that ensures success. But, in the nature of things, the newer institutions are at a disadvantage. No modern library can duplicate the treasures of the Vatican. Every great library rejoices in the possession of gems that are unique. Happily in these latter days the arts of exact and faithful reproduction have made it possible to have trustworthy facsimiles prepared. These simulacra can never have the interest of the originals, but they suffice for the purposes of scholarship and they have a further value as a precaution against the loss to learning that would follow from the accidental destruction of the originals. It is much to be desired that all mss. of great importance should be facsimiled. In this direction we may commend the action of Italy in the magnificent publication of the mss. of her mighty son Leonardo da Vinci, who combined the talents of painter, poet, and engineer; whose well-stored mind seems to have contained all the learning of his generation, and whose prescient genius anticipated, in part, some of the great ideas of later generations.

There is another function of the National Libraries. Their catalogs, so far as they are printed, should form a standard of excellence and be an important contribution not only to the bibliography of the nation to which they belong, but also to that Universal Catalogue which haunts the dreams of students and librarians who in our time have taken such mighty strides towards this unattained ideal.

When the first International Library Congress was held in London in 1877 I urged the printing of the British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books, which then filled two thousand volumes of manuscript and was estimated to contain three million entries. There were, of course, many other advocates of the printing scheme both earlier and later. The task was declared to be impossible of execution. Yet it has been accomplished. The British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books is the best bibliography of English literature

and it is also the largest contribution that has ever been made to the Universal Catalogue. The publication of the British Museum Catalogue has facilitated research and has sensibly raised the standard of accuracy. In spite of the general opinion that every man, and nearly every woman is able to drive a dog-cart, edit a newspaper, and make a catalog, the accurate description of books is not an easy art to be learned without apprenticeship or effort. The youngest of the national libraries, if I may so style the Library of Congress, has made a novel and praiseworthy departure in the supply of printed catalog title slips to other libraries. This is one of several examples of economy by co-operation.

The printed catalog of the British Museum is, as I have said, a mighty contribution to the Universal Catalogue.* Every library seems fully occupied with its own special work, but there awaits for some national library or international office the task, not indeed of completing, for in the nature of things it can never be complete, but of greatly advancing the preparation of the Universal Catalogue. This could be done by the simple process of reducing to cards the printed titles of the books in the British Museum, and of incorporating with them, as opportunity served, the "Catalogue of scientific papers," and such special bibliographical works as might be approved or be available. All these ought, in theory, to be editorially revised in accordance with a code of rules, and I know of none better than those of the British Museum, which have the additional advantage of having served as the standard in the largest undertaking of the kind that the world has yet seen. And if absolute uniformity was not attained there would still be an immense advantage in the bringing together and arranging of the multitude of references that could thus be made available for personal inspection or despatch through the post. What has been said refers to an alphabetical catalog, but there are also many subject-entries awaiting consolidation. The labors of Poole and his continuators and imitators, British and foreign, and the excellent "Subject index" of Mr. G. K. Fortescue should here be named. The Institut International de Bibliog-

raphie announces that it has in its possession six and a half million of bibliographical references and that it is daily adding to its store. Millionaires who desire to advance literature and learning might find a useful employment for their money and energies in the task of facilitating rational efforts towards a general catalog of all literature.

"If we think of it," says Carlyle, "all that a university, or final highest school can do for us, is still what the first school began doing — teach us to *read*. We learn to read, in various languages, in various sciences; we learn the alphabet and letters of all manner of books. But the place where we are to get knowledge, even theoretic knowledge, is the books themselves! It depends on what we read, after all manner of professors have done their best for us. The true university of these days is a collection of books."

In this illuminating passage is the justification for insisting that universality is the true note of the library. No science can prosper without its aid. He who would add to the sum of knowledge must as a preliminary learn what is already known. He who devises what he hopes is a new invention must investigate, in fear and trembling, lest he has been anticipated. Even the mistakes of predecessors may be turned to account. The comparison of discordant views may suggest omitted considerations that will bring them into fruitful harmony. There is happily no finality in science.

Classification, even the most elaborate, useful and necessary as it is, can often only be approximate and that only in a rough and ready fashion. One book may serve several purposes and may be placed with equal propriety in more than one part of the library. . . . Knowledge is not an island but a continent, and however strictly defined the capital may be, each kingdom has vague borderlands where one science merges into another. Literature cannot be hemmed in by exclusive boundaries of nation or race. The arrogant Western world owes its most cherished book, the Bible, a volume of many books in one, to the East, to the patriarchs and prophets of a race that lives only in exile from its fatherland—a race that wherever it may be, powerful or oppressed, wealthy or mendicant, turns in prayer to the Holy City that is the symbol of its faith and hope.

It used to be said that an educated man

* See Dr. Richard Garnett's paper in *The Library*, 1903.

was one who knew something of everything and everything of something. With the ever-widening field of knowledge and observation, it is impossible that a man should know even something of everything, and even the most devoted specialist, however minute his specialty may be, finds a difficulty in learning all that can be known of his subject. Thus arise opposite dangers of superficiality and narrowness. The library, whilst it should aid the researches of the specialist, should also help him to take broad views and to see even his own special work in its right proportion and true relation to other studies. To see things not in science but as a whole is not the easiest duty of the student, but it is real and essential. A great library impresses this thought on the mind. 'Are you an astronomer? Has it been yours to feel the awe and wonder when "a new planet swims into the ken?" Your science may have begun when Eve, on the night of the expulsion, saw shining above the lost Paradise a star of hope. Thousands of men have devoted their lives to your study since the days, thousands of years ago, of the shepherd star-gazers on the Babylonian plains. It has a rich and extensive literature, but in the greatest library its hall is but one of many. Mr. Dewey allows it ten places out of a thousand in his Decimal classification. So it is with every other department of learning. I do not know of a more remarkable bibliography than that contained in Dr. J. S. Billings's "Index-catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library" at Washington. Sixteen volumes of a first series, eight of a second series, and more to follow, all filled with titles of books and papers written on the healing art. Looking on this great effort, we are as ready as Socrates to pay tribute to Æsculapius. Yet Medicine, like Astronomy, is but one of the many departments of a great library.

Universality is, as we have seen, an ideal impossible of realization. Not the less is completeness the watchword for every library—a rational effort to provide the best that is possible under the enviring circumstances. Every library, however small, may aim at completeness in some direction and every true microcosm is a contribution to the macrocosm. And the ideals of universality and completeness become nearer of fulfil-

ment by that spirit of co-operation which is happily becoming more and more common amongst librarians and amongst the large and increasing class of persons who are engaged, to use the fine, Smithsonian phrase, in "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Much has already been done but doubtless there are still many ways in which the relations of the library, the school, the university, and the individual student may be improved. The possibilities of co-operation and serviceable help are practically illimitable. In the morning of life when the direction of the student's energies is still undetermined the resort to a library with its inviting panorama of human learning will often give the impulse to fruitful endeavor. Reverence as well as the desire for knowledge is inspired in generous minds by the sight of a great collection of books. Pope's words have often been quoted: —

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

The doctrine if not a fallacy is a half-truth at the best. A little learning has some dangers, but a little less learning has more, and *no* learning is the most dangerous of all. And the wider our knowledge grows the keener will be our sense of the limits of acquirement, our eagerness to profit by the labors of the students who have gone before, and the true humility of our desire to add to the sum of human knowledge or at least to make straight some part of the way of those who shall enlarge the boundaries of learning.

The library has relation to life as well as to learning. It can aid us in acquiring the practical wisdom for the management of daily affairs, for the right relationship to our fellow-men. It can help us to moderation in prosperity, to humility in success, to courage in adversity and to endurance and resignation in affliction.

"'There is no God,' the foolish saith,
But none, 'There is no sorrow.'"

How many sorrowing hearts have found consolation in the companionship of books! How tender are the accents of Plutarch, striving to allay the grief of his wife for the death of their beloved daughter! How many have been strengthened by the words of those

who have been dust and ashes for centuries, men who belonged to an empire that has passed away, to a faith that has become extinct, to a race alien to our own, but whose message still lives and has power for consolation, for reproof and for inspiration. Literature can give us rest as well as inspiration, nor is it only the great ones who are of service to us in the work of life. There are moments when the melody of the milkmaid's song is a better tonic than the pealing grandeur of a great cathedral's organ.

Wise indeed was the ancient Egyptian monarch who placed over the door of a library an inscription signifying that it contained "the medicine of the mind." From literature we may derive courage for the battle, fortitude in defeat, wisdom in victory, and an anodyne for grief. What Shelley has said of the drama may well be given a wider application. "The highest moral purpose," he says, "aimed at in the highest species of the drama, is the teaching of the human heart, through its sympathies and antipathies, the knowledge of itself; in proportion to the possession of which knowledge every human being is wise, just, sincere, tolerant and kind."* This is what Arnold means when he describes culture as "a study of perfection." This is that at which our schools, and colleges, and universities, and libraries, all the machinery, great and small, of education should aim. In proportion as this is attained are they successful and their existence justified. No educational system has fulfilled its purpose that does not nourish the love of knowledge and the desire of righteousness.

The library has its lessons for nations as for individuals. It is a perpetual symbol of the brotherhood of man. It knows no distinction of Jew or Gentile, of bond or free, but welcomes genius from every quarter. The better part of Emerson the American, Homer the Greek, Kalidasa the Hindoo, Dumas the French mulatto, Shakespeare the Englishman, Dante the Italian, Omar the Persian, Goethe the German, Tolstoy the Russian, stand on the shelves of the library to warn us against arrogating pre-eminence to our own people; to teach us that every nation may contribute to the common fund, and to lead us to hope that every race will

bring some special gift to the common service of humanity. The American, newest born of time, with his self-reliant individuality, the ancient Greek with his sense of beauty, the Roman with his skill as lawgiver, the Japanese with his feeling for color, the Negro with his cheerful endurance, the Englishman with his power of association, the Hebrew with his deep religious instinct, are familiar instances of special gifts and aptitudes. These are mirrored in the literature and history of the races of mankind as we may read them in the halls of a great library. Each race may have its own ideal—the French love equality, the English love liberty—and the interaction of all these influences upon each other modifies the thought of the world and makes for the progress of mankind.

The duty of the library in relation to learning is to garner with sedulous care all the fruits of knowledge, to record what is known, and to provide material from which future knowledge may be wrought. The mission of the library to the individual is to place before him for his use and benefit all the knowledge and all the wisdom and all the inspiration that the ages have accumulated. The summons of Religion, the efforts of Philosophy, the warnings and incitements of the Moralist, the Historian's long record of endeavor, of failure, and of success, the varied wonders that the physical sciences have to reveal, the investigations of the geographer, the narratives of the traveller, the inventions of men for the comfort and ease of existence, the pictures of life drawn by the novelist and dramatist, the melody of the poet's song—all these the library places before the individual for delight, for instruction, and for guidance. The library has also its international mission. Paul's declaration that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men" finds its realization in the library to which East and West, and North and South, the Old World and the New have alike contributed all those things they deem most precious and beautiful; the holiest and wisest that they have been able to fashion and express. The library is the symbol of

Truth,

Knowledge and Duty, Virtue, Progress, Right,
And Reason scattering hence delirious dreams." †

* Preface to "The Cenci."

† Victor Hugo, translated by Mathilde Blind.

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

OCTOBER 17-22, 1904.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

By HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress.*

IN each of twenty-five years the American Library Association has met in Conference. In twenty-three of these its meetings have been in place and program conventional; the place such as the general convenience suggested, the program such as might bring helpful counsel to the practical problems of the time. In two of these years the meetings have taken notice of an occasion of general concern, which the Association deemed fraught with interest to libraries or to offer special opportunity for the promotion of the cause of libraries. The first was the International Exposition at Philadelphia, the second, the International Exposition at Chicago. Each was an occasion when a great community has stopped for a moment to consider its relations with the still greater community of the world at large; when the nations making for progress have paused, or perhaps not paused, in their effort to achieve new things in order to exhibit by example the things already done, and to compare these with the field still open. The present is a third such occasion — of kin with the others in its main purpose, more significant than they in that it represents society a decade further advanced in the arts and sciences which it exhibits. Its interest for us individually is not strange, for as librarians we must be observers, if not students, of the general progress, and would but ill fulfill our function if our eyes were turned merely to the past. Its interest for us as a body is vital in that the institutions which we represent are themselves both a record of culture and an appliance for cultivation. We may indeed claim an interest for it, and a participation as of right, since a single collection of books is itself a standing exposition of what mankind has achieved to date, not

in one art but in many; and a single library modern in structure, temper and purpose is as potent an instrument of production as any of those which we see performing their proud processes in Machinery Hall, albeit it acts not upon inanimate matter, but on animate man himself, and its process is not mechanical but rather chemical in the higher chemistry of the mind and the soul.

On an occasion such as this, therefore, when the nations bring together the evidence of their accomplishment in material things, we cannot see omitted a statement as to that field not merely of accomplishment, but of influence which is occupied by the public library. It was inevitable that we should meet this year at St. Louis. And it was appropriate that our program should deal with those larger phases of the library movement and those questions of elemental economy, which at our ordinary conferences have to give way to discussion of practical detail; and that we should seek to include upon it statements of the progress and problems in other countries than our own.

The Exposition itself marks a centennial. It offers thus an appropriate opportunity for a review of the progress of the entire century just past. Such a review of libraries, a statement of the concepts fundamental to them, and an estimate of their place as institutions in organized society, and of library economy in a classification of the sciences, would have formed a theme for our program eminently fitting and worthy of our best expression. It has already, however, been anticipated. The Congress of Arts and Science, held here a month ago, undertook precisely such a review, statement and estimate of *all* the sciences; and it included, in its appropriate

place, "the Library." It was the privilege of Mr. Axon and Dr. Biagi, under the sympathetic chairmanship of Mr. Crunden, to present this. Their addresses must be of high interest to all of us here. We should gladly have incorporated them in our own program; but this was not consistent with the plan of the Congress, which refused to be disintegrated on our account. We cannot have the pleasure and instruction of hearing them; but we must consider them before us.* They render superfluous a project to which without them we should have been tempted: a general presentation of the Library in its recent development and present status; and leave us free to consider a few of the more particular fundamental problems, certain current tendencies, the characteristic development in certain regions and certain particular types. It is these which constitute our program.

A review, had we attempted it, would include our losses as well as our gains. In our institutions as such, and in the general movement, each year marks a net gain and a substantial one. So, too, we trust, in our profession. But in the latter almost every year notes the loss of members for whom a heavy deduction must be made. The past year has been no exception. Europe and America have each lost a librarian among the foremost in ability and service.† Not within the twelvemonth, but within the last calendar year, Europe lost also a second of its distinguished librarians, compeer of the other. Of the latter—Karl Dziatzko—and his work we shall hope for some words of appreciation from Professor Dr. Pietschmann, who succeeded him as Director of the Library at Göttingen. Of Charles Cutter we have most of us a nearer knowledge and privilege of possession. At the very beginning of this meeting—at the beginning of many a meeting hereafter—the memory of him and

the sense of his absence will be prompt with us. The "patient fabricator" of Rules and Classification, the equally patient and patent character, the gentle, joyous, humorous companion, the keen, insistent, yet always tolerant, because always modest, critic. He is the third of our most prominent members who have passed from us since the Exposition Conference of 1893. Poole, Winsor, Cutter: in this order they came into the public service, in this they left it. I would willingly devote my address to an appreciation of what they meant in the work which we have at heart. I would go back much further than 1893 and include the others who have taken, and should hold, honors in the promotion of this work. For a review of library progress would signify little which omitted the individuals who have thought out the new thing to be done and convinced the community into doing it. But a complete review of library progress amongst us during the nineteenth century would have to take note of too many persons still living. The time is not yet ripe for it. May the day be distant when it can be undertaken without indelicacy!

The formative influence of the individual librarian in library development has, I think, been more potent in America than abroad. This, not because our librarians have been of heroic dimension, but because of the peculiar conditions under which they worked in communities busy with other affairs deemed urgent, not professing expert knowledge in this one, and accustomed, having granted authority, to leave wide discretion to those entrusted with the exercise of it. The initiative in 1849 was taken not by librarians, but by men of culture who felt the responsibility of culture. But each important step taken since that year has been upon the initiative of the librarians themselves.

If, as has been remarked, "the reputation of a librarian is almost as fleeting as the more widely extended fame of an actor or singer," amongst us an exception would seem just of those American librarians of the latter half of the nineteenth century, who not merely administered but originated. Yet the remark was offered in an estimate of the

* The addresses delivered before the Library Section of the International Congress, by courtesy of the authorities, are included in the present volume of Proceedings, as prefatory to the A. L. A. papers. (See p. 3-22.)

† Otto Hartwig, died Dec. 22, 1903; Charles Ammi Cutter, died Sept. 6, 1903.

foremost of them — Justin Winsor, who, it prophesied, would be "longer and better known" as a bibliographer and historian than as a librarian.

Must we accept such a view? If so, need we be depressed by it? Panizzi, it suggests, will persist, because he left behind him the British Museum Reading Room; Magliabecchi from his "knowledge of languages." Must a librarian's memory, to be lasting, be embodied in stone and mortar, or in some "unusual personal accomplishment?" There are really two lines of reputation involved: the one with his profession, the other with the world at large. The creator of scientific cataloging cannot be forgotten by librarians, though the name of Audiffredi convey nothing to the general public. The technical apparatus of a library does not interest the public as does technical achievement in some other fields. They regard it at best with tolerance; but they too often incline to regard it as an impediment interposed between them and the object which to them is the "thing itself" — the book. Dr. Garnett ranks Watts "as the most learned and the most widely informed librarian that the Museum and [Great Britain] ever possessed." Yet his name occurs in only one or two American cyclopædias; and even in England I fancy that it would suggest rather a writer of hymns, or editor of a Dictionary of Chemistry, or a painter of Love and Life, than a librarian. Indeed, I notice that a British cyclopædia of great vogue and utility omits him entirely, although it accords space to the author of the "Bibliotheca Britannica." It is delightful to a librarian to know that his profession contains a Bradshaw — the modest yet profound bibliographer, to whom books were "living organisms," each press to be looked upon as a genus, each book as a species; and to find among the "Lives of twelve good men" the exquisite face of the "Large-hearted librarian" Coxe. But the qualities which distinguished these, and have been typical of other librarians before the public, were rather adornments of their office than indispensable to its administration from the modern viewpoint. Of the librarians of France it is rather the men of letters — De

Sacy, Sandeau, Sainte-Beuve — than Van Praet, whose names would be familiar. The librarians of Germany of greatest note — Ritschl, Heyne, Lessing, Pertz, Hartwig, Dziatzko himself — each achieved independent eminence as author, editor, or critic. We may well be complacent in their reputation as such, but whether we may appropriate it to our own profession is another matter.

If in the past the fame of a librarian, to endure, must have been gained either for some unusual personal trait, or achievement in some outside field, in the future it is likely to be still more so, for the modern library is an elaborate organization, requiring in its chief rather the general administrator than the personal interpreter. The consummate administrator is supposed to be he who renders the organization independent of himself. How, then, can his personality stand out distinct, or his mere name endure? He has put himself into the institution. In proportion as it succeeds he becomes anonymous. Justin Winsor the historian and bibliographer, survives in definite and tangible forms; Justin Winsor the administrator, has passed into the policies and methods of the two great libraries with which he was associated.

Yet his work and the work of other of our librarians during the past fifty years has been so much a work not merely of particular administration, but of invention and of general stimulus that this period should be set apart for specific record.

This Exposition marks, to be sure, not fifty years, but one hundred, not a semi-centennial, but a centennial. Within this hundred years have come about extraordinary contrasts in the activities with which we are concerned. The time never was — since the landing of Columbus — when books played an unimportant part in the life of America. But libraries, general in scope and in privilege, were another matter. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase there were less than a hundred of them intended for popular use — even including among these the libraries of limited availability. These few were contained in all perhaps 50,000 volumes. There are now in the United States nearly 10,000 libraries containing over 50,000,000 volumes. Our ter-

ritory between Atlantic and Pacific has multiplied four times, our population fifteen; but our libraries have multiplied one hundred times, and the number of books in them one thousand times. In 1803 no single library had more than 15,000 volumes. Now there are fifty-nine libraries containing over 300,000 volumes each, and nearly two hundred containing more than 50,000 volumes each.

These contrasts are impressive; but they do not state the case. The significant change is the change in type and species—the institution of a new type of organized service based on a new theory—that libraries may and should be not merely responsive but affirmative. And the contrasts themselves are due almost exclusively to the latter half of the century. The first half produced little advance in dimension and practically none in characteristic and function. As late as 1829, a senator from this state could express his mortification that “the people of the West” had “not a public library for which an ordinary scholar would not apologize.” It is only from 1849 that the distinctive development dates. And it is only from the organization of this Association in 1876 that the great activity dates. Dr. Garnett once told the British Association that not much effect upon the general course of things was to be hoped from the effort of that Association. “We are not,” he remarked, “a body adapted for public agitation, nor can we be; we have too little influence as individuals; as a corporation we are too dispersed; our general meetings are necessarily infrequent; we want organization and momentum.” This was said a decade ago. The prospect may have improved since then. Certainly in the United States associated effort *has* effected much; and we have great confidence in it. We have had certain advantages in that, for the most part, we were working new materials, not recasting old; that our communities do not resent, but rather invite new notions; that they expect organization. There is no doubt about the “momentum.” There is, to be sure, a peril from associated effort, which we may not have escaped. It has been described by one foreign observer as “the paralyzing hand of uniformity!” We may be forfeiting cer-

tain qualities of value in tradition and use. And yet, looking back upon this half century, if we are not optimists, we may at least be meliorists. Our friends from abroad would not, we trust, blame us for this, even though the evidence which we find reassuring can be expressed chiefly in vulgar arithmetic. Believe us, we do not set down as a final accomplishment, a mere multiplication of books and buildings, or even of readers. What we do find reassuring is a progressive understanding in the community at large as to what the public library means, and what is its efficient relation with other forms of education and of culture. With this has not, apparently, diminished the enthusiasm which provides the material resources for the work. The work itself is empirical; but with this enthusiasm and appreciation we may hope to develop it until by test we shall have established the library in relations which shall be permanent.

The visiting librarian may recognize that in some respects our problem is a peculiar one. Over an area of three million square miles we have to satisfy a population of eighty million people insatiable for culture, even though but partially expert in seeking or recognizing it. Every person of them is by right of birth or adoption entitled to an equal opportunity for it. We are not permitted to equip merely a certain group or class: our direct concern is with all, and each. The area is vast, the demand indefinite. We must have recourse to apparatus for the economies which apparatus can contrive. We must utilize other agencies for securing and controlling large portions of our constituency. We must even, in contravention of a propriety deemed professional, advertise our own utility. For our task is to spread not merely the knowledge of books, but the knowledge of the utility of books. In a democracy of equal liberty and equal opportunity, the education of the citizen is the safety of the state, and the duty of our libraries, as of our common schools, is to let no guilty ignorance escape.

If, with these obligations to affect all the people somewhat, our methods suffer the reproach of “popularization,” this may not mean

that we are oblivious of our obligation to affect certain people deeply. Our respect for the scholarship that is tranquil and profound still exists; and our admiration for those mighty collections abroad that serve it. We are trying ourselves to serve it; and, for its benefit, concurrently with the multiplication of libraries of the popular type, there are in process of accumulation at our universities, and in our larger cities, great and fast growing collections for research, in whose administration, under necessary business safeguards, tradition shall have its due, and sound bibliographic learning shall control. Within the past month one such institution has been notably enriched by a hand already friendly and devoted. Willard Fiske was one of the but seven honorary members of this Association. It must be a satisfaction to us that the distinction accorded him for ardent and generous scholarship has been so well confirmed by his final dispositions for the promotion of scholarship. Himself not merely a collector but a bibliographer, touching with enthusiasm and accuracy points so distant as Iceland and Italy, he was yet an example to collectors in that he gathered but to give.

These domestic reflections will be excused to us by our visitors as natural to an occasion which commemorates a domestic event of great significance. We should be sorry indeed to be supposed so absorbed in our own affairs as to be oblivious of those of other lands, or so complacent in the activities which are carried on in the United States as not to know that practically every one of them has its exemplar or even prototype abroad. This will sufficiently appear in the course of our present program. You are pleased occasionally to say that you study our libraries with profit; we study yours with admiration for many qualities which we cannot duplicate.

Twice as an association we have taken part in a gathering of librarians oversea—each time not merely welcomed contributors to the program, but recipients of profuse and delightful hospitality. We have been anxious to secure a return visit. We early sought to make this Conference, like the Exposition itself, International; and we invited to it dele-

gates and contributions from all countries of the globe where libraries are active, not omitting those where they may be said to be dormant. Supplementing the invitation of our Library Association to other associations of librarians went invitations from our Government to foreign governments.

Many "were called." If fewer were "chosen"—why, the choice did not lie with us. The present is still what Gladstone termed "an agitated and expectant age." It is an anxious time for the nations of the world. Political uncertainty, industrial uncertainty—a possibility of substantial changes in the boundaries in each. It is not to books, or the other tranquil processes of education that men look in such crises. It is remarkable that at such a time the contributions to the Exposition itself have been so vast and so varied. That the representation at our Conference should be complete was not reasonably to be expected. It is larger than we have secured at any previous meeting of our Association, and it includes members of our profession known and honored wherever libraries are known and respected. We welcome you, gentlemen. You have traversed a vast and unaccustomed distance in order to be with us. You have left important and urgent interests. You have committed yourselves, your habits, and perhaps your convictions, to unknown perils. We appreciate this, we are honored by it, we thank you, and we welcome you right heartily. You and we are in a fellowship which has scarce a parallel in any other profession, for we are handling an identical agent in the service of man—an agent which knows no geographical limit, and no essential limit of race, or language, or time. We are seeking to promote the intercommunion of men; to advance the knowledge of, and thus respect for, antiquity, and the peoples beyond our gate. And in all this service we are free from the partiality of the apostle, and the narrowness of the pharisee. We stand for no particular system, we expound no particular doctrine; we let man speak for himself—content in our service if we enable him to speak his best to auditors whom it will profit.

SOME FEATURES OF RECENT LIBRARY PRACTICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BY HENRY BOND, *Borough Librarian, Woolwich.*

EVEN when writing on subjects not very abstruse it is desirable to begin with a definition of terms. In the title of this contribution, therefore, the word "recent" means roughly, and we think fittingly, the period between the last International Conference of Librarians held in London in 1897, and this conference, the St. Louis International, of 1904. The term "library practice" must be understood to mean pure library practice, as distinct from what librarians generally are beginning to call "library extension work." This latter work includes lectures, reading circles, book exhibitions and the like; subjects which will, we hope, be dealt with at St. Louis by a representative of the Library Association (British) in person.

For purposes of review seven years is a time-honored cycle, and affords, we think, as appropriate and convenient a period for reviewing library practice as does any other number of years. We purpose disposing of the subject given to us under six heads, and in the logical order named, as follows: (a) selection; (b) classification; (c) cataloging; (d) distribution; (e) privileges; (f) bulletins.

Selection of books.—Library practice has recently changed, and is still changing for the better in this matter. A serious attempt is now made by most librarians actually to select, not merely to collect books; and to bring to bear upon the problem, too, not only their own best judgment, but to secure also the best outside and specialist knowledge available. With the increased output of literature it would be a great pity if there were not more care exercised in the choice of books than formerly. But there has been more care in this direction, and the recent progress has been sufficiently marked to be worthy of record. The main change for good is in the shifting of the ground of selection. Time was when popularity was the main consideration in selecting books for public libraries; time is when at least the chief if not yet the

only standards of selection are merit and utility. This improvement, too, is made in the face of opposition. It often needs to be done unobtrusively, else the progress would be enfeebled by the awaking of antagonism. Disagreement with these sounder and more tenable principles of selection was voiced with some claim to authority quite recently. One of the principal newspapers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commenting on our annual conference which was held this year in that northern city, told us, in a leading article, that we, as librarians, took ourselves much too seriously, that we had little or nothing to do with education, and that our duty as public servants began and ended in providing the ubiquitous ratepayer with the books he wanted, and only the books he wanted. Unfortunately this spirit, which largely ruled in the past, is too much with us yet. The assertive ratepayer has his representatives on our governing bodies, and, unfortunately, there are still many places without a majority of the members of the library authority sufficiently in sympathy with the higher needs of the community to support the more advanced spirits in their attempt to provide what is good in preference to what is merely wanted and popular; and largely wanted and popular because better known. Not infrequently will a carefully selected list of books fail to get the necessary sanction of the governing body on the ground that the books are "too dry," "too heavy." Though disastrously effective, the accusation is not just; in many cases the good books proposed are not dry, and would even become popular if the opportunity were given for making them known. To have such a list condemned makes the aggressive and progressive librarian righteously rebellious in spirit; and sufficiently so to lead him to get into his library, by hook or by crook, some at least of his carefully chosen books. In so doing we incline to the belief that he hath chosen the better part. Sad to relate, too, there are still left not a few librarians who

subscribe, much too freely and willingly, to the pernicious and illogical doctrine, that as the ratepayer pays the piper he should also call the tune; but the dodo is extinct, and there are hopes that this class of librarian will shortly follow the dodo's excellent example. Why this doctrine should be more justly applied to libraries than to other departments of educational and municipal work is beyond us to imagine. By all means, if we can avoid displeasing the ratepayer and also achieve our end, let us allow him to think he calls the tune, but let us look out quietly for opportunities, and we shall find many, for at least raising the tune to a higher key.

We spoke of the assertive ratepayer, and we did so advisedly, for our inspiration for continuing to select as well as we know how, our justification for fighting in the past for a higher standard of selection, for other predominating motives than popularity, lies in the conviction that the assertive, blatant voice is not the true voice of the people. Those who plead for the supply, ad nauseam, of popular books only, are not truly voicing the wishes of the community, but ignorantly or wilfully are misinterpreting that voice. At heart, we believe, the people want, for the most part, what is best, and even if they do not, we are, despite contrary opinion, concerned with education; it is our privilege and duty to do what we can to educate ourselves and the public to know and to appreciate what is best in literature.

Though there is still too much haphazard work, book selection is decidedly on the up-grade, for most English librarians now literally accept the American motto "The best reading for the largest number." The quotation need not be concluded, for "at the least cost" is an absolutely necessary condition of our English work—so rigid is the economy in which we are all schooled. That the question of selection is exercising our minds is incidentally proven by the fact that we are beginning seriously to question the value of the newsroom. Because the limited rate is, unfortunately, still with us, we are beginning to think further of book selection by asking if we cannot dispense with our newsrooms, and so set free a larger part of our income for the purchase of more and better books. Legislative power to secure increased rating

for library purposes is sorely needed, but this question, and our efforts to obtain such power, will doubtless be discussed in the paper on "Library legislation in Great Britain" submitted to this Congress. From the outset newsrooms in Great Britain have formed, contrary to the practice of America, an integral part of the public library, and no one until recently has seriously questioned their desirability. Though the disappearance of the newsroom from our libraries is viewed with apprehension by some, and though we cannot yet announce it as a recent feature of library practice, we are fairly safe in predicting that at the close of the next period of seven years not a few libraries, probably small branch libraries in particular, will be found without this department, hitherto considered essential.

Before leaving the question of book selection we would emphasize the lack of aids for this work. The librarian who undertakes to build up a library of even 10,000 best books, and does the work conscientiously throughout, essays a formidable task. Sonnenschein's two books form a working basis for selection, but their great fault for this purpose is that they are not sufficiently "select," and consequently in some directions are too exhaustive; moreover the supplement, "Contemporary literature," is now nearly ten years old. A great desideratum with us, and probably with you, is a series of model catalogs, or rather model collections on paper, models that is, of selection rather than of compilation; and a series, in classes, so as to facilitate frequent revision. To begin with it would be sufficient if the whole series were to include 10,000 works. Such lists of the 10,000 "best books" would be of much greater value to librarians than the "Hundred best books" is to the general reader, and especially to those in charge of the smaller libraries which, largely owing to the impetus given by Mr. Carnegie, are just now springing up almost every week in some part or other of the country; often, alas, to be organized and conducted by untrained librarians. When the Library Association (British) has command of larger funds it would probably undertake, *inter alia*, this desirable work. It should not be undertaken entirely, perhaps not even chiefly, by librarians themselves, but they should obtain

help from various specialists in each subject. Librarians and bookmen, the terms are not necessarily synonymous, should then co-operate to edit this series of model lists of books; editing would be needed not a little in order to adjust the differences of the specialists. To make possible such a work as this in Great Britain, and for the purpose of enhancing the value of the good work he has already done and is continuing to do, Mr. Carnegie might very wisely, we think, give his serious consideration to the question of providing the Library Association with an endowment to enable it to undertake this, as well as much other good work which calls equally loudly for execution. America has been able to do some fine work somewhat in this direction, and we venture to hope that a part of the work of the American Library Association in connection with the St. Louis Congress will be to prepare a revised or extended edition of the 1893 catalog of 5,000 volumes shown at the Columbian Exposition; a work which is still, though published over a decade ago, and notwithstanding its American tone, one of our most valued aids to book selection.

Classification.—Taking into consideration the increased number of libraries in Great Britain, development in the matter of systematic classification during the last septennate has not been at all extensive, except perhaps in our reference libraries, which in the larger number of cases are now more or less closely classified, or in process of being so arranged. About the time of the last International Conference there was a more extensive interest than ever before in the Dewey Decimal classification, but this interest has hardly been proportionately sustained as the years have gone by. Notwithstanding this, among the libraries which have a definite system of classification no system has been so generally adopted as the Dewey system. Of course it has been modified by many librarians to suit the needs, or the imagined needs, of their particular libraries. Many other librarians have found Dewey, with its index, an invaluable aid to classification whatever be their system, or even lack of system; for of the libraries not closely classified all but a few are arranged in ten or more main classes, and in this connection

Dewey is not infrequently consulted and appreciated. The Cutter Expansive classification has a few very ardent admirers in this country who prefer it to any other system, but its unfinished state has greatly militated against its adoption, even against its due consideration. Despite the serious loss to librarianship in the passing of Mr. Cutter, it is sincerely hoped that the complete system will shortly be published, and so afford the opportunity of adequate consideration touching its serviceability, as well as of comparison with other systems. Not only is a completed Cutter desired, but an English edition of Dewey, is probably a wider felt desideratum. By an English edition we mean one with less amplitude on American topics, and more on English ones; in a word, an edition without American bias, or even without bias at all if that be possible. A less ambitious and less exhaustive scheme than Dewey or Cutter, Brown's "Adjustable classification," has been published during the period here reviewed, but this, too, has not been at all freely adopted.

In looking for causes we find that the main reason why systematic or close classification makes such little progress, especially in lending libraries, for this is where the want is most acute, is because the Cotgreave recording indicator is still held in high regard as a method of issue by the majority of British librarians, and is much more frequently adopted by new libraries than any other system. To our eloquent, but now less persistent, English advocates of open access these statements may not be very acceptable, but on an occasion like this facts, where possible, should be recorded as well as opinions, and it is undoubtedly a fact, for good or evil, that the indicator still reigns supreme in British libraries. For classification's sake it is a pity that it is so; but it is so and thus classification suffers. And this is because no satisfactory method, one which is not too involved or too cumbersome, has yet been devised, and may never be because never much wanted, whereby the indicator may be worked in conjunction with close classification on the shelves. Elasticity, and latitude on the shelves, is an essential part of any satisfactory scheme of close classification, and of elasticity the ordinary indicator has none.

We fear, therefore, that it must be left to the writer for the next International Conference to record much progress in the systematic classification of our lending libraries, and if the indicator continues to be esteemed for some time to come, which seems likely, that record would still be premature unless the coming of the next International Conference be unduly delayed—a calamity which is not to be hoped for, even though it were to bring with it the desired opportunity of reporting improvement in the backward condition of classification, especially in the lending departments of British libraries. With the growth of the desire for close classification would come the waning of the indicator; with the waning of the indicator would come close classification. The indicator, of course, would try to adjust itself to the new conditions, but we think that its attempt at adjustability would be the beginning of its disfavor. That disaffection, however, is not likely to assert itself soon, except by a rapid growth in favor of open access, of which more in a later portion of this paper.

Cataloging.—In the question of cataloging the points of recent practice which call for remark are the revival of the classified catalog, more often in the form of class lists, and the introduction, practically, of annotation; a not unnatural sequel to the revival of the class list. As in the case of classification, the sudden growth of a few years ago in favor of this form of catalog has not been proportionately maintained, and of new catalogs published more than half are still in the dictionary form. But though the classified catalog has flagged somewhat since the active period of its resuscitation, it has left its mark for good on its strong rival—the dictionary catalog. The revival of the catalog raisonné has led to a more reasoned arrangement also in its competitor. The dictionary catalog, probably because it held the field for a while, and thus was largely without the desirable competition of the classified catalog, had a tendency to rest in its development as though it had already attained perfection. Since that revival, the dictionary catalog has been pressed nearer to the mark of perfection by having fewer, and consequently larger, subject headings, and these arranged in a more systematic (broadly classified) form

than previously, as well as connected more fully and logically by the cross references.

Class lists have been much appreciated in many quarters because of the better opportunities they afford of spreading the cost of printing over a number of years, and consequently of facilitating more frequent revision and the inclusion of annotations.

The master catalog, that is one combined catalog of all the libraries in a particular district, is beginning to engage our attention, but has not yet been issued on any large scale; experiments being largely confined to the card form of catalog. The printed master catalog is one of the many things rendered almost impossible, under existing conditions in this country, on the ground of cost of production. Not only would the printer's bill swell unduly, but our income can rarely afford sufficient staff to cope effectively with such large undertakings.

In the matter of annotations there is a very sharp division of opinion amongst British librarians as to whether the annotations should be critical or not, and in this connection Baker's "Guide to the best fiction," a courageous and invaluable piece of work, much esteemed in America we believe, has been criticised adversely by many here. We understand there is the same conflict of opinion in America, but with you we believe the majority are prepared to stand for criticism or evaluation; with us the greater number appear, for the moment, to be against. We think, however, that this is largely owing to the newness of the subject, and to the fact that the argumentative excitement which often gathers round a fresh controversial topic has prevented the opposition camps from fully understanding each other. When we come to debate the subject more fully and with less heat our differences will begin to disappear. It will then be seen that most of us who plead for criticism, in addition to descriptive annotation merely, do not wish the said criticism to be done by every librarian on his own account, whether qualified or not, and do not even wish it to be done, of necessity, by librarians at all. To a large extent it is probably desirable that the descriptive portion of the annotation should be done at present by the librarian, in conjunction with such of his trustworthy readers as

he can secure for the work. But only this until the full annotation, descriptive and critical, is done by co-operation and thus made available for all. For the high calling of critic we, who advocate evaluation, realize that few are fitted. We plead for sound, informed criticism, and this means, it need hardly be said, that it must not be the original work of the librarian in every case, in fact in very few cases indeed. The evident duty of the vast majority of librarians in the matter of criticism is to reflect or reproduce the best he can find. Though few, there undoubtedly have been great critics of unimpeachable authority, and there are literary models and standards of undeniable excellence with which it is helpful and absolutely safe for the informed critic to institute comparison. It is, too, a good exercise, even if not very fruitful in result for others, for any reader to attempt comparison with our literary masterpieces. We deem it desirable to make these statements because they have been seriously disputed by the supporters of purely descriptive annotation in their attempt to support the thesis that criticism is opinion merely—a thesis which will hardly be maintained, we think, after more mature deliberation. We cannot escape from evaluation; we evaluate when we prepare our book lists, we evaluate when we select from our stock for the guidance of our readers, and in other ways. Why not, therefore, print a carefully prepared evaluation, our own or another's, for the general good? It is true that one or two of our number ask, "Why not every librarian his own critic?" but between this extreme view and the other extreme of those who call for "description only" is the method we have indicated; which is, we think, the true *via media* wherein lies excellence. Although we have here expressed the view that critical evaluation is desirable, we freely admit that the descriptive portion should be the greater, even as it is the more important part of annotation. But let us also distinguish between the good and the inferior in literature, as such, between the good and the best, between even the best and the second best, if we have or can secure the necessary information for so doing.

Distribution of books.—As indicated in a previous section of this paper, the method of

issue yet most in vogue in the lending departments of our libraries is the indicator, or else one or other of the more primitive and less scientific methods, with ledgers and the like, which still obtain in our smaller libraries. In this conservative England of ours, both librarians and public alike take slowly to innovations; and such, in its present form at least, is the "open access" system introduced into England now about ten years ago. Though it has made some progress recently, in being adopted for lending purposes in the smaller libraries mainly and in being considerably adopted in reference libraries, it has not yet appealed with any great force to the popular mind and imagination. Even the majority of our reference libraries are still "closed" libraries, and this in face of the fact that many of them were "open," having all books directly available for all readers, before the coming of "open access," by that name, to this country. Prior to the advent of the new system reference libraries were often "open" as a matter of course, and no one was astonished at the fact.

But despite our conservatism, and the consequently slow growth of "open access," many of us feel that it is a progressive movement which will ultimately, but not soon, predominate, and this because it is in keeping with the general desire for greater freedom, in harmony with the almost universal *zeitgeist*. We gladly accept it as an ideal that the people should come into direct touch with their books. Such time is coming, so also is the time when people shall so appreciate and love the treasures provided, as well as know how best to use them, that the books will be quite safe in their hands, safe from risk of being purloined, safe from irreverent use of any kind; but the time of all these things is not yet. It is not sufficient for its ultimate success to call the system "safe-guarded open access," the variety here advocated, as therein lies a fundamental objection to it, and the term "safe-guarded" would, we think, be better dropped. Many of us cannot yet bring ourselves to look quite kindly upon a method which, contrary to that spirit of liberty which is an inherent part of the system, treats all borrowers with at least some suspicion, or else runs the risk of greater losses; and these are far from in-

considerable, more especially if the reports which reach us from your own great country are reliable. To put more explicitly a further reason already suggested why some do not freely accept the "open access" system, it may be said that such is their faith in the possibilities of the development of the catalog that they hold it better for many readers, the untrained reader especially, to be armed with the catalog that is to be, if not yet, than to have untrammelled access to the shelves; better for them even than to have such a catalog plus the free access. When, however, "open access" is definitely proven to be a greater aid to readers than are the possibilities of our prevailing system, or when on the part of the public a great demand for it arises, it will be much more freely adopted; and the greater risk of losses, as well as the greater wear and tear, both of which are unquestionably inevitable with the system, will be willingly accepted.

Privileges to Readers.—Recent advances both in the removal of disabilities and in the provision of greater facilities for readers have been made, and are certainly worthy of record as they have tended to popularize the libraries. It will suffice if they are mentioned without dealing with them at length. One is the removal of restrictions touching the enrollment of borrowers, who, in most lending libraries may now be registered, if ratepayers, on their own responsibility; and if not ratepayers, by obtaining one guarantor, whereas two signatures were generally required a few years ago. Another is the reduction of the scale of fines for the over-detention of books; yet another, the extension of the time-limit for reading. The chief development in the way of facilities is in the issue of second or even third tickets to one borrower. These are called by various names—non-fictional tickets, students' tickets, music tickets, etc.—and the names indicate with sufficient clearness their object. The borrowing power of these extra tickets is more limited in some cases than in others; and most of the libraries which have adopted the supplementary ticket system limit to two the number which one person may have. A few libraries, however, allow a borrower to have out at the same time a novel, a non-fictional work, and a work of music. Almost in-

variably the second ticket, by whatsoever name it is called, is available for any non-fictional work. The mention of a special music ticket leads us to call attention to the fact that the idea of providing operas, oratorios and other musical scores in lending libraries has grown very considerably during recent years. This supply, which is widely appreciated, has created a greater demand for music and often leads people to make use of our libraries for the first time; on which grounds alone the movement is amply justified.

Bulletins.—Probably the most remarkable and most widespread development since the last International Conference has been in the issue of bulletins. These library magazines are now very general, are variously named, and are usually issued either monthly or quarterly. The bulletin has "caught on," and largely because prior to its inception many English librarians were, with some measure of success, doing somewhat similar work through the medium of the local press. This work, however, is more easily and better done by the bulletin. It has come as a great boon to reader and librarian alike; especially to those places, which are not few, where local editors could not be aroused to sufficient interest in library work to give free space in their papers even for lists of new books. The bulletin, however, is a distinct advance on the use of the local press, however sympathetic in some places the press may be. To have its own bulletin is to give a library a fresh lease of life, and with that life to touch the life of the reading and even the non-reading public at many points. This has been amply demonstrated here, and in a way which more than justifies the existence of the bulletin. That the bulletin is used so extensively, and with such good effect, is proof that the progressive spirit is with us; and may it ever remain. The readiness to use the bulletin may be taken as a hopeful sign that our English conservatism is not so deeply rooted as to prevent us from taking up with equal readiness all other movements which we see have power for good in them. For these forces may we have a keen vision, and then, for the common good, work them for all they are worth.

LIBRARY EXTENSION WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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THE term *library extension* is not perhaps a very clear one, but by it is meant in this paper all those activities of the library which spring from an extension or enlargement of our idea of what we may term in the strict and traditional sense the library "field." The issue, classification, and cataloging of books are obviously part of the essential work of a library; wherever we draw the limits of the library "field" we must at least include these; what we call extension work lies outside them, much of it becoming germane to the library only as we enlarge or modify our conceptions of the functions of a library; we may perhaps regard the latter activities as linking the "field" of the library with the "fields" of other organizations, into which they may shade off or actually overlap. The subject is an interesting one; in itself, because the library "field," and our notions of what it ought to include, are growing apace; interesting to you, because there are some differences between "extension" work among British and among American libraries, though it may be rather a difference of "emphasis" than of method.

Undoubtedly the most prominent item in library extension work in Great Britain is the lecture. The value of the lecture, as an advertisement of the contents of the library, has long been recognized. There are no more admirable models of what such lectures should be than the lectures on the books in the reference department of the Birmingham Public Library, issued together in a volume in 1885. But as always happens in the case of an advanced idea born into conditions not quite ready for it, the example of Birmingham was not followed, at all events to any extent, elsewhere; and it is only recently that the lecture has become a regular department of the work of many public libraries. Even now it is by no means general; in 1901 only one-seventh of the public libraries in the United Kingdom had lectures.

One reason for this is no doubt the lack of lecture room accommodation in the older, and even, it is regrettable to say, in some of the newer buildings. But that this is not prohibitive of this kind of effort is shown by the ingenious system of what Mr. Potter Briscoe calls "half-hour talks," which he introduced into the Nottingham Public Libraries in 1890. The half-hour talk is a short address of thirty or forty minutes' duration, by some local speaker, on some book, subject or writer, delivered in the reading room. The only preliminary preparation made is to gather the magazines from the tables a few minutes before the address is given. At Nottingham a series of these talks is arranged every winter in the twelve branch reading rooms of the city, two in each branch; they are advertised by window bills distributed in each locality. The obvious objection to the place of the talk is the interference with the frequenters of the news or magazine room, who come to use the room for its legitimate purpose, the reading of papers. The reply to this is that in the first place there can be no real hardship in engaging the room occasionally for a brief period at an advertised hour; and in the second place that if the talks do good, and help forward the general usefulness of the library, the possible grumbles of one or two habitués of the paper or the magazine may well be disregarded. When I myself copied Mr. Briscoe, and instituted talks at Peterborough, we left the magazines in position on the tables, so that anyone who pleased could read instead of listening to the talker—if he was able. As a matter of fact it was quite an exception for any one to try. The half-hour talk on these lines has the great advantage that it is within the scope of the humblest library, with even an advantage over the lecture in a special room, in that it captures many whom the lecture room never sees.

I am disposed to accord to the library lecture more value than to any other extension

activity—if it is the proper kind of library lecture. The “if,” however, is vital. The ordinary popular lecture, hung very often round lantern slides, can hardly be regarded as possessing any serious educational value whatever. Nor is the merely informative lecture exactly the kind in which the library may best specialize. In most towns there are other organizations which provide these; and as a general principle, I would say that it is best for the library to avoid all unnecessary overlapping and competition with other bodies and institutions, and at all events, to efficiently occupy what is clearly its special field first, before attempting to cover wider and more debatable ground. The object of the library lecture should be to bring the books in the library, their nature and contents, to the notice of possible readers, with a constant view to the best reading in the best way. This being so, somewhere in the lecture the attention of the audience should be drawn to the books which illustrate the subject dealt with—if the books themselves are not the subject—and lists should be prepared in connection with each lecture, which may be conveniently printed as a part of a hand syllabus.

The abuse of the lantern slide must not of course lead us to neglect so valuable and sometimes essential ally of the lecturer. The writers of the papers presented to this congress are, I understand, expected to indicate tendencies as well as to describe things as they are. As far then as the lantern is concerned the tendency will, I think, be to make more use of it, but to use it in rather a special way. The possibilities of the lantern in connection with library expository work are scarcely perceived as yet. It would take me too long, and be out of place in this paper, to enlarge on the subject; but to illustrate the adaptability of the slide to the particular purpose suggested, I will mention the subjects of some slides prepared for the lecture on encyclopædias and dictionaries, dealing with and contrasting, as regards plan and utility for special purposes, the “Encyclopædia Britannica” and “Chambers’s encyclopædia.” It was explained that the “Britannica” was compiled on what might be termed the large unit plan, and if, *e. g.*, one looked for *ecliptic*, one

would find it under *astronomy*; whereas in “Chambers’s,” compiled on the small unit plan, one would find it under *ecliptic*; and a slide was thrown on the screen of the references given at the end of the article *astronomy* in “Chambers’s” to the specific heads under which other articles would be found, *e. g.*, *aberration of light*, *acceleration*, *altazimuth*, and so on. The importance of using the index of the “Britannica,” if information was not to be missed, was driven home by two slides of the entries in the index under *Ballads*, showing that *Ballads* were treated of or referred to under seven other heads beside the head *Ballads*. One of the differences between the first and last editions of the “Britannica” was indicated by first throwing on the screen part of the list of authorities upon which the first edition was compiled, containing in all some one hundred and thirty works; and then the authorities quoted in the last edition at the end of the article on *allotments*; there are eight, about one-sixteenth of what sufficed for the whole encyclopædia in 1771; thus not only pointing an instructive contrast, but drawing attention to the value of the encyclopædia as a collection of bibliographies. On these lines the lantern slide is capable of illustrating the contents, plan, treatment, and use of books of all kinds, reference and other, and supplementing in an attractive way lectures which, from their subject-matter, would repel the ordinary person.

A new development, complementary to the lecture, is the library reading. It is based upon the idea that just as you can popularize books by talking about them, so you can attain the same end by reading from them. Such readings may be all from a single work or from a number of works on a single subject or by a single author. The difficulty we have, and which all library extension work is designed to overcome, is to convince the “average reader” that in the pages of many books he never dreams of looking at, hidden by colorless or dullness-suggesting titles, is matter at worst less dreary than much he conscientiously ploughs through in the name of “light literature,” and at best matter which even he will find fascinating. The readings are designed to do this by means of extracts—samplings of the dishes he is invited to

partake of. Scrappy they are in the nature of the case, but they are saved from *mere* scrappiness by general unity of subject and by the way in which the extracts may be presented so as to illustrate some specific idea.

Again to avoid unduly lengthening this paper, I will leave this part of my subject, upon which a good deal might be said to make the adaptability of the readings clear, with an example of a reading applied to what might be deemed a rather intractable topic, viz., Volcanoes. The object, besides that of introducing a number of books, was to show the genesis and development of a scientific theory. The first extract read was from Judd's "Volcanoes," defining a volcano and giving an account of the ideas of the Greeks upon the subject. These were further illustrated by readings from the two Plinys. The middle ages were represented by Pietro Toledo, who described the elevation of Monte Nuovo in a single night in 1538. Sir William Hamilton's account of an eruption of Vesuvius in 1767 was next laid under contribution. These authors were followed by extracts from Elié de Beaumont, describing his theory of the formation of craters by elevation from beneath; and from Scrope, who in dealing with the volcanoes of Central France explained their formation by deposition round a central vent. Dana, on Hawaiian volcanoes, was read; and the modern views were represented by Judd and Bonney; the readings being brought to a conclusion by extracts from Anderson and Flett, and Heilprin, on the recent eruption of Mont Pelée. Dr. Skeats, who gave the reading, connected the extracts by the necessary thread of commentary and explanation. How readings may illustrate literature is obvious, but the foregoing example may show that the library reading, no less than the lecture and the talk, is capable of illustrating and directing attention to works of science, history, and almost any other subject, and in an equally interesting and possibly even in as informative a manner. Good lecturers, especially from the library point of view, may not be plentiful; but there is hardly any community without acceptable readers, and every library has on its shelves the material for an endless series of such readings. Experience must prove what their

value really is for our purpose; but to me they seem a promising development.

The study of sources, of the bibliography of a subject, is beginning to be recognized as a part of all serious work upon it. When this is fully recognized, when practical bibliography takes its place in the curriculum of the schools, then indeed will our public reference libraries come into their own. At present in England, as was admitted by Professor Mark Wright, Professor of Education at Durham College of Science, in an admirable paper on the place of reference libraries in our educational system, read at a recent meeting of our association at Newcastle, the text-book is supreme, and the student has neither encouragement nor leisure to engage in individual research. Every librarian must share his hope that this will not always be so. An interesting object lesson in the intelligent utilization for educational purposes of a great reference library was given recently by Dr. Emil Reich, who took a class of University Extension students to the British Museum, and inviting any person to put any question to him, showed how the information required could be tracked down by consulting the proper bibliographies and books of reference. Practical demonstrations on these lines to classes, societies, etc., should be a part of the regular work of every public reference library. Something has already been done in this direction. Cardiff, for example, has made a point of receiving various local trade and other societies and clubs at the reference library, and showing to each the books on the topic with which it is specially concerned. But such work, to be done well, means not only books, but a qualified staff and adequate accommodation for the reception of parties. Very few of our municipal reference libraries are satisfactorily equipped in all these particulars. To take the question of accommodation alone, the provision of study rooms is an almost unknown thing in British library buildings. The conception of the reference library as a great workshop, a literary laboratory, in which the student, the technical worker, the professional man, in short, every one in search of information shall find every possible facility for consultation and study, and the uses of which shall be a necessary part of everyone's educational upbringing —

this conception will first have to be grasped before adequate attention is likely to be paid to the planning, staffing, exposition, and stocking of our public reference libraries.

An extension activity which might well be more common than it is that of book exhibitions. At St. Helen's an exhibition of books in the public library was held in 1893 in the Victoria Park Museum, a short distance from the Central Library, which was open for two months. Valuable books were placed in show cases, properly labelled, and could be obtained from the cases on application; and it is interesting to observe as showing the popularity of the exhibit that to prevent overcrowding an entrance charge of one penny was made. More lasting and definite results are likely to accrue from smaller exhibits, limited to some subject or group and held at the library. No reference library can be considered adequate however which has not accommodation enabling it to do this. In my own town we have held for the last three years an annual exhibition of the principal books and photographs purchased out of a special grant for technical books, which has been of considerable service in advertis-

ing the additions to the library from this source. I may say that valuable art books were placed freely on the tables, for anyone to open and look at, and that no damage of any moment has been incurred.

The talk or lecture, the readings, reception of parties at the library, exhibitions—these seem the main features of library extension work in Great Britain.

There are doubtless other directions of effort, some commendable, others showing perhaps more zeal than discretion, but they hardly call for special mention in this paper, which is intended to be rather a rapid sketch than an exhaustive *resumé*. Whether the work here described will become of the first importance in the library activities of the future, or remain more or less of a by-product, I do not propose to discuss, but so long as the present general ignorance of or indifference to the best contents of our libraries, and of the art of rightly using books in relation to the particular end in view, prevails, then so long must all genuine effort to dispel this ignorance, to teach this art, form a vital, a necessary part of the functions of the public library.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY JOHN J. OGLE, *Author of "The free library;" Secretary for Higher Education, Bootle, England.*

PARTICULAR laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are usually limited in their application to particular countries of the Kingdom, and even then the operation of the law in a given town or district of that country may depend on its adoption by the ratepayers, voters, or householders of the given locality or by the vote of the representative local authority. This is so in respect of the library laws.

At different times since the passing of the earliest Public Libraries Act in 1850, the legal facilities for establishing and maintaining libraries at the public expense in local government areas have differed widely in England and Wales, in Ireland, in Scotland, in the Isle of Man. The parallel development of opinion in the several countries has at last

resulted in the Library Laws applicable to one part of the Kingdom being almost the equivalent of those in another part.

The principal local government areas which by adoption of the Library Act may become *library districts* in England and Wales, are (1) a County Borough or a Municipal Borough; (2) an Urban District; (3) a Parish. In Ireland, (1) an Incorporated Borough; (2) a Town or Urban District; (3) a Rural District. In Scotland, (1) a Burgh; (2) a Parish. In England and Wales local adoption depends on a resolution passed by the Town Council or the Urban District Council or, in the case of a Parish, by the Parish Meeting or on the result of a poll of the parish electors.

In Ireland, the adoption lies with the

Urban or Rural District Council, or if they fail to adopt, a poll of householders may be taken to determine the matter.

The Scotch law provides that a resolution of the Magistrates and Council of a Burgh may adopt the Acts, and that in a Scotch parish a poll of householders shall be taken.

When the Acts have been adopted, the library authority is in England and Wales, (1) the Town Council or Urban District Council, or (2) the Parish Council. In Scotland, (1) the Magistrates and Council, or (2) the Parochial Board. In Ireland a body of Commissioners appointed by the District Council, or if they fail to appoint by the Local Government Board, a department of the central government charged with the oversight of many municipal and parochial matters.

In any district in the three countries where two or more library districts have decided to act together in the adoption and carrying out of the Acts a body of commissioners or a joint committee must be appointed. The law provides for special agreements in such cases.

Where the library authority is not a body of commissioners, they may delegate most of their powers to a committee. In Scotland this is obligatory. The Library Committee *need not* in England and Wales consist wholly of members of the library authority, in Scotland half of the committee *must* be householders.

Libraries, museums, schools for science or art, art schools, art galleries may be established by the library authority, and in Ireland schools of music also.

Only recently has the power to make bye-laws and enforce penalties by conviction in a court of summary jurisdiction been won by the library authorities of the whole kingdom.

In most places the principal source of income for a public library is the power to levy a rate. Rates in the United Kingdom are, in theory at least, levied on the net annual value of local property. The assessment of this value is a highly complicated matter, with which the library authority has little to do except to recognize it as the value on which a library rate equal to one penny

in the pound may be annually levied. Local resolutions may limit this rate still further, or having limited it to $\frac{3}{4}$ d or $\frac{1}{2}$ d may raise it again, but not beyond one penny. In rural districts, also, a deduction must be made of two-thirds the value of agricultural lands in levying the library rate.

Many towns have, by special local acts put through the Imperial Parliament, obtained power to levy a higher rate or to remove the limit altogether or to apply profits on municipal trading to educational purposes, including library expenditure.

With suitable safeguards, ecclesiastical, charitable or parochial lands or property may be transferred to the library authorities and the library income be thus augmented by rents, sale, or exchange.

Borrowing powers are granted subject to the central authority's control. In England and Wales, the Local Government Board's, in Ireland, the Treasury's sanction is needed, but in Scotland money may be borrowed without this consent. In the latter country extravagance is provided against by a limitation of the loans at any one time to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the library rate capitalized at twenty years' purchase.

Recent developments of the laws relating to education have made it possible to relieve the library committee of charges incurred for establishing schools, museums, art galleries, etc., and this is being largely effected by the grants of education authorities to library committees for maintenance of school libraries and the purchase of technical literature; and by the adoption of the Museums and Gymnasiums Act of 1891 which permits an allocation of the equivalent of a half penny rate for museum maintenance.

The most pressing improvements now needed are the removal of the limit on the local rating power, the declaration of public library property as free from liability to pay local rates, and the addition of a County Council to the list of local library authorities. These reforms, especially the first-named, are being earnestly pressed forward by the Library Association which has already done so much to obtain improvements in the law relating to British libraries.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BY HENRY D. ROBERTS, *Librarian St. Saviour's Public Library, Southwark; Secretary Education Committee of Library Association.*

THE subject of the training of librarians in Great Britain, apart from the practical working in a library, may be classified into three headings (1) Examinations, (2) Summer Schools, (3) Technical and Correspondence Classes. I arrange them in chronological order of their foundation.

(1) EXAMINATIONS.

First, then, as to the examinations. To make the present situation clear it seems to me advisable to briefly relate the history of the subject. The Library Association was founded in 1877, and received its royal charter in 1898. At the annual meeting held in Edinburgh in 1880, the following resolution was passed on the initiative of Henry R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum Club, and now Hon. Treasurer of the Association: "That it is desirable that the Council of this Association should consider how library assistants may best be aided in their training in the general principles of their profession." In the absence of Mr. Tedder the resolution was moved by the late Mr. Robert Harrison, then treasurer of the Association, and librarian of the London Library. After considerable discussion it was carried unanimously. As a result a small committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. R. Garnett (now Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B.), Robert Harrison, E. W. B. Nicholson (now librarian of the Bodleian Library), and Henry R. Tedder, together with the hon. secretaries—the late Mr. E. C. Thomas and Mr. Charles Welch (now librarian of the London Guildhall). This committee reported to the annual meeting of the Association held in London in 1881. They considered the question of the training of library assistants might be made an extremely useful feature of the work of the Association, and that it would best be served by providing for the examination of candidates and the granting of certificates of

efficiency. As this naturally involved direction as to studies and the choice of books, a scheme was prepared and submitted. It recommended an examination before appointment—a desideratum which still remains unfulfilled in most of the public libraries of England to-day—which included an elementary knowledge of at least one classical and one modern foreign language. After appointment an examination with two certificates was suggested. A second-class certificate, to be given to those candidates who possessed not less than one year's experience in library work, and who satisfied the examiner in (1) English literature, especially of the last hundred years, (2) some one or other European literature, (3) principles of the classification of the sciences, (4) elements of bibliography, including cataloging, (5) Library management. A cataloging knowledge of at least two other languages than English was also necessary. To obtain a first-class certificate candidates would be required to have had at least two years' experience in a library—to possess an advanced knowledge of the previously-named subjects; and also to pass an examination in (6) General literary history. A cataloging knowledge of at least three languages was to be a necessity for this higher certificate. An important suggestion was that the Council should also undertake to examine persons not actually engaged as library assistants.

This report was discussed on Thursday, September 15, 1881, but its adoption, for some reason which has never transpired, was negatived by 24 votes to 19. A fresh committee (Messrs. Bradshaw, Cowell, Mullins and Overall) was appointed at a monthly meeting held on Oct. 7, 1881. They reported on Thursday, Sept. 7, 1882, to the annual meeting held at Cambridge and recommended the adoption of the report presented to the previous annual meeting. On this occasion it was unanimously adopted. This was possi-

bly due to an admirable paper read at the meeting by Mr. H. R. Tedder on "Librarianship as a profession," in part of which he stated as his opinion that nothing could be better contrived which would maintain a high standard among librarians than a well considered system of examination. Mr. Nicholson, in the subsequent discussion, sounded a true note when he said that while "the number of competent candidates for any vacancy was exceedingly small, it was also true that the number of incompetent candidates was enormously large, and, unfortunately, the election was nearly always in the hands of people who did not know the competent from the incompetent, not having the slightest idea as to the qualifications necessary. One of the best possible ways of teaching these people that librarianship is a profession was to hold such examinations as were suggested in the report, and offer them candidates for librarianships provided with the certificates of the Association. It would thus be obvious to the electors that the librarians themselves felt it necessary to establish a distinction between the competent and the incompetent." Other speakers proved that then, as now, the prevailing difficulty was that the librarians were so often obliged to take lads of little or no education because the pay offered was so small. The Association seems to have been content with the expression of a pious opinion, for no action was taken for over a twelvemonth.

In November, 1882, *Monthly Notes* announced that the details of the proposed scheme would be considered at a special meeting of the Council, to be held on Dec. 15, 1882. As a result a sub-committee was appointed to settle details. Nothing further appears to have been done until the 6th annual meeting of the Association, held at Liverpool in 1883, when, on Sept. 12, several members were added to the committee, which was instructed to report on Sept. 14. On the latter date an interim report "That Messrs. Thomas and Tedder be appointed to draw up a syllabus of examination questions and a list of text-books and to submit the same as early as possible to this committee with a view of eliciting further suggestions; afterwards that Messrs. Thomas and Tedder be asked to formulate a complete scheme" was presented. This mo-

tion was carried, after an amendment proposing Messrs. Cowell, Sutton and Mullins, instead of Messrs. Thomas and Tedder, had been defeated. A report, presented at the annual meeting at Dublin in 1884, was discussed at the proceedings on Friday, Oct. 3, and adopted.

As a result the first examination was announced in the columns of the *Library Chronicle* for December, 1884, as to be held on the first Tuesday in July, 1885—a one day's examination only, be it noted. The scope of the proposed examination was the same as I have previously stated as having been recommended to the annual meeting held in London in 1881. Fuller details, however, were given, together with much useful advice to intending candidates. The examination was held on July 7, 1885, and the papers set were reprinted in the next number of the *Library Chronicle*. Centres were held at London and Nottingham. There were only three candidates, and it is worthy of note that the examiners (whose names are given in the "Transactions" for 1884), granted second-class certificates to Mr. Albert Butcher, Wellington, Kent, and to Mr. J. J. Ogle, Free Public Library, Nottingham.

I can find no trace of any examination in 1886. Announcement was made of an examination to be held on the first Tuesday in July, but this was postponed till the first Tuesday in August. There do not appear to have been any candidates.

An examination was announced for Sept. 13, 1887, and the questions set are given in the *Library Chronicle* for 1887, page 113, but the examiners for the year reported that no candidate had satisfied their requirements. Another examination was announced for March, 1888. It seems to have been held, for the papers set are given in the *Library Chronicle* for 1888, pages 38 *et seq.*, but I can find no trace of any candidates having either presented themselves or satisfied the examiners. Another examination was announced for March, 1889. This date was changed to Oct. 15, 1889, but afterwards was altered to Jan. 29, 1890, "because so many have asked for a later date to be fixed." I can find no trace of this examination having been held.

The Council were evidently not satisfied with the results of their examination scheme,

and at the annual meeting held at Reading in 1890 a committee consisting of Messrs. Peter Cowell, C. W. Sutton, J. D. Mullins, William May and J. J. Ogle, was appointed to reconsider the subject. This committee reported to the Nottingham meeting in 1891 that they had considered the excellent scheme then in force, and only suggested changes where they thought they were desirable and even urgent. Without wishing to reduce the standard of excellence required, at the same time they wished to make the examination more popular and less onerous to library assistants. They proposed to give greater prominence to the preliminary examination and to subdivide the advanced one, letting it proceed by one or more subjects at the will of the examinee. They recommended the issuing of interim certificates should students wish to pass the examination in the leisurely way now suggested, and parchments when they had passed in the whole of the subjects. Another suggestion pleaded for the abolition of such questions as only went to prove the super-excellent memory of candidates. The committee saw no reason why the promotion of assistants should not be more or less dependent on their passing wholly or in part the examination of the Library Association, and they had every desire to give practical effect to this view. (I cannot find, though, that this was ever done).

The new syllabus allowed persons not employed in libraries to present themselves for examination on obtaining permission from the Council. The preliminary examination was to be passed before the ordinary examination could be entered on, *or* certificates of proficiency, satisfactory to the examiners, were to be produced. The preliminary examination was divided into six headings: 1. Commercial arithmetic and elementary bookkeeping; 2. English grammar and composition, writing and spelling (to be tested by an essay on a familiar subject); 3. English history; 4. Geography; 5. English literature: the names of the chief writers, the period when each flourished and the principal works by which each was known; 6. Cataloging—transcription of entries from English title-pages for a short title catalog on the dictionary plan; correction of catalog proofs.

Even this simple examination was allowed

to be taken in sections, two at a time as well as the professional examination.

The professional examination was also divided into six sections: 1. English literature, especially of the last hundred years; 2. French or German literature, together with easy passages for translation; 3. Classification; 4. Elements of bibliography and cataloging (in the latter a cataloging knowledge of two other languages than English was required); 5. Library management and administration; 6. General literary history (only for honors). The syllabus spoke of a *pass* and a *full* certificate, but I suppose it meant an ordinary pass and one with honors.

The report was adopted, and at the same meeting the president (Mr. Robert Harrison) said: "The practice of examining candidates has not hitherto borne much fruit."

The first examination under this latest revised scheme was held in London in June, 1892; 7 candidates presented themselves, but with lamentable results. One of them passed in English and French literature in the professional examination, and one obtained his full certificate in the preliminary examination. Candidates from the provinces had their expenses paid. The next examination was held in December of the same year in four centers. Seven candidates presented themselves, principally in the preliminary examination, but, on the whole, with unsatisfactory results. The Council decided to hold no examination in June, 1893, and the next examination was held in December, 1893, in 7 centers, when 12 candidates entered, 10 out of the 12 for the preliminary examination only. Four passed the preliminary and one the professional. This scheme remained in force until June, 1894, when the preliminary examination was very wisely abolished. It had always seemed to the present writer to be quite outside the province of the Association to attempt to examine in the ordinary subjects of a general education. For this examination in June, 1894, 15 candidates entered, 12 for the preliminary, and 3 for the professional. Seven passed in the former, and 3 satisfied the examiners in portions of the professional.

In consequence of representations made by several of the examiners, the Council, in 1894, remitted the existing scheme of examina-

tions to a committee for careful consideration and revision. A report, dated July 28, 1894, was sent in, cordially endorsed by the Council, and unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the Association held in Belfast in 1894. This scheme, with slight modifications, remained in force until quite recently.

The suggestions adopted were, that the examination should consist of three sections: (1) Bibliography and literary history; (2) Cataloging, classification and shelf arrangement; and (3) Library management, the details being given in the ensuing numbers of the "Library Association year book."

The Council, at its meeting on the 29th of September, 1894, resolved to appoint a committee, to be called the Examinations Committee, to have charge generally of the conduct of examinations under the direction of the Council. This committee held its first meeting of the 6th of October in the same year, when Dr. Garnett was elected chairman, and Mr. J. W. Knapman, hon. secretary; but it only held three other meetings up to March, 1898, and was dissolved as a separate committee by resolution of the Council on Oct. 7, 1898, when it was merged into the Education Committee, of which an account is given in another portion of this paper.

The first examination under the new syllabus was held in January, 1895, when only one candidate presented himself. There was also only one candidate in July, 1895; one in July, 1896; one in June, 1897, and two in December, 1897. No other examination was held until January, 1901, when 3 candidates presented themselves. Fourteen candidates presented themselves in May, 1902, 31 in January, 1903 (principally in bibliography, a series of classes on this subject, by Mr. J. D. Brown, having just finished), and 12 in May, 1903. It is hardly necessary to give the details of these later examinations. The latest revised syllabus had now been in force for nine years, but although latterly the number of students had considerably increased, owing most probably to the establishment of technical classes, it seemed quite evident that further revision was necessary.

During the few years before this date, various suggestions and criticisms of the existing scheme had been received, and the Education Committee determined to tackle

the subject and see if they could not produce a scheme which would be not only useful but practical and popular. Much time and thought were given to the subject, but I will not weary you with the means by which the new scheme was eventually evolved. Suffice it to say that after considerable discussion the Council eventually approved the scheme which is now in force, and is printed not only in the current "Year book," but on pages 170-76 of the *Library Association Record*, March, 1904. I will refer to the details later. The first annual examination under this new scheme was held in May of this year, with the result that a record number of candidates was reached, no less than 34 different persons presenting themselves in the various subjects. Candidates attended at the following centres: Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, London, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Port Elizabeth (S. Africa), St. Helens and Southampton. Originally there were 39 entries, but five candidates withdrew. A duly constituted Board of Examiners had been appointed to conduct the examinations and their report was eminently satisfactory. Two candidates satisfied the examiners in bibliography (four candidates); four in classification (eight candidates); one with honors and three with merit; eight in cataloging (15 candidates)—five with merit; 10 in library history and organization (13 candidates), six with merit; and seven in practical library administration (19 candidates), two with merit. Three candidates entered in literary history, but none satisfied the examiners.

Having thus traced the history of the examinations of the Association, I will now turn to the second means for training in order of establishment, viz., Summer Schools.

(2) SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Up to 1893 the Association had so far done nothing but examine candidates. However, at a general meeting held at Liverpool in December, 1892, Mr. J. J. Ogle read a paper, entitled "A summer school of library science," which he had also read at the annual meeting held in Paris earlier in the year, and in which he suggested that it would be a great advantage to assistants and to students of librarianship generally if during each summer arrangements could be made by which they might have an opportunity of visiting repre-

sentative libraries, and of hearing demonstrations of various practical matters and details of a librarian's work. A committee, consisting of the late Miss M. S. R. James, and Messrs. J. J. Ogle and H. R. Tedder, was appointed, which made certain suggestions to the Council, the result of which was that the first Summer School of the Association was held in London on July 18-20, 1893. The program consisted of a series of visits to libraries and other places of interest, at which demonstrations took place. Forty-five students from various parts of the country attended. The Council, pleased at the result, decided to institute a Summer School as a permanent feature of the Association's work.

The second School was held on June 19-22, 1894, and was even better attended than the previous one. At the Council meeting on Sept. 29, 1894, a Summer School Committee was appointed, which held its first meeting on the following Oct. 6th, at which Mr. Charles Welch was appointed chairman, and Mr. J. J. Ogle, hon. secretary.

The third school was held under the management of this committee on June 24-28, 1895, and was attended by 40 students, including library assistants from all over the kingdom and one from the McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada. Details of the proceedings, of course, appeared from time to time in the pages of the *Library*. After the 1895 school, Mr. Ogle was obliged to resign the hon. secretaryship, and Mr. W. E. Doubleday was elected in his place. At the Cardiff meeting of the Association in 1895 a sub-committee was appointed to consider and report as to a scheme for systematizing the work of the Summer School. Their recommendations were eventually adopted, and included suggestions that the work of the school should, as far as possible, include a course of preparation for the subjects laid down in the syllabus of the Examinations Committee, which, you will remember, had recently been revised.

The fourth session was held on June 15 to 19, 1896, and was attended more or less regularly by 44 students. After this meeting Mr. Doubleday was unfortunately compelled to tender his resignation as hon. secretary, on account of pressure of other work in connection with his libraries. On Sept. 6, 1896, the present writer was elected to his

place, Mr. Welch continuing to act as chairman.

The 1896 school had dealt with a portion of the examinations syllabus, and the session for 1897, the fifth of the series, dealt with the remainder of it. This latter was held on May 31-June 4. In order that intending students might do more reading on individual lines before the school, a printed prospectus with particulars of lectures, and a list of textbooks intended for study, was issued, and a copy sent to each applicant. A letter was sent to the committee of every library established under the Acts or represented in the Association asking for co-operation in the work. This was six months before the school began. Some little time before the session commenced a copy of the program was sent to every librarian in the kingdom calling attention to the forthcoming session and asking that facilities might be afforded to any assistants wishing to attend the school. The result was extremely gratifying, no less than 74 students (from 24 London and 10 provincial libraries) attending one or more of the lectures or visits. It might here be mentioned that examinations on the work of the various sessions had been regularly held.

After the fifth session technical classes, which I refer to in the next portion of this paper, were established in London, and the committee thought that they practically took the place of the school, which was suspended during 1898 and 1899. In response, however, to numerous representations, a series of visits to libraries in and around London was arranged for the last week in June, 1900, but owing to the poor attendance the committee recommended the Council to discontinue the school for the present, and it would seem that it is not likely to be revived just yet. It should also be noted that every season since its commencement in 1897 Summer Schools have been held in connection with the North-Western Branch of the Library Association, with the exception of the year 1902. This school appeals more particularly to students from Lancashire and district.

(3) TECHNICAL CLASSES.

Still, however, nothing was done by the Association in the way of definite teaching in the form of classes. At the same Liverpool

meeting to which I have referred recently a paper was read by the late Miss James entitled "A plan for providing technical instruction for library students and assistants." This was printed in the *Library* for 1892, pages 313 *et seq.*, but there was no definite result.

About the time that the present writer was appointed hon. secretary of the Summer School Committee he was asked to contribute a paper to a monthly meeting of the Library Association, and chose for his subject the lack of facilities for the technical education of library assistants. The paper was read at the December meeting 1896, and was entitled "Some remarks on the education of the library assistant: a plea." It was printed in the *Library* for 1897, pages 103 *et seq.* At the conclusion of the paper the author moved a resolution which, after considerable discussion, was carried unanimously, asking the Council to arrange for courses of lectures in the winter session on matters in connection with library management, etc. The Council referred the resolution to the Summer School Committee, with a request for a report thereon. In December, 1897, the committee submitted a report to the Council which recommended the formation of classes, and to which was attached a scheme which was considered feasible and likely to be successful. This report was adopted by the Council, a small grant of money was made, and the Summer School Committee with increased powers, and under a new name—"Education Committee"—was requested to undertake the management of the classes.

A successful inaugural meeting, presided over by Lord Avebury, was held on February 25, 1898, at which an interesting address was delivered by the late Bishop of London (Dr. Creighton), and the classes commenced on March 2, 1898. For the first series of classes there were 58 students attending lectures on the following subjects: Cataloging (Mr. J. Macfarlane), Bookbinding (Mr. Douglas Cockerell), Elementary bibliography (Mr. Henry Guppy), and Historical printing (Mr. John Southward).

The second series commenced on Feb. 1, 1899, and for this course 44 students enrolled themselves, the classes being as follows: Ele-

mentary bibliography (Mr. Henry Guppy), Public library cataloging (Mr. F. J. Burgoyne), Public library administration (Mr. Henry D. Roberts), Subject cataloging (Mr. J. H. Quinn), and Public library legislation (Mr. C. T. Davis).

The third series commenced on Feb. 14, 1900, 41 students entering for one or more of the following classes: English literature and language (Mr. W. E. Doubleday), Subject cataloging (Mr. J. H. Quinn), Public library office work (Mr. Henry D. Roberts), and French literature (Miss Hentsch).

The fourth series commenced on Feb. 13, 1901. Two classes only were held this session on Wednesday afternoons, and for these 14 students were enrolled. The classes were: Cutter's rules for a dictionary catalog (Mr. J. H. Quinn), and Historical printing (Mr. J. Southward).

The fifth series commenced on Feb. 26, 1902. Two classes were held, on Wednesday afternoons, and for these 27 students entered. The classes were: Subject cataloging in theory and practice, more especially for dictionary catalogs (Mr. J. H. Quinn), and Classification and shelf arrangement (Mr. Franklin T. Barrett).

Examinations on the work of the classes were conducted at the end of each of the series, with fairly satisfactory results. It must be noted, however, that these examinations had nothing whatever to do with the professional examination of the Association. The fees for the classes were only nominal for library assistants, but unattached students had to pay more.

For some time endeavors had been made to obtain a grant from the London Technical Education Board in aid of these classes, but without success. As a result, however, of various conferences on the subject the Education Committee, on May 22, 1902, recommended the Council to adopt the following resolution:

"That the Library Association co-operate with the London School of Economics in conducting courses of instruction in:

- (1) Bibliography and literary history,
- (2) Cataloging, classification and shelf arrangement,
- (3) Library management,

Subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That the Council of the Library Association nominate the lecturers in the three subjects.
- (2) That the Council continue to hold the professional examinations and to grant certificates,
- (3) That the classes be open to all comers,
- (4) That the Council have an equal representation with the Governors of the School of Economics on the Sub-Committee of Management."

This resolution was subsequently unanimously adopted by the Council and the first series under the new conditions commenced at the London School of Economics in the Michaelmas Term, 1902, on Wednesday afternoons. The special class was in "Elementary bibliography," conducted by Mr. J. D. Brown, librarian, Finsbury Public Libraries. In addition, on Wednesdays, a series of lectures on "Bibliographies of special subjects," by specialists, was also given, and was continued during the Lent Term, 1903. In this latter term the special class on Wednesday afternoons was in "Classification and cataloging," conducted by Mr. Franklin T. Barrett, librarian, Fulham Public Libraries. In the session 1903-04, arrangements were made for two classes to be held on Wednesday afternoons in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and one class in the Summer Term, the classes being "Library economy" (Mr. J. D. Brown), "Library management" (Mr. Henry D. Roberts), "Library cataloging" (Mr. J. H. Quinn) and "Classification" (Mr. Franklin T. Barrett). The attendance of students at the school has been eminently satisfactory and has fully justified the Council of the Association in transferring its teaching work to a definite educational institution. In the present writer's opinion the Association is to be congratulated on having at length been the means of definitely establishing technical classes in librarianship. The arrangements for the ensuing session include lectures on Historical bibliography, by Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., on Practical bibliography, by Mr. Henry D. Roberts, and on Library economy, by Mr. J. D. Brown. These classes are arranged to commence on October 5 and to be continued throughout the

Michaelmas and Lent Terms. In addition to these technical classes there are a number of other classes in connection with the School of Economics to which the attention of library students is particularly directed, such as Palæography and Diplomatic; Economic History, Theory and Geography; History; Accountancy and Statistics, etc.

These classes are only of practical utility to students living in and around London. The Education Committee having given very careful consideration to the matter have this season been able to announce a course of correspondence classes by Mr. J. D. Brown on "Library economy." Up to the moment of writing 24 students from the provinces have entered for this first course of experimental lectures. This is considered to be extremely satisfactory. The classes will run concurrently with Mr. Brown's oral classes at the School of Economics.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Let me, as briefly as possible, define the situation as it is to-day in connection with the actual title of my paper.

There is no school for the training of librarians in constant session, although some of us who are enthusiasts, and optimists as well, look forward to an early date when our dreams in this direction shall be realized. The existing means are Summer Schools, Technical Classes, including the newly-instituted Correspondence Classes, and examinations. It is, I believe, probable that during the ensuing winter, technical classes in librarianship will be held in connection with the Manchester School of Technology. Other provincial centers of library teaching may also be established later on.

The Library Assistants' Association does its best by means of study circles, etc., to encourage its members to take an interest in the matter. Various librarians in the country also aid their assistants by holding informal classes at their own libraries. Some committees pay the fees and travelling expenses of those of their assistants who attend the Summer Schools and Technical Classes. This practice is on the increase. I may here interpolate that the fees at the London School of Economics average one shilling per lecture. During next session there will be 22 lectures

on Library economy and 22 on Bibliography. The Library Association pays half the fees of any student nominated by one of its members, so that it does not cost an aspiring assistant in London and district much to attend the classes. The correspondence classes are limited to students outside the metropolitan area, and are divided into two sections, each of 11 lectures. The net fee for each section of the correspondence course is 10/-, or 17/6 for the two. The classes, both technical and correspondence, are not restricted to library assistants.

One word as to the examinations syllabus. This is now divided into six different subjects, viz. (1) Literary history; (2) Elements of practical bibliography; (3) Classification; (4) Cataloging; (5) Library history and organization; (6) Practical library administration. These subjects may be taken collectively or separately, at the discretion of the candidate. The examinations are held annually in May, and *pro tanto* certificates are issued to those who satisfy the examiners. A new feature of this scheme is that essays, written at home, on various prescribed subjects are also required from candidates for the certificates. When a student possesses

certificates in the six subjects and has also had practical experience of not less than 24 hours a week for at least three years as a member of the administrative staff of one or more libraries approved by the Council of the Association, he may apply for the full certificate or diploma. He has to write a thesis on some topic previously set by the Council and also to present a certificate showing that he possesses an elementary knowledge of Latin and of one modern foreign language. No text books are prescribed, but various sources of useful information are notified. The syllabus is a very detailed one and lays down quite clearly exactly what requirements are necessary for the candidates to satisfy the examiners, and forms a guide both to private students or teaching institutions which may be disposed either wholly or in part to provide courses of training.

I have endeavored to trace the history of the present forms of instruction and examination of library assistants, and hope you will agree with me that however far short it may fall of the ideals some of us hope may be realized, there is, at any rate, a certain amount of "Training for Librarians in Great Britain."

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By JOHN BALLINGER, *Librarian, Cardiff Public Libraries.*

IN preparing a statement as to the library work done for children in Great Britain, it is essential to begin by calling attention to the straightened financial conditions under which our libraries exist. Not only our upkeep, but to a large extent, our buildings have to be paid for out of a limited rate.

Mr. Carnegie has done great service to our country by his generous gifts for the establishment of libraries in places where the Libraries Acts were not in force; but, up to the present, he has not seen his way to relieving the older libraries from the burden of the building debts, which they incurred in their zeal for the library cause.

The districts which pioneered the library

movement, will put this work for the children upon a secure basis as soon as they are relieved of the heavy financial burdens by which they are at present crippled. They have already given evidence of their earnestness, for it was in the towns which were among the earliest to provide public libraries that work for the children began — Manchester notably, with its excellent children's reading rooms in every district, and Nottingham also with excellent libraries and reading rooms for children. Leeds, Plymouth and Norwich made early efforts at providing school libraries, and only failed for want of funds to keep up the stock. In the near future we are going to change all that. We mean to link on our

public libraries to the education system in such a way that the temporary failures of the past will never recur.

Up to the present the work has been done here and there by enthusiastic committees and librarians. They have done much and tried many experiments—some successful, some not. For the want of money many promising schemes have come to a standstill. The libraries were short of funds, and the education authorities, except in a few instances, declined or neglected to assist. All this may now be changed. The Education Act of 1902 abolished the school boards, handing over the control of education in cities and towns to the borough councils, the same authority which controls the libraries. (Unfortunately we have not, at present, any adequate powers for extending the operations of the Libraries Act to the rural districts.) An extension of school library work has begun, and as the new authorities get a better grip of their powers and duties, the movement will grow in strength.

One of our most hopeful signs of progress is the removal of the age limit for readers in our lending libraries, which means that our work is being extended so as to include all young people who are able to read.

Three years ago only 69 libraries out of 287 had no age limit, while in 193 libraries the age limit was 12 or more, in one instance 18 and in one 17. At that time there were 128 libraries where a child under 14 was not admitted to borrow books for home reading. I have no accurate statistics of later date covering the same wide range of libraries, but there has been a considerable change for the better.

There are two landmarks in the history of this movement, which afford a basis for a survey of the past and present position. These are (1) the publication of Mr. Ogle's report on "The connection between the public library and the public elementary school" in 1898,* and (2) The session devoted to the discussion of "The relations between public education and public libraries" at the Leeds Conference of the British Library Association in 1903.

Mr. Ogle's report showed that most public libraries provide books for children as liberally as their resources permit, and by the printing of special catalogs, and other facilities, successfully encourage the use of the books. He also showed that in a few places efforts had been made to provide reading for the children through the schools, efforts which failed one after another, for want of funds when undertaken by the public libraries, and for lack of continued interest when started independently.

In the last six years some practical steps have been taken to bring the libraries and the schools into closer relations, and discussions at conferences have brought before educationists the importance of the subject, and the need of a co-ordination of forces with a view to securing better results. We have also by experiment gained important knowledge for guidance as to what to do, and what to avoid. The conference on the relations between public libraries and public education held at Leeds in September, 1903, marks the most important step yet taken in Great Britain on this subject. The conference was attended by delegates representing the principal elementary and secondary educational bodies, appointed by various societies on the invitation of the Library Association. This was the first occasion upon which representatives of schools and libraries met together (of course I mean in Great Britain) to discuss their relations to each other.

The conference appointed a committee, representative of education and of libraries, to collect information. This committee has brought together a mass of material, and presented an interim report to the annual conference just held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This interim report puts forward a series of suggestions for co-operation between libraries and other educational organizations which if carried out will give the libraries a definite place in the educational machinery and add greatly to the working power of the schools and colleges.

The results of numerous experiments and pioneer work have been considered, and the experience gained has been embodied in the recommendations for future action brought forward in the report.

I do not in this paper propose to discuss

* Special reports on educational subjects, v. 2. issued by the Education Department, London.

these recommendations in detail. Our circumstances differ so much from yours that it would be waste of time to do so. It will be better to lay before you some general principles applicable to the subject as a whole to enable you to see where we agree with you and where we differ from you.

The experience already gained shows that the most satisfactory way of reaching children is through libraries deposited in the schools, the books being distributed by the teachers to the children for home reading.

The teachers can get into closer touch with children individually than any other available agency. They know the capabilities and the tastes of each child, as no librarian can. Each teacher has only a comparatively small number of children to supervise, and an earnest teacher has an influence in this direction which no librarian can ever hope to attain. A chance remark may fix the child's interest, and make it a reader for life. Our greatest hope for training children to read good books and to read them thoroughly and intelligently lies in the school library worked by the teachers.

But though the children are best left to the teachers, there is need of the librarian's special qualifications in the selection, purchase, organization and supervision of the school libraries. The repairs, renewals, and rebinding can best be done by the librarian superintending these, and similar details of supply and organization, but refraining from any interference with the teachers as to the distribution of the books to the children, beyond seeing that the books are kept in use.

A word as to the extent to which teachers are held responsible for the books.

They ought to exercise strict discipline with the children, and if a book is lost or damaged to exact some payment if possible. If the child's parents are very poor, the amount collected may be nominal, while the well-to-do should be made to pay full value. All this should be done for the lesson it enforces.

On the other hand, a teacher should not be expected, or allowed, to pay for or to replace a book. They may offer to do so, but as a matter of principle, the offers should not be accepted.

It is on record that the opposite policy was adopted by an important school board, which provided libraries for its schools. A code of

rules for dealing with the books was drawn up, one rule being that the teachers should be responsible for and be called upon to replace any missing books. The result would have been foreseen by any practical librarian. Most of the teachers safeguarded themselves by locking the books up in a cupboard and never allowing them to be used.

Experience has considerably modified our views upon the question of an exchange of books between school and school. The statement that after a year or less every school will have a fresh stock of books by exchanging with some other school, sounds well, and always meets with approval. In practice, however, it has been found to have many disadvantages, and, unless the available stock is very limited, no real merits.

We must bear in mind that the life of a boy or girl in one school is of short duration, and in one class rarely exceeds a year. The moving on of the children supplies the change.

Let me set out the reasons for the conclusion that exchange should be the exception rather than the rule.

First of all comes the fixing of the child's mind upon a few good books, to be carefully read, understood, and appreciated. Too much choice is not good, it is likely to encourage rapid and careless reading.

Then the teachers can take a fuller interest, they will have a better chance of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the books and directing the reading of the children. Teachers also suggest books with more willingness and care when they know that the books are to be a constant factor in their own school, especially when they realize that if they suggest a poor book, it may keep out a good one.

The circumstances of the locality can better be taken into account when dealing with wear and tear, and the care taken of the books. If the books are changed at intervals it is very difficult to fix responsibility for abuse, and a failure to do this may counteract all the good done. It would be almost better for the children to be left without books than that they should be allowed to abuse them. For the supervising librarian to be in a position to put his finger upon a school where the books are continuously abused or neglected is an important factor in the character building value of the work.

A final reason, if the school groups of books are not to be changed about, it is not necessary to vary the books in each group for the mere sake of giving the schools a fresh selection, and the choice can be restricted to the very best books, allowing only for the circumstances of the school where they are to be used.

One hundred good books will give a child, borrowing one book each school week—forty per annum—a supply of reading for nearly three years, and a library containing that number might remain in a school for two years before it could be fairly read up by the average child. In mentioning one hundred books I am only considering the number necessary to give the individual child a fair supply of reading. As a matter of fact only very small schools would find that number sufficient to go round. In large elementary schools a group of four hundred books is necessary to meet the demand, and with such a number the library should, in my opinion, be permanent, and not movable except for special cause. In schools other than elementary the library is always larger, five hundred books or more, and being specially selected for each school interchanges do not take place.

The question of how the cost of school libraries can best be met is not of interest internationally. On your side the libraries can in most cases undertake the cost. With us the attempt to put the cost on the library funds leads to a breakdown because of our strictly limited rate. We have been obliged to seek a way round by asking the education board for the money, the library finding the service. This leads naturally to a joint committee for administration. I mention these points because this combining of forces carries with it important consequences. It is not only the officers (school teachers and librarians) who have to come to agreement for common action but also the governing bodies. If the school authority finds the money for the establishment and upkeep, and the library authority the skilled service of its officials, then both are pledged to efficiency and continuity. The inclusion in the scheme of the governing authorities brings strength and power.

Such a combination gives the librarian a fixed status in the administration of the

scheme, and at the same time relieves the teachers from organization work with which they are unfamiliar. The librarian ceases to be a voluntary worker in the schools, forcing books upon indifferent or unwilling teachers. He has the support of and reports regularly to the school authority, and is responsible to school and library authority alike for the efficient performance of his part. The teachers are responsible to the school authority.

These relations established, the librarians and the teachers become fellow-workers. The building up of a system of co-operative work is comparatively easy. And if, as is the case in Cardiff, the head teachers have representation on the School Libraries Committee, there are few or no difficulties.

The aim of the library work with children, so far as we have developed it, is to interest the children in the best books, to draw them away from pernicious reading by supplying what is better. We seek to turn the power to read, which is the inheritance of every child, into a channel calculated to be a blessing, not a curse in after life. We believe that a child started on the right road by its teachers during school life will continue on that road, or at any rate have a better chance.

The habit of steady and thorough reading can be more readily cultivated during school life than afterwards, and the children so trained will use the larger libraries with more intelligence and profit.

With us the school library is not designed to directly assist the school work. Its aim is chiefly recreative, though indirectly it is highly educative also. Teachers have told me over and over again that the reading of "penny dreadfuls" has practically ceased since the establishment of the school libraries. They also say that the written essays of the children show more grasp of a subject, a wider range of ideas, and a better vocabulary; that the children who read are quicker, more intelligent, easier to teach, and brighter in disposition. They develop a better sense of humor, can see a point, and laugh more readily than children who do not read, or only read morbid trash. We believe that "the cultivation of children's taste for reading is among the most important influences that education can bring to bear on character."

BOOK PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BY WALTER POWELL, *Deputy Librarian, Birmingham Free Libraries.*

A PART from that great body the "general public," those concerned or interested in book production may perhaps be divided into five classes, viz.: 1, The publisher; 2, The paper-maker; 3, The printer; 4, The binder; and 5, The librarian. I think it must be admitted that number 5 is the only one among them who is both interested and disinterested. The publisher is commercially interested. The paper-maker, printer and binder are interested in their own departments only, and sometimes spoil one another's work. Especially does this apply to the binder, whose destructive shears have removed the splendid margins from many a beautifully printed sheet of hand-made paper, with the sole object of glorifying his own art by elaborately gilding or marbling the edges.

In writing on the question of "Book production in Great Britain," I have thought it best to deal with the subject under certain definite headings, and to give as far as possible a collection of *facts*.

The first section relates to the paper.
Paper.

In the production of a book the quality of the paper used is perhaps the most important consideration.

A book may be badly printed, but it would have to be unnaturally bad to be unreadable. It may be badly bound, but it can always be rebound if the paper is good enough to bear the stitches. If, however, the paper is bad the case is hopeless, and in a comparatively short time the book perishes beyond recovery.

Shakespeare states that "there is good in everything," and there is comfort in the reflection that bad paper sometimes does good work, by shortening the lives of books that deserve no better fate. On the other hand it is a distressing sight to see works of great value and importance printed on inferior paper. Dr. Murray's "New English dictionary" (Clarendon Press) is a case in point. Better paper would have increased the al-

ready enormous cost of production, but there is little doubt that those who can afford to buy the "Dictionary" would have been glad to pay the slight increase in price that this would have entailed.

It is quite the fashion when discussing the quality of present-day paper to make a comparison with the paper used in the early days of printing. This is not reasonable. The number of books produced to-day compared with the number produced in the 15th and 16th centuries puts a proper comparison out of the question. Moreover, it is reasonable to suppose that some of the paper used in the early days of printing has perished long ago, and that the best specimens only are now extant.

While endeavoring, however, to be as fair as possible to the paper of to-day, it must be admitted that there is some very poor stuff manufactured. The so-called "art-paper," which is largely employed for modern illustrated works, is mostly a poor quality paper, coated with a material containing clay. It is used chiefly because it takes good impressions of half-tone illustrations. Against this advantage may be set the disadvantage of its great weight and the fact that it is very trying to the eyes. In many cases of books printed entirely on this paper, it would be practicable to print the illustrations separately on "art" paper, and the text of the book on paper of a more suitable kind. A thick spongy paper is also very much used, particularly for novels. It is an especially bad paper for public libraries, being so spongy that it will not hold the stitches, and consequently many books have to be replaced long before they are really dirty, because the paper will not carry the binding. This paper, notwithstanding its poor quality, is likely to hold its own on the market because it is light in weight, a fact which finds great favor with a public who give little thought to durability.

In 1897 a most important inquiry into the

quality of paper produced in Great Britain was undertaken by the Society of Arts, who published in 1898 a "Report of the Committee on the Deterioration of Paper." A circular letter was addressed by the secretary of the society to paper makers, publishers, librarians, chemists, and artists. The following extract from the letter, which invited expressions of opinion and results of experience, shows the line of inquiry undertaken by the committee:

"It has been brought to the notice of the Council of the Society of Arts that many books of an important character are now printed upon paper of a very perishable nature, so that there is considerable risk of the deterioration and even destruction of such books within a limited space of time. This is believed to be especially true of books which are in constant use for purposes of reference, and are therefore liable to much handling."

The replies mostly agreed that modern paper does not last well, owing to the fact that it is largely made from wood-pulp instead of unbleached linen rag. The report includes a specification recommended by the committee for a "normal standard of quality for book papers required for publications of permanent value."

How far this report has had practical results I am unable to say. It is, however, interesting to note that a "permanent" paper has been used for a number of the recent publications of the Trustees of the British Museum. It is very pleasing in appearance, and not too heavy in weight, though it remains to be seen whether it will sustain what is claimed for it as regards durability.

The Printing.

This is a much less controversial subject than that of paper.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of modern printing is what is known as the "Revival of printing" which began with William Morris's Kelmscott Press publications. Many imitations of these magnificent specimens of printing have since been issued, and while it is not my intention to attempt to make comparisons I may remark that I have heard the edition of "The Bible" issued by the Doves Press described by an eminent authority as "perfect." Other followers of Morris's revival have been the Vale Press,

the Essex House Press, and several minor presses. I believe I am right in stating that all the publication of these presses are on hand-made paper, with large paper copies, if any, on vellum.

The Binding.

This stands on quite a different footing from the paper and printing, and comes nearer home to us as librarians, because while we cannot select the paper or control the print, we are often responsible for the binding.

My paper is addressed to librarians and I do not, therefore, propose to seriously discuss the pros and cons of publishers' cases. Perhaps, however, it would be well to remark that in Great Britain it is the custom to publish books in cloth cases and not in paper wrappers as is more often done on the continent. The continental system has the advantage of allowing the purchaser to have a binding to his own taste put on his books, though the advantage is more apparent than real, the actual fact being that many books never get bound. The British system, though perhaps not so desirable bibliographically, certainly gives longer life to many books.

It is, however, with permanent bindings and re-bindings that I propose to deal.

Like the deterioration of paper, the decay of leather for bookbinding has been made the subject of a special inquiry by the Society of Arts, who published in 1901 a "Report of the Committee on Leather for Bookbinding."

This very thorough and comprehensive inquiry, together with the "Report on Paper" already dealt with, undoubtedly forms the most important effort to raise the standard of book production in this country that has been made.

The committee, which was formed in 1900, appointed two sub-committees, the first of which was appointed to visit a number of libraries, and to ascertain the comparative durability of the various book-binding leathers used at different periods and preserved under different conditions. The second sub-committee was appointed to deal with the scientific side of the matter, to ascertain the cause of any deterioration noticed and if possible to suggest methods for its prevention in future. The report gives most

interesting and important details of the work of the two sub-committees, which, however, are too lengthy to set out here.

The conclusions at which the committee itself arrived were summarized as follows:

1. They consider that the general belief that modern bookbinding leather is inferior to that formerly used is justified, and that the leather now used for binding books is less durable than that employed fifty years ago, and at previous times. They believe that there ought to be no difficulty in providing leather at the present time as good as any previously made.

2. They think that the modern methods of bookbinding are to some extent answerable for the lessened permanence of modern bindings. The practice of shaving down thick skins is a fruitful source of deterioration.

3. They consider that the conditions under which books are best preserved are now fairly well understood, except that the injurious effect of light on leather has not previously been appreciated. They are satisfied that gas fumes are the most injurious of all the influences to which books are subjected. They consider that with proper conditions of ventilation, temperature, and dryness, books may be preserved without deterioration for very long periods, on open shelves, but there is no doubt that, as a general rule, tightly fitting glass cases conduce to their preservation.

4. The Committee have satisfied themselves that it is possible to test any leather in such a way as to guarantee its stability for bookbinding. They have not come to any decision as to the desirability of establishing any formal or official standard, though they consider that this is a point which well deserves future consideration.

In addition to the work of the sub-committees, a circular letter was addressed by the secretary of the Society of Arts to a number of prominent librarians who were invited to answer four questions.

Thirty-nine replies were received as follows:

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|--|---|
| 1. (a) Do any of your leather bookbindings show marked deterioration, and if so, | (a) Thirty-one replied "yes." Two replied "no." Four were undecided. |
| (b) What is, in your opinion, the cause? | (b) Twenty-one, "gas." Six, "bad leather." |
| 2. What class of leather do you consider the best for bookbinding? | Morocco and pigskin recommended by almost all; cloth by six; calf by three; |

russia by one; vellum by three; bark tanned leather by one; sealskin by one (a member of the Committee); persian recommended by one and condemned by one.

3. What are the conditions of your library as to lighting, heating and ventilation?

Twenty-eight now use electric light where gas was formerly used; hot water and open fires generally used; ventilation good in twenty cases.

4. Have any regular means been taken to prevent your leather bindings from decaying, by the use of preservative application?

Twenty-five have not used regular means; four used vaseline; two used cuirine; one (a member of the Committee) used furniture polish.

At a meeting of the Library Association in January last, however, Dr. J. Gordon Parker, director of the London Technical School of Leather Manufacture, read a paper on "The manufacture of bookbinding leathers." At the next meeting of the Council of the Library Association, a committee was appointed to report on the advisability of publishing Dr. Parker's paper in a separate form, with certain additional information. At the suggestion of this committee the Council appointed Dr. Parker examiner in leather to the Association, the object being that members of the Association should be able to obtain reports on binding leathers from Dr. Parker at a reduced charge. The Sound Leather Committee—as it is called—is still at work, and it is to be hoped that the practical outcome of these inquiries and reports may be the production of sound bookbinding leathers without the objection of too great an increase in cost.

Methods of Publication.

It is not necessary under this heading to say anything of books issued in the ordinary way through a publisher of repute, and sold through the booksellers. There is, however, a practice, which I regret to say is extending, of publishing from certain houses books which are not obtainable through the trade, but are only to be had direct from the publisher or his representative. There does not

seem to be any reason why such a system should find favor. The books published in this way are seldom of a very high standard, and owe their success, as far as they have it, to their popular subjects. To librarians, the gentlemen (and latterly ladies also) whose calling in life is to advertise these works, are, to say the least of it, a nuisance. They can demonstrate with great volubility that the "Encyclopædia" issued by their firm in four volumes at 5/- each contains far more than the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and that the information is much more reliable. No doubt some of the books issued in this way are readable, but there is little doubt that any original work likely to be of permanent value or interest will be able to find a publisher through the ordinary channels.

The system of book-production, or perhaps more properly book-distribution, recently introduced by *The Times* and taken up by other great newspapers, and various publishers of high standing, is quite a different matter. This is the method of "payment by instalments," and whatever one's private feelings in reference to the instalment system under any circumstances may be, there is no doubt that the innovation has resulted in many comparatively poor people having become the possessors of expensive works, which under ordinary circumstances would have been quite beyond their reach. Many thousands of copies of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" have been distributed by this method, and among other standard works offered for sale in this way have been the "Dictionary of national biography," 66 vols., Grove's "Dictionary of music," 4 vols., Morley's "Life of Gladstone," 3 vols., "The Encyclopædia of names," and others.

Price.

The chief question agitating the book world at present, so far as librarians are concerned, is that of price. A few years ago practically all books were subject to a discount of 25% to the public, and anything from 25% to 40% to libraries. During the last few years, however, the great publishing houses have mutually agreed to fix net prices at which their publications are offered for sale. Al-

most all books except works of fiction are now published "net." As a result, libraries which spend hundreds of thousands of pounds a year on books get no better terms than individuals who spend as many pence. Librarians somewhat naturally contend that this is not fair, and not on a parallel with terms in other trades, where discounts vary in proportion to the amount of business done. Up to the present, however, the publishers stand firm—or obstinate. Undoubtedly they are losing a certain amount of custom, as many books are being waited for until they get into the second-hand market that would be bought new if a small reduction were made. It is only reasonable to suppose, however, that the publishers are quite aware of this and consider that the loss is counterbalanced by the gain. The Library Association has discussed the question more than once, and has endeavored to come to some agreement with publishers, but so far vainly. A proposal at a recent monthly meeting for co-operative book-buying has resulted in the appointment of a standing Committee on Book-Production, whose object is not merely to consider the net book question, but "to watch over all points connected with book-production, in regard to the methods of issue, prices, bibliographical details, binding, etc., and to obtain, if possible, the co-operation of American and European societies of similar character."

Fashions and "Crazes."

In the book world as in all things there is a constant succession of "fashions." The five or six volume novel of the 18th century gave way to the three volume novel of the 19th century. In the last decade of that century, the three volume novel gave way to the one volume novel at six shillings, and this will apparently have hard work to hold its own against the three-and-sixpenny or even sixpenny novel of the near future.

In the 18th and early 19th centuries, many volumes of biography and poetry were issued in handsome quarto volumes. To-day such volumes in these classes are practically unknown.

Perhaps the most notable feature to-day

is the large number of expensive "series" and cheap "series."

As typical examples of the expensive sets may be mentioned "Goupil's historical series" which appears to find a ready sale at 63/- net a volume, unbound; "Historical monographs" of which the first volume has just been issued at 42/- net; "The Victoria history of the counties of England" of which about 10 volumes have been issued at one guinea and a half net a volume, (this great undertaking is to be completed in 160 volumes costing £240); and others.

The cheap series are naturally much more numerous, and quite one of the features of modern book production is the large number of classical works that can be had in a compact, neat, handy form, in a cloth binding for a very small sum. The fashion in this direction was begun by Messrs. Dent & Co., with their Temple Classics and so great was the success of these charming little volumes, which are published in cloth at 1/6 net and lambskin at 2/-net, that imitations galore followed within a very short time. Methuen's "Little library," Newnes's "Thin-paper series," Nelson's "New century library," "The unit library" (the prices of which are fixed by the number of sheets the volumes contain), Grant Richards's "World's classics," a wonderful series at 1/- net a volume, and "Cassell's national library" at 6d net a volume, are some of the most popular of these cheap series..

In addition to these "series," which are all duodecimo volumes in cloth cases, many hundreds of standard works can now be had in paper covers at 6d. A sixpenny book is no new fashion, but whereas the works formerly published in this way were almost entirely fiction—not of the highest quality—many standard works of fiction are now to be had, and in addition a large number of important works of general literature by such writers as Newman, Huxley, Matthew Arnold, Clodd, and others.

A recent innovation in the publishing world is the system, introduced by Messrs. A. & C. Black, of including in their publica-

tions reproductions in color of illustrations by eminent artists. Some of the works issued in this way are very beautiful and have met with a well deserved success.

Statistics.

No doubt the subject would be incomplete without a reference to statistics. The following table, taken from the *Publishers' Circular* for January 2, 1904, gives a comparative statement of the books issued in the years 1902 and 1903.

Divisions	1902		1903	
	New books	New eds.	New books	New eds.
Theology, Sermons, Biblical, etc...	567	81	639	63
Educational, Classical, and Philological.....	504	69	650	98
Novels, Tales, and Juvenile Works	1,743	727	1,859	801
Law, Jurisprudence, etc.....	88	46	57	30
Political and Social Economy, Trade and Commerce.....	463	130	509	100
Arts, Science, and Illustrated Works.....	420	44	413	32
Voyages, Travels, Geographical Research.....	162	38	172	34
History, Biography, etc.....	480	57	482	91
Poetry and the Drama.....	272	76	303	88
Year-Books and Serials in Volumes	408	—	457	—
Medicine, Surgery, etc.....	153	84	187	95
Belles-Lettres, Essays, Monographs, etc.....	227	44	284	31
Miscellaneous, including Pamphlets, not Sermons.....	352	147	687	219
	5,839	1,542	6,699	1,682
		5,839		6,699
		7,381		8,381

Statistics can be made to prove anything. An American writer, Dr. E. C. Richardson, has made a justifiable protest against the method adopted in some countries of including in such summaries as the above all pamphlets and parts of books and magazines, the numbers thus obtained giving an entirely false idea for purposes of comparison of the book production of various nations. I believe the above table to be a *bona fide* statement of the number of actual books produced in this country, and if statements compiled on the same lines were available for all countries, there is little doubt that Great Britain and America would be found to be the leading nations in the matter of "Book-production."

SOME PENDING MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

A COMMUNICATION FROM DESIDERIO CHILOVI, *Librarian Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.*

To Mr. Herbert Putnam:

I REGRET to have delayed so long in responding to the courteous letter with which you have honored me. I had hoped that my health would improve sufficiently to enable me to attend the International Congress of Librarians, about to meet in St. Louis. But it is now only too evident that I shall be unable to undertake the journey, greatly as I desire to do so, and with much regret I find myself obliged to renounce the great pleasure of seeing you again, and of making the personal acquaintance of many librarians whom I have always esteemed most highly, as also that of seeing in practical operation the laws governing American libraries. . . .

You will, I trust, permit an old Italian librarian to state what, in his opinion and according to his most earnest desire, this Congress of Librarians which is to meet in America should accomplish. Assuredly the study and knowledge of the history, present condition and administration of libraries of different nations is of great importance: and even more so is an acquaintance with the special function of each library in the general plan of national education whether assigned by the government or not. Thus the mere comparison of the amounts granted to various libraries, and of the methods pursued by them, would be useful.

But since, as you have stated, all this may be learned through printed papers, it would seem to me to be very desirable that on this occasion all themes dealt with in the public discussions should be international in character; for that which is most urgent, and yet most difficult of accomplishment, is to bring the librarians of the various countries into accord upon certain questions. The special conditions existing in the libraries of any nation may be examined with ease and discussed to advantage by the librarians of that country in their own conferences, as is

done each year with such good results by the American Library Association. On the other hand, if one of the foreign librarians, taking part in the Congress, should wish to make his memoir more widely known or to present a proposition which in his judgment would be useful, I should concede that he might have printed copies of his paper distributed among the members of the Congress, as an homage to that body, but upon the condition that it should not be read or discussed unless bearing upon some subject which should come within the scope of the program as planned by the Executive Board.

Thus if my health should permit, I myself would take advantage of this occasion to send you a printed memoir upon a subject which is not of international interest, and which for this reason does not need the approval of the entire body. If those librarians who judged it useful for their own institutions should accept its suggestions, its purpose would be accomplished.

The educational congresses in Europe (namely at London and at Paris) did not greatly further the international relations of libraries. The French do not accept with cordiality the propositions made by the Germans; the Germans value little those of the French; the English confine themselves to their own libraries, which are very different from ours.

The international congress convened in free America will find there a land friendly to all and, what is of great importance, one which offers splendid examples worthy of imitation and study.

Now I believe that if you will announce with the authority which you possess because of your official position, and still more, by reason of the innovations which in so short a time you have succeeded in introducing in the Library of Congress, if you will announce, I say, in the name of the American Library Association that the Congress about to meet shall deal exclusively with the inter-

national relations of the great libraries of the world, and the assistance which they should render to the common cause as well as to the smaller libraries, I firmly believe that this Congress will be forever remembered as making an advance in civilization, not only in the study of bibliography, but also in that of the administration of libraries.

In the field of our own study and activities, the subjects which might be discussed and acted upon are numerous.

To enumerate these subjects is easy; to choose among them is not so easy. The most difficult of all is the introduction of a universally accepted symbol to indicate and explain the meaning of an inappropriate, capricious, ambiguous or fantastic title, even to one who does not understand the language in which the book is written. It is of little use to read in a catalog the title of a book when it is not possible to judge from that title of what subject the book treats. And here it seems to me, and I have said as much publicly, that the symbol, or classification number of the Dewey decimal system would serve best as an international symbol, leaving full liberty to each librarian to use his own system in the systematic arrangement of his literary stores and in his own catalogs.

The international symbol, or classification number, as I regard it, will be merely a means of indicating to all librarians the contents of a book, even if written in Chinese.

The numerical symbol adopted by the Royal Society of London does not answer this purpose; for among other reasons it does not embrace the whole field of knowledge, and it does not show in what form the author presents his book.

Be it one system or another, what is important is that in co-operative card catalogs, bibliographies, etc., the character of each book should be indicated by a symbol or classification number universally understood.

It is furthermore advisable that the Congress should recommend the custom of sending with each book a printed slip and also, as is done by the Royal Society of London, the R. Instituto Lombardo in Milan, etc., of giving the corresponding slips with the lists of titles of the memoirs which appear in the publications of learned societies and in library and scientific reviews. Each of these printed slips should have its respective clas-

sification number. How much more useful the titles of the university theses printed in Berlin, Paris and elsewhere would be if they bore a symbol which would make clear to all, librarians as well as students, the subject discussed in each thesis! As it is, every library is obliged to examine for itself each of these titles, often with great difficulty and at an enormous loss of time.

The Congress should also urge upon the governments there represented to send such printed slips with all publications issued or subsidized by them. This would be similar to the work undertaken by the International Congress in London to collect the necessary material and publish a catalog of scientific literature. It is impossible to estimate how much such arrangements would facilitate co-operative work in bibliography and of how much more use such works would be to libraries and to students. As proof of this I would cite the bibliographic publications of the International Institute in Brussels.

The compilation of an approved list of abbreviations in various languages to be used in bibliographical works would also be a work of great value.

Furthermore, arrangements should be made to establish a form of correspondence to be adopted and practice to be followed by the great libraries in order to facilitate bibliographic research, and information as to the library in which any desired book may be found.

Better provisions should be made for international interchange; but that is not enough. It will be necessary to find new methods of furthering this interchange in order to make international loaning easier and to bring about what the Germans call transmarine exchange to the fullest possible extent, not only of manuscripts and of rare books, but also, in cases of recognized necessity, of ordinary books, or, to express it better and more clearly, of books which are ordinary in one country whereas in another they are not to be found at all.

Ways and means should be sought by which a great library may aid those of other nations in the choice and in the acquisition of the books best adapted to represent in distant countries the literary and scientific progress of its own country, etc., etc.

And now one more consideration.

How much more successful would this

Congress be, and how much more productive of results for us Europeans, if each subject of international character should be examined by prominent American librarians, and if their papers should be printed and distributed. They would form a publication similar to the report on the history, conditions and management of American libraries, published at Washington in 1876, by the Bureau of Education. These memoirs, read by all before the opening of the Congress, would aid and guide public discussion, having been written under the restrictions previously agreed upon.

In answer to your question concerning the new building for our library, I can, as yet, say nothing definite, because the second competition in which twelve Italian architects are entered, remains open to December 31 of the current year. The library will be built on the place mentioned, near Santa Croce, the Pantheon of the great Italians. It will have in the arrangement of the interior some entirely new features. Among these is that the hall for the distribution of books will be the center of the library. There will be special reading rooms for manuscripts, periodicals, etc. There will be "la sala dei reperti," which does not exist in any other library and does not even appear in my original project of 1892. It will be a success, I am confident,

and well adapted for administrative purposes.

Students will find rooms reserved for bibliographical research: the large rooms for the catalog of books in our possession, and others for catalog and cards merely for consultation. The material for this has been in preparation for some time.

Moreover, in the new library, the Archives of Italian literature (at the present 500,000 letters) will have a worthy place. There will be a bibliographical museum; two monuments, one in honor of Dante, and the other in honor of Galileo, etc., etc.

And now, thanking you once more for your honorable invitation, I conclude by predicting that the Congress about to meet will leave an indelible trace as regards its international usefulness. I also predict that every librarian in leaving hospitable America will feel tied to all the other librarians by the bond of intelligent and cordial fraternity, and will depart with the desire and purpose of rendering mutual aid. Thus alone will he be able to make his own library more efficient and more useful to the student; for the book is the open letter which moves, maintains and brings to perfection an exchange of ideas, sentiments and purposes, bristling with life between people different by nature and circumstances.

A NOTE ON ITALIAN LIBRARY AFFAIRS.

BY DR. GUIDO BIAGI, *Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana, Florence, Italy.*

MY friend Chilovi, the dean of our Italian librarians and the head of the most important national library in Italy, the Nazionale Centrale of Florence (formerly Magliabechiana) — my friend Chilovi, a pioneer of all library improvements, and myself were both requested to present to this conference papers on the library situation in Italy.

But we have both imitated the example of the famous preacher, who had only one pet sermon in his stock — one on confession. This preacher being summoned on a certain occasion to speak in honor of St. Joseph, began with the words: "St. Joseph was a carpenter, and in this quality should have made confessionals. Therefore I will speak to you of the confession."

And our "confession" will be this: That it is preferable to write about international library congresses, as my friend Chilovi has done with his unwearied enthusiasm, or to speak of some peculiar features of Italian library work, as I propose to do, than to write upon the library situation in Italy.

In the life of nations, as well as in that of individuals, there are days and years which in the book of the memory should be marked out with a black scratch.

These are the periods of sore disease, when we feel discouraged, depressed, abated, weak; when the heat of fever throbs in our veins, when the times of crisis come for the fate of a patient.

The fire of the 26th January in the

National Library of Turin, the tremendous misfortune which deprived us of so many glorious treasures of culture, and which ought to have revealed the imminent dangers with which the ancient libraries are threatened—that fire was the fever fortunately followed by a beneficial crisis. The alarm was given and the government, the parliament and the citizens began to seek for the dangers and for the remedies. An inquiry was made to learn the real conditions of the 31 other public libraries of the government, including university libraries, and the result was that no one of them could be considered thoroughly safe from harm. 'Then' an act was presented by the government to the parliament, at the end of June, in order to have a special fund for rebuilding some parts of the destroyed library, and for preventing the dangers of fire in the other royal libraries and in the national archives, where are preserved the documents of our history and art. The Hon. P. Boselli wrote on that occasion an admirable report in which the most important questions concerning the libraries are pointed out and examined, and made a motion, adopted by the government, to cover by a special law all the library field. When the law is carried out, I trust that the whole matter will be settled in a definite way, so that we may look with firm security to our glorious collections, and with cheerful confidence to the future results of the educational public library to be established by the same act.

As this is a peculiar feature of our present library work, we need a classification of libraries; we need the help of such public libraries as those started first in England in 1850 under the *Ewart Act*, which in this country have found such a favorable soil for growth. Our government libraries, a few excepted, are obliged to accomplish a double task—to be a laboratory for scholarly work, and at the same time to be an educational library for young students. And this double task is to be accomplished with the same stock, so that a pupil of a secondary school may have at home for his school work a valuable edition of a classic, lent by the library; so that a girl of a high school can read for the first time a Shakespearean drama in a valuable edition with precious engravings in

the original English binding of the 18th century.

All this, I fancy, will appear rather extraordinary to you; but it is the natural result of the extreme freedom of our regulations about lending books and manuscripts, without any fee or material guarantee. Everybody who has in Italy an official position is entitled to the loan of five books from a government library; and in some towns where—as in Rome—there are seven libraries, a single person can get 35 books without any expense. And the same persons can sign a guaranty for outsiders; and each of these is entitled to a loan of three books from every library, always without any expense. Moreover the government libraries, united under the same rules, interchange with all institutions of public instruction, with one another and with several town and provincial libraries, with free postage; so that books and manuscripts journey from one end to the other of the peninsula, from Palermo to Venice, without any expense to those who use them, and the different libraries of the kingdom become, in this way, one single library. As you see, our libraries do their best for the public, without any requital. The time is coming when the nation ought to do something more for her libraries. The desired law must consider all kinds of libraries—not only those ruled by the government; we have town libraries, provincial libraries, libraries in monasteries and in chapters, libraries supported by private associations, by institutes; they are all scattered here and there, on the top of our Alps and Appenines in a silent convent, with battlemented walls—in the churchyard of one of those artistic cathedrals where every stone speaks a gloomy story of the past—they are all the patrimony of the nation, like our pictures and statuary, like our art treasures. Speed the day when they may be considered by our people, and by our rulers, more precious than the millions of the treasury, than the dirty bills of the national banks!

However, a great step forward was made when the motion for a library law was adopted by the Italian Government, and let us hope that in the next International Library Conference we may be able to talk together about the law and its good results.

In the meantime, it will be useful to examine what we are doing, both on the educational and on the scholarly side. The *travelling libraries* have found a patron in the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Rome, where a special department is devoted to this undertaking. The wood-cases, with a selected collection of useful books, carry far away to the most remote towns and villages the benefit of instruction and education. You may be proud of this result; you can repeat with Milton:

"I gave, thou sayest, the example, I led the way."

The popular lending libraries, founded forty years ago by Antonio Bruni, and afterwards neglected, have now a new and vigorous revival, because we have now new and vigorous allies, the women; and one of them, Countess Maria Pasolini, must here be mentioned not only as the founder and the supporter of two lending libraries in Ravenna and in Pergamo, but as an apostle, a convinced and convincing one, of the best reading, who reads and illustrates with critical notes the books bought and presented.

We have the *emigrants' libraries* collected and presented by the Dante Alighieri Society, an institution for the promotion of Italian language, to the ships where the emigrants are crowded in the steerage, to help their first steps in the new life of hope and labor.

On the other side, the scholarly one, much more has been done. Bibliographical research is now more easy, and fresh and important material of information is daily gathered by our scholarly society, by our professors of the university and secondary schools and by our students. The theses presented every year for a diploma or degree in our universities, are full of up-to-date material, collected with patient diligence and with admirable skill. Our scientific methods, learned in Germany, are serious and by our practical results justified. Guglielmo Marconi has justified his master, the professor of the Bologna University, Augusto Righi. Alfredo Trombetti, a self-made philologist, has scientifically established the affinity of all the languages of the world, and the results of a decade of laborious work have been recognized by the highest German authority.

The libraries are also with us the laboratories of science; and librarianship is now

considered as a profession, no longer as a pastime or a sinecure. I hope to start this year in Florence an international library school, for the study of ancient culture and of American improvements, in a friendly exchange of mutual aids. We reproduce our most precious manuscripts, like the *Pandects* of Justinian, the two Laurentian *Tacitus*, the Venetian *Homer* and *Aristophanes*, the Laurentian *Aeschylus* for the benefit of scholars abroad; and we would be willing to reproduce and perpetuate in the same way all our archetypes if some Carnegie would support the material expense; we would also send to you the bulk, the juice of the ancient knowledge, if you can find a patron for this grand undertaking.

If you like culture and learning, you may aid us in these enterprises. You cannot limit your work to the modern output only, you must go farther and take some interest in the sources of our modern culture. Learning is a very ancient pedigree, of which you should know the ancestors, the trunk and the roots. And now let me have the honor of presenting to the A. L. A. on behalf of the two editors, Giosue Carducci, our great Italian poet, and Vittorio Fiorini, his learned pupil, a copy of the new edition of the *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores* of Muratori, critically revised and completed. What the value of the Muratori collection is does not need to be stated to an audience of librarians. All the history of the Middle Ages, as in *Monumenta Germaniae*, is gathered in these volumes. A new edition adequate to the modern needs of science was necessary, and the parts hitherto published prove that this admirable undertaking could not be better performed. Giosue Carducci and Vittorio Fiorini deserve the praise of your American scholars, as they deserved that of the International Historical Congress of Rome in April, 1903.

But these two words *International Congress* remind me of an important plan which must be carried out before this Conference is over. You all remember the powerful and eloquent speech of that great Kentucky man, President Francis, who gave us his hearty welcome.

Since I came here, I have had several times the privilege of hearing Governor Francis on the stand, and each time I applauded not only

his eloquence, but the practical appropriateness of his views. Last Monday he proposed an *International Library Association*, and he anticipated that this might be the result of the international character of this World's Fair. I think that an International Federation of *Library Associations* and of *Bibliographical Societies*, which are substantially the same, should be established here, with the co-operation of all the foreign delegates. This is the right moment, it seems to me. We have assisted at the birth of the Biblio-

graphical Society of America, why cannot we also assist at another baptism, with Governor Francis as godfather?

There are many international questions which cannot be resolved in these rare congresses, and which deserve a continuous preparation and care. Such a federation would constitute a strong and powerful organization, worthy of consideration and respect. There are leagues of tradesmen, why not a league of learned men, for the benefit of science and mankind?

THE ORGANIZATION OF STATE SUPPORTED LIBRARIES IN NORWAY.

By HAAKON NYHUUS, *Librarian Det Deichmanske, Bibliothek, Christiania, Norway.*

MY limited time will not permit me to enter extensively into the library history of Norway. And yet much could be said on that subject. A century ago representatives of enlightened rationalism, then in vogue all over Europe, endeavored to start small parochial libraries for the benefit of the people in the thinly populated country districts, suffering from the effects of hard times and unfortunate wars. Anyone, who would take the trouble of studying this subject, would certainly be impressed with the sight of a people hungering, physically and mentally, for lack of food and books. The difficulties which the Norwegians of a century ago had to contend with can hardly be conceived by a man of to-day, surrounded as he is with books, overfed with printed matter. At that time there were few books in the homes of the average citizens; now almost all homes have their bookcase. If I could lay before you the literary output of Norway during the first 30 years of the 19th century, it would be clearly understood that there were not enough books published in the country to furnish libraries.

The Patriotic Society of Norway (*Selskabet for Norgesvel*) in 1838 issued a catalog of best books for parochial libraries, a pamphlet of 16 pages in 12mo., containing a list of about 80 books and pamphlets. Many, if not most, of them were not suited for the purpose. How these early libraries of Norway could fill their mission and do the work they really did is indeed astonishing.

They were libraries without books and without librarians.

The municipal reform of 1837, which brought self-government to the Norwegian municipalities, forced the farmer to read in order to enable him to take part in politics. And it was not long before the Storting was asked to grant money for the establishment of rural libraries. Already in 1836 it was moved that the Storting should grant \$25 to each school district for the purchase of books for public use. The motion did not pass, however, but 5 years later the Storting voted \$2000 for the establishment of such libraries. During the following 30 years the Storting granted about \$6000. From 1876 the budget of Norway has always made some provision for the support of libraries. Starting with \$2000 the amount has now reached \$6000 a year. The amount granted to any one library does not exceed \$54 (200 kroner). For many years the Education Department limited its library efforts to the disbursement of said appropriation. But in 1901 the Minister of Education requested Mr. Karl Fischer of the University Library of Kristiania, Mr. Heiberg, chief of Bureau in the Education Department, and myself to form a library committee to plan a new organization for the state supported libraries. In the same year we submitted to the department our report: "Public libraries in Norway." Next year I entered the service of the department to carry out the plans of the library committee.

The problem laid before the committee was

not easily solved. Norway had about 750 mostly small libraries scattered all over the country from North Cape to Lindesnes, a distance of about 900 miles. The librarians had no training. We had no library schools. We had no handbooks in library economy. It seemed almost a hopeless case. If we could have expected to get an appropriation, we should certainly have advised the department to start a library school, to send out library organizers, to publish handbooks. But the prosperous times which we had enjoyed for several years came to a sudden end in 1901, and we had to give up any plan that would cost money.

So we took up the question of co-operation. If we could consolidate all the 750 libraries into one library association, would not that give us strength and make the work easier? The more closely we followed the idea of co-operation, the more clearly we saw that this was the only solution for us.

We went to the publishers and told them about our plans. The state-supported libraries of Norway had consolidated themselves into one union of 750 members. Were the publishers willing to give 20-25% discount on their books? They could expect to sell books for \$10,000 or more a year. The Education Department would issue a catalog of the books selected. No other agency in the country would furnish a demand for books to equal that of the library ring. The catalog would be a good advertisement. The libraries would stop buying second-hand books, if they could get new copies at reasonable prices. I do not know if the American publishers have the same difficulties to struggle with as their European brethren have. Copies given to papers and journals, and prominent citizens, and well-known reviewers, are thrown on the market in one way or another. One copy given away is a copy less sold. When the librarians go to the second-hand shops they do not buy according to carefully made-up lists, but they are tempted to take what they find on the counter and books sold at a bargain. But our aim was to stop buying books in such ways. We liked to induce the libraries to buy new and clean copies of good books.

In order to give a selection of the best Norwegian books the Education Department asked the good services of a score of well-

known literary and scientific men. Every one consented to do his share of the work. I think it speaks highly of the interest for public education in Norway that so many busy, scientific men and captains of industry volunteered to serve.

As we intended to make it a condition for state support that the books bought with public money should be selected from the catalog of the Department, it must necessarily cover a wide field. The books selected should be there in sufficient number, and the different views should be represented. The only condition *sine qua non* should be that the books should be worth reading.

To my share fell the task of collecting the material for the literary advisers. As soon as possible I laid before them lists of books in their different departments. When the material was returned it was found that about 3000 books were accepted; about 1200 were works of fiction, about 700 were non-fictional books. At once I went to work preparing the catalog. After some hesitation I decided to use the Decimal system of Dr. Dewey. I had hoped that a new edition would have appeared, amended, altered, revised. But, I am sorry to say, no such edition came, and I had to use the old carriage with its ten wheels, some of which are a little loose and shaky from wear and tear.

So it happened that 750 libraries in Norway in the course of time probably will be classified according to the system of Dr. Dewey. Our plan is that all the state-supported libraries should use the numbers, which they find in the catalog issued by the Education Department. And we intend every year by the 1st of April to issue a supplement to the catalog, containing the books which have been published in the course of the year, recorded and cataloged according to the rules once laid down. To guard against abuse all orders for books must be issued in duplicate, one copy to be sent to the bookseller, the other to the department.

The booksellers send the books ordered to a bindery controlled by the Department, where they are bound in a uniform cloth binding. The cover used is called granitöl, made in Germany. The inside cover is specially designed for the state-supported libraries. Every book has an ex-libris, book-card and pocket. The number of the book, its au-

thor and title are printed on a paper label. Some libraries pay extra for gilding. But the great majority use the ordinary binding, which costs 0.40 kr. (11 cents) a volume regardless of size.

In this way the libraries receive their books ready for the shelves. The bound volumes are neatly wrapped up in the bindery and sent free of charge by mail as public business. When checked by the librarians they are ready for use.

Our system of co-operation does not stop here. We keep the main catalog and supplements in type and on demand make finding lists for the different libraries. So far we have printed 15 catalogs containing from 200 to 3000 books. Printing is rather expensive in Norway, and the means of the libraries are very limited indeed. But in this way we hope that a great many libraries will get their own catalogs. In a city library you can get along very well with a card catalog and open shelves. But in sparsely populated country districts it is of great value to have inexpensive finding lists to spread all over the field.

Our libraries certainly have many books which are not found in the catalog of the Department. This is one of the drawbacks of our system. But we do the best we can to get over this difficulty. Libraries with a stock of old and obsolete books are advised to put them aside as a special collection. Their current books, if not already in our catalogs, are classified and cataloged, but not printed, free of charge, when they order a separate catalog. In this way the number of books cataloged is constantly increasing. The card catalog of the Education Department will be more complete and one day it will probably cover all the literature found in small and medium sized Norwegian libraries.

From the start we have sold printed cards at the moderate price of 3 ore. (not fully 1 cent) apiece, the cards being also printed from the type of our catalogs. So far we have not dared to enter into subject work, but the day may not be so far off when we are going to issue a circular of information regarding dictionary cataloging. But we have to work our way slowly forward.

Just before I left Norway I examined the first annual reports for 1903 which each li-

brary has to submit to the department with the application for state support. The city libraries have all the way from one to seven issues a volume. The public library of Trondhjem is leading. It has 13,000 books and 100,000 issues. It is organized and managed by Miss Martha Larsen, formerly of the New York State Library School in Albany and Deichmanske Bibliothek. The country libraries have from one to three issues a volume. The Department will probably refuse to support libraries which do not reach two to five issues a volume in the towns and one issue a volume in the country, or it will give them time to reach those figures.

It is very difficult indeed to outline the future of the library movement in Norway. But I hope that we shall never give up the idea of co-operation. One of my favorite dreams is that one day all the state-supported public libraries in Norway shall use the same classification and the same lending system, that one central bureau shall do their cataloging, and that they all shall receive their books ready for the shelves.

Our system may not prove so practical as we now have reason to hope. An actual test may show that the scheme looked better on paper than in real life. But even if it should go down it will have done much good in arousing library interest in our country.

I see very plainly that there are too many libraries in the world, which do the same work over and over again. Many small libraries are struggling hard with small results, when one expert should do the work. The finest cataloging, classification and indexing can only be done by experts. The same rules which govern the industrial world will pretty soon come down upon us. Each country will make use of a few high salaried experts, in a central or national library, and the great number of library workers will simply avail themselves of their efforts. And thus expert work can be within the reach of every library in the land for the benefit of all its people.

The library organization of Norway owes very much to American experts and to American library progress in general. I think it would make all of you feel well pleased to see a small library under the polar circle using the latest American lending system. In our business we do not need to look upon each

other with anxious eyes, trembling that somebody might have stolen our latest patent. Any one of us who has been fortunate enough to do something to shorten the way between the book and an interested reader will be delighted to see his system and ideas copied and used.

I admit and recognize with the greatest pleasure the influence of the American library movement on our efforts in far away Norway. And in the name of the Norwegian state supported libraries I tender the American librarians, who are here so prominently represented, our sincere thanks.

RECENT PROGRESS IN THE POPULAR LIBRARIES OF DENMARK AND THEIR PRESENT CONDITIONS.

BY ANDR. SCH. STEENBERG, *Horsens, Denmark.*

FOR understanding the place of the Danish popular libraries, "Folkebogsamlinger" (people's libraries), it is necessary to keep in mind that until now there has not been anything in Denmark which can be compared with the free public libraries of the English speaking nations. The difference between these free libraries and the Danish libraries—for the sake of brevity "libraries" in this article means popular libraries—will easily be understood from the fact that nearly all the Danish libraries are without a reading room. They give out books for home-reading and these books for the most part (75 per cent. and more) are fiction. They are open only a few hours every week and have no trained librarians.

In 1885 an inquiry was made of the conditions of the popular libraries. The results were published in 1889.* Of the 1697 parishes in Denmark 1068 had libraries; some extensive parishes had more than one. 318 of them were the property of the municipality, the other of reading associations; out of these, 105 received a small grant from the municipality. A further inquiry into the materials on which this report was founded, shows that the larger part of those libraries was very small; they contained only a few hundred volumes, some of them less, and had often not more than 8-10 borrowers. They depended for their existence on the interest taken by a single person (generally the teacher.) Such libraries had of course but little vitality and resisting power.

For several reasons—among them the vehement political struggle in the eighties and nineties—the interest in the libraries was diminishing more and more. And when about the beginning of this century a new effort was made for bringing the libraries more forward in the public mind and giving them a more advanced position in the educational work, it turned out that a great part of the libraries had perished. So heavy had the mortality been that even now, after eager work for the promotion of the libraries, the number of libraries cannot be more than half of the number recorded in 1885. The present situation, it must be understood, is for the most part the result of only a few years' work.

What has been said here will apply mainly to the country. In the towns it was in earlier times the social clubs which had small libraries (very often only fiction) for the use of their members.

The last few years have seen the libraries advancing, though at a very slow pace. New libraries have been founded in the country, old ones have risen from the dead and the municipalities have begun to understand that the libraries ought to be supported. In the towns there has been progress also; 47 of the 77 towns have now got public libraries possessed or supported by the municipality. The government works for supporting and organizing the libraries. And one of the most important advances is the fact that teachers and others have begun to ponder whether the schools teach their pupils in the proper way the difficult art of reading, and they begin to understand that the lack of good and well used libraries tells of a standard of education

* Beretning fra Komiteen til Understøttelse af Sogne-og lignende Bogsamlinger om Sogne-og Skolebogsamlinger, printed in Ministerialtidende. B 1889, Nr. 37, p. 915-19.

that has several defects in comparison with the education of some other nations.

The popular libraries in Denmark can be grouped in three divisions—the libraries in Copenhagen and the town Frederiksberg (lying close to Copenhagen), the libraries of the towns, and the village libraries.*

The largest of the popular libraries in Copenhagen (c. 400,000 inhabitants) is "The People's Libraries of the Municipality of Copenhagen" (Københavns Kommunes Folkebiblioteker), founded in 1885. They contain seven libraries. The budget is c. \$11,000, of which \$5400 are spent by the municipality. They have a total of 45,000 volumes. In 1903 they received 3094 new books, of which 2191 were duplicates or books replacing worn out ones. The libraries are open five week days from 7-9 p. m. They are intended for the use of people only fairly well off. 70 per cent. of the borrowers belonged to this class; 24 per cent. were women. The borrowers pay 4 c. every month. Their number was 6000 on an average every month. 366,096 volumes were given out (on an average 60 volumes to every borrower, every book given out 8 times, every loan costs c. 2½ c.) Three of the libraries had reading rooms, opened week days from 7-10 p. m. and Sundays from 5-10 p. m.; they have been visited about 11,000 times.

In these libraries has been incorporated the People's Library of the suburb Valby, which had 100 borrowers every month and gave out 12,000 volumes.

"The People's Libraries of the Municipality of Frederiksberg" (Frederiksberg Kommunes Folkebiblioteker. Frederiksberg has c. 80,000 inhabitants) were founded in 1887. There are three libraries. Their budget is \$2000, of which the municipality pays \$1100. The libraries contain 10,800 volumes. They are open 9 months of the year, 1½ hours 4-5 times every week. The borrowers pay as in Copenhagen; they numbered in 1902-3 1152 on an average every month. They come from the same classes as in Copenhagen; 71 per cent. were men. 73,000 volumes were given out (on an average 63 volumes to every borrower,

every book given out 7 times; every loan costs 2 c.) There are no reading rooms.

Besides these municipal libraries there are in Copenhagen many libraries founded by societies. Some of the most important are mentioned here.

The Women's Reading Society (Kvindelig Læseforening) was founded in 1872. Five ladies form the governing committee. The budget is \$6000 (\$540 grant from the government). The staff has 11 persons, all ladies. The subscription is \$2.70 a year. There were in 1902-3 12,700 members. The lending library contains 25,000 volumes; it is open 11-4 and 6-8 p. m.; the classification is a modified form of the Dewey classification; the charging system is by book cards. 109,190 volumes were given out (every borrower 40 volumes, every volume lent out 4 times). There are much frequented reading rooms, with a reference library (500 volumes), newspapers and magazines, open 9 a.m.-10 p.m. The society arranges lectures for its members.

The Workingmen's Reading Society (Arbejdernes Læseforening) is founded by workingmen and is governed by 12 members and a president (he has a salary of \$60). The budget is \$2500 (herein \$150 from the government). The staff has 5 persons. There were 2100 borrowers, who pay 10 c. monthly. The lending library has 9554 volumes; it is open 7-10 p.m.; 75,000 volumes were given out (every borrower 35 volumes, every book given out 9 times). There are reading rooms open 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., with a reference library (280 volumes), newspapers and magazines, where also new books are placed and given out; no account is given of these loans. The society arranges lectures and visits to the museums for its members.

The Workingmen's Union of 1860 (Arbejderforeningen af 1860) is founded by well-to-do people for helping the workingmen. Besides other purposes it lends books to its members. The budget (for the library only) was \$750. The lending library has 20,000 volumes; 1300 borrowers got 50,491 books (every borrower has got 70 books, every book was given out 2½ times). Reading rooms with 600 volumes, newspapers and magazines are open from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Smaller libraries are The Library of the

* In the following report the informations are based on library reports for 1903 or 1903-4, when not otherwise stated.

Young Men's Christian Association (Kristelig Ynglingeforenings Bibliotek), 2800 volumes, with 3000 volumes given out, and The Library of the Supply Association of Eastend (Osterbro Husholdningsforenings Bibliotek), 3000 volumes, with 7000 volumes given out.

The libraries of the towns, 47 in number, are founded in different ways, some by an association, some by a committee, a few by the municipality. But they are all supported with small sums by the municipality, for the most part also by lending of premises (in a school or in the town hall). Some of them are lodged in technical schools; a few of them have their own building. Sometimes they get support from savings banks. They are opened a few hours every week. The borrowers get the books gratis, or generally by paying a small sum (c. 5-9 c.) every month. They have for the most part class divided, printed catalogs; a few have a dictionary catalog. The charging system is very often a card system. The 36 libraries, which are subsidized by the government in 1904-5, have in all 100,000 volumes, 10,000 borrowers (the population of these towns is together 300,000 persons) and gave out 226,000 volumes. On an average each library had 2500 volumes, 250 borrowers and 6000 loans (every borrower got 23 books, every book was given out twice). Nine of the libraries had reading rooms.

In four towns the library gives out books to the surrounding country also. The borrowers out in the country, who participate in the management of the library, are organized in reading circles and get boxes containing 10 books or more, sent to them; the boxes can be changed as often as the borrowers wish. The largest is the Library of Vardi (on the west side of Jutland); it has 250 borrowers in the town and 550 in the country; it gives out 12,000 and 30,000 volumes to them. Two libraries have other arrangements for co-operation between town and country.

Different from the common form of the town libraries is The Reading Society of the Diocese of Funen (Fyens Stifts Læseforening), founded 1838. It owns a large property in Odense (on the island Funen), with a large garden, where concerts are given. The staff consists of 5 persons. There are 2055 members, who pay \$3 (town people) and

\$2 (other members) in the year. The lending library, open 10-1 and 3-7, contains 29,000 volumes and was used by 1689 borrowers. There are several reading rooms, with newspapers, magazines, and reference library (1260 volumes), open 8 a.m.-11 p.m.

The village libraries are often called parish libraries (Sognebogsamlinger) or reading societies (Læseforeninger). They are mostly founded by private means and are possessed by a society; a few are the property of the municipality; some of them get support from the municipality. In the last year the grants from the municipalities have been much more common because the government now, when subsidizing the libraries, takes into account whether the library has got local support. The libraries contain only a few hundred of volumes. The librarian is generally the teacher, who works for the library without getting any fee. In many parishes the library is closed during the summer months. A few of the libraries have a reading room. The borrowers pay a small sum (20-60 c.) every year. Of these libraries there exist c. 450. In 1904-5 the government subsidizes 366 libraries; they had together 140,000 volumes, 16,000 borrowers and 300,000 loans; on an average every library had 400 volumes, 44 borrowers and 800 loans (every borrower got 18 books, every book was given out twice in a year).

Some of the village libraries have tried to help the smallness of their book stock by co-operation. On the island Samsø, the libraries have formed a central library (with a reading room), from which the district libraries every fall get a box containing c. 50 volumes for use during the winter. In some parishes (with more than one school) the library is divided in parts, which are placed in the different schools and changed from school to school every year. Sometimes several parish libraries co-operate by mutual changing of their books or a part of them. Co-operation between town and the surrounding country has been mentioned above.

The Danish state subsidizes popular libraries in two ways—through the State Library Commission, and through the Committee for the Promotion of the People's Enlightenment.

The State Library Commission (Statens Komité til Understøttelse af Folkebogsamlin-

ger) in 1899 succeeded a former committee, whose only aim was to distribute grants from the government to the libraries. The commission spends yearly c. \$4000. It distributes grants to the libraries, works for arousing the interest in public libraries and helps in organizing them. In 1904-5 it subsidizes 366 village libraries and 36 town libraries (besides 6 in Copenhagen), with sums of from \$2 to \$54.

A member of the commission gives lectures on libraries, followed by lantern slide pictures, or gives opening addresses to discussions of libraries and reading. He works for getting the teachers interested in the library question by lecturing at school meetings and on the normal schools. More recently the commission has taken up the question of the use of books in the schools and will soon publish a little book about it, which will be distributed to all Danish schools.

For teaching the libraries how to manage a library the commission presents to every library a library handbook,* bound in a model binding, for helping them in choosing their books, the commission presents to them a catalog in two volumes,† containing the titles and prices of the best books for popular libraries. The catalog has been published by the Royal Danish Agricultural Society; this society has through many years worked for agricultural and parish libraries; it published its first catalog in 1807.

In order to help the libraries in the arrangement of the libraries, a member of the commission visits the libraries and gives advice about their management.

As it often is very difficult for small village libraries, when founded, to get enough books to be able to begin to lend out, the commission lends to such libraries gratis, for six months, boxes containing 40-50 volumes. Every box has a printed catalog and a handy charging system.

* A. S. Steenberg, *Folkebogsamlinger, deres Historie og Indretning*. Aarhus og København, 1900. vi. + 176 pages, 8°.

† *Fortegnelse over Bøger passendi for Sogne-og Landbrugs biblioteker*, udgivet af det kongelige danske Landhusholdningsselskab. Kjöbenhavn, 1889. vii. + 151 pages, 8°. Supplement to this book, Kjöbenhavn, 1902. vii. + 172 pages, 8°.

The commission sometimes receives books from private persons or public institutions for distribution to the libraries.

The Committee for the Promotion of the People's Enlightenment (*Udvalget for Folkeoplysningens Fremme*) was founded in 1866. It is the aim of the committee to publish books treating in an intelligent form subjects which enlarge and make clear the apprehension of the world and the human life. By support from the government the committee is able to sell its books very cheap or give them away. To people's libraries and libraries in the public schools it has, since its foundation, presented books to the value of \$13,000 (the last two years \$900). But besides that it sends books to the soldiers' libraries, sailors' libraries, to teetotal societies, young men's Christian associations, workingmen's clubs and to private persons (pupils in the common schools, "high schools," evening schools, normal schools, etc.). For this purpose it has spent \$65,000 (the last two years \$8000).

In this article the libraries, founded by associations, whose principal object is something else than reading and enlightenment, are not mentioned. There are, and especially have been, many of them, but they are for the most part very small. The Teetotalers' Association has formed a system of travelling libraries, sending books to the local associations from a central library.

From this account of the Danish popular libraries it may be seen that they do not play a prominent part in the educational work in Denmark. But upon the whole there are good conditions for their advancement. Danish literature, if the smallness of the country is taken into consideration, can very well stand comparison with the literature of other countries; more than 1000 new books are published every year. The public school, upon the whole, is well organized and great efforts are made for giving the young people a continued education after they have left the school for children. The nation is not poor, and its democratic institutions are constantly developing. On these facts can be based a firm hope for a further development of popular libraries in Denmark.

DANISH RESEARCH LIBRARIES.

BY H. O. LANGE, *Principal Librarian, Royal Library, Copenhagen.*

THE relation of popular libraries to research libraries is very different in Denmark from what it is in the greater countries. The smallness of the Danish literature, compared with the literatures of the great nations, makes a serious study of any branch of human knowledge (the national history, language and literature excepted) almost impossible to anybody who does not know one foreign language or more. The purchase of books in other languages than the Dano-Norwegian becomes then the distinguishing feature between the research libraries and the popular libraries. Only one Danish library, and that the youngest, the State Library, Aarhus, aims clearly and consciously at uniting both objects, but the financial resources of this library do not yet allow it to carry on the work of a research library to any great extent.

Just as the popular libraries are essentially communal institutions, supported by the state in different ways, the research libraries without exception have been founded by the state and are supported by state means. Private initiative has not made itself felt in Denmark in the case of libraries. The only research library founded by private initiative, the Classenian Science Library was in 1867 united with the University Library. Big fortunes are rare in this country, and as yet only very few people are fully awake to the real importance of libraries.

On the other hand the present generation has incurred a heavy debt of gratitude to the long series of scholars and book-collectors of the past, whose libraries form the foundations of the present research libraries, as either the owners with a rare liberality placed them at the disposal of the state, or else they were bought by the state authorities. Without the wise and strenuous exertions of these men, the research libraries of modern times would not be able to boast such literary treasures of the past.

The small size of the country should make it practicable in Denmark to centralize the organization of the research libraries and to establish a thorough co-operation. A beginning has been made by publishing an annual catalog of the foreign literature yearly acquired by the research libraries. We must look to the future for a further development of this principle. Experience teaches that minor libraries connected with learned institutions and serving more or less as reference libraries for such institutions, are very difficult to incorporate in a larger whole.

The abnormal size of the capital in relation to the total number of population (with suburbs containing about 490,000 of a total of 2,500,000 inhabitants), and the fact that it is the seat of nearly all the learned institutions, will always make its two great libraries the chief seats of library life and traditions. The State Library at Aarhus in Jutland was first opened in 1902, and in course of time it may be reasonably expected to become of real importance for the development of learning in that part of the country, but as yet its means are too small. For the rest the Copenhagen libraries lend their books to readers residing in the country, and when the reorganization of the Royal Library in its new building is complete this side of its work will be more developed.

The Royal Library is the principal library of the country. It was founded in the middle of the 17th century by King Frederick III., who for that purpose erected the building in which it is still kept. Since that time it has, by the liberality of the kings and of private persons, acquired the most important of the literary treasures collected in this country. Its development has of late been hampered by the wholly inadequate local accommodation, and a new era in its existence will begin, when in another two years it will be transferred to its new building now in course of erection. It is calculated to con-

tain about 600,000 volumes (whereof about 2600 are incunabula) and about 20,000 manuscripts, and to this must be added large collections of music, maps, portraits, prints, and pamphlets innumerable. Last year's budget was 83,915 kroner 27 ore. The present staff consists of the principal librarian, two sub-librarians, 12 ordinary assistants, eight extra ordinary assistants, and three servants. Last year 41,410 volumes were issued to readers.

All this will necessarily be altered in the course of the next few years. The new building, with its large reading room and modern accommodations, will make a quite new development possible, which will make itself deeply felt. While the library in its capacity of a national library must preserve its national collections and will not be able, like a popular library, to place them in unrestricted circulation, it will be able in many other ways to make its great treasures of foreign literature more useful for a larger public.

The existence in the capital of the two great libraries and many smaller special libraries has led to a certain specialization; thus the University Library gives special attention to the natural and the medical sciences, and the Royal Library to the liberal arts. It is possible that in a near future we shall see a further development of this specialization in our research libraries.

The University Library with the Classenian Library united to it is the oldest research library in Denmark, having been founded, together with the University, in 1482. The literary treasures collected there were, however, almost entirely destroyed in the great fire of Copenhagen in 1728. Since that time it has risen again to a size of about 300,000 volumes, besides about 100,000 academical dissertations and a great number of Danish pamphlets. It possesses about 7000 manuscripts. Its yearly budget amounts to 44,400 kroner. The present staff consists of a principal librarian, two sub-librarians, five ordinary assistants, four extra ordinary assistants and two servants. Last year 59,666 volumes were issued to readers.

Besides these two large libraries there are in the capital several special libraries, founded for special purposes, or serving as reference libraries for special institutions. Only few of them have specially appointed li-

brarians, but the work is mostly done by a functionary of the institution in question.

The Library of the Rigsdag has a considerable collection of law books, and historical, statistical and economical works. It is intended chiefly as a reference library for the members of the Rigsdag, but is open to others. The number of volumes cannot be ascertained, but is considerable. Annual budget 6250 kroner.

The Town Hall Library is a communal institution, chiefly consisting of works of local interest regarding municipal affairs. It was founded in 1896, and contains about 10,000 volumes. An annual income of 5000 kroner and a reading room in the new Town Hall have been placed at its disposal. Last year about 1500 volumes were issued to readers.

The Library of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College is specially intended for the sciences taught there. It contains about 37,000 volumes and has excellent rooms in the college building. It is managed by a librarian with the assistance of one servant. Annual budget 6000 kroner. Last year's issue about 5200 volumes.

The Library of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts contains 11,704 volumes, about 10,000 photographs, and about 5000 drawings. It is managed by a librarian, with the help of one assistant and one servant. Annual budget 9100 kroner. Last year about 12,500 volumes and 3000 portfolios containing photographs and drawings were issued for use in the reading room; 1226 volumes were issued for home use.

The Library of the College of Pharmacy was founded in 1892. It contains about 4000 volumes. There is no special librarian; last year about 720 kroner were expended in acquisitions.

The Library of the State Teachers' High School was founded in 1896 and contains about 8000 volumes. Annual budget 2050 kroner. It is managed by a librarian with a salary of only 400 kroner. There is no reading room. Last year about 3000 volumes were issued for home use.

The Library of the Danish Meteorological Institute was founded in 1872 and now contains 13,120 volumes. Annual budget about 1300 kroner. Last year about 300 volumes were issued for home use.

The Library of the State Statistical Bureau is now a little more than 50 years old; it contains about 3000 volumes, and is managed by the staff of the Bureau. Annual budget 800 kroner.

The Library of the Patent Commission was founded in 1894, and now contains about 651,800 descriptions of patents and about 1200 volumes. There is no special staff; about 2000 kroner are annually expended in buying and binding of books.

The Library of the Royal Picture Gallery dates from 1848, and is principally a reference library for the staff of the Fine Arts Museum. It now contains about 6000 volumes, and about 2000 kroner are yearly spent in acquisitions.

The Library of the National Museum is principally a reference library for aid in the archaeological, ethnographical and historical studies represented by the collections of the museum. Further data cannot be furnished.

There are in Copenhagen four military and two naval libraries, but their reorganization is only a question of time. The following table will give the necessary information:

	Number of vols.	Staff	Budget	Vols. issued
Library of the General Staff.....	c. 13,000	2	c. 3000 kr.	—
Library of the Artillery.....	c. 15,800	1	c. 1800 kr.	740
Lib'y of the Royal Engineers.....	c. 12,000 and c. 1100 maps	1	c. 780 kr.	560
The Royal Garrison Library.....	c. 20,000	2	c. 2500 kr.	c. 1100
Lib'y of the Royal Navy, 1. Dep't.	c. 6000	2	2000 kr.	c. 600
Lib'y of the Royal Navy, 2. Dep't.	c. 5500	—	800 kr.	154

There are several libraries connected with the learned institutions of the university, principally serving the studies in question. Only the library of the Botanical Gardens has a special librarian. These libraries are chiefly supported by gifts and by exchanges; regular budgets do not exist.

	Number of volumes	Budget
Library of the Astronomical Observatory.....	c. 5000	—
Library of the University Zoological Museum.....	—	200 kr.
Library of the University Mineralogical Museum.....	c. 7000	—
Library of the Botanical Gardens.....	c. 16,000	c. 1900 kr.

To these must be added the laboratories founded in the last few years, corresponding to the seminars of the German universities, with real reference libraries and specially appointed librarians. Books are not issued for home use.

	Number of volumes	Budget
The Theological Laboratory....	—	1400 kr.
The Philologico-Historical Laboratory.....	c. 4000	3500 kr.
The Statistical Laboratory.....	c. 3000	1800 kr.

Of the libraries outside Copenhagen the State Library of Aarhus must first be mentioned. It began its activity June 17, 1902, in a beautiful newly erected building. The stock of this library was formed by the Danish duplicates of the Royal Library (which receives by law two copies of every book printed in Denmark), besides great parts of the Aarhus Diocese and Cathedral School Library; in addition to these the state succeeded in acquiring two large private collections, and by the Act of May 2, 1902, this library acquired right to one copy of everything printed in Denmark. It now contains about 200,000 volumes, a great number of pamphlets, and a large collection of music (about 2800 volumes), portraits, maps and prints. Annual budget 33,370 kroner. The staff consists of the principal librarian, one sub-librarian, two ordinary and one extra ordinary assistants and one servant. Last year 10,500 volumes were issued for home use; the reading room was visited by about 30,000 persons.

In the beginning of the 19th century Diocese Libraries were founded in the cathedral cities of the kingdom; they were intended chiefly for the use of the clergy, but also for the use of the learned public at large. One of these libraries, the Aarhus Diocese Library, has been incorporated in the State Library of Aarhus; another, the Aalborg Diocese Library, has been united with the library of the Aalborg Cathedral School. The rest are still existing, but owing to their inadequate means their activity is very restricted. The librarians are so miserably paid that they cannot spend much time in library work. Not one of these libraries has a reading room worthy of the name.

These libraries are as follows:

	When founded	Number of vols.	Annual budget, kroner	Vols. issued last year.
Maribo Diocese Library, Maribo . . .	1795	c. 14,000	c. 480	c. 4000
Funen Diocese Library, Odense . . .	1813	c. 40,000	c. 2000	c. 600
Ribe Diocese Library, Ribe	1806	c. 3000	c. 100	95
Sealand Diocese Library, Roskilde . . .	1812	c. 30,000	c. 1100	182
Viborg Diocese Library, Viborg	1817	—	c. 800	c. 80

The libraries connected with the State Grammar Schools form a class by themselves. They are intended not only for the use of the teachers, but more or less as missionaries of book culture each in its locality, and for that purpose they issue books for home use; only very few of them permit their books to be consulted on the spot, as special reading rooms are lacking. Each library is managed by one of the teachers of the school to which it belongs.

	Number of vols.	Annual budget, kroner.	Vols. issued for home use last year.
Library of the Metropolitan School, Copenhagen.	c. 20,000	800	c. 400
United libraries of Aalborg Diocese and the Aalborg Cathedral School	c. 38,000	1350	c. 2150
State School Library, Frederiksborg	c. 20,000	c. 900	c. 1000
Herlufsholm College Library	c. 30,000	1900	—
State School Library, Horsens	c. 20,000	1150	c. 1700
Library of the Higher Common School, Kolding.	c. 8000	300	c. 1500
Nykjöbing Cathedral School Library	c. 10,000	c. 1200	c. 500
Odense Cathedral School Library	c. 20,000	c. 1000	1410
State School Library, Randers	c. 9500	1120	c. 700
Ribe Cathedral School Library	15,589	870	1222
Roskilde Cathedral School Library	c. 14,000	1190	—
State School Library, Rønne	c. 16,000	900	c. 3000
Viborg Cathedral School Library	c. 20,000	1100	c. 800
Library of the Sorø Academy	c. 35,000	1950	c. 850

Finally, we must mention the Askov High School Library which is doing excellent work

in the intellectual development of Southern Jutland. It contains about 20,000 volumes, and about 5000 volumes were last year issued for home use. About 800 kroner are expended annually in buying and binding of books. One of the professors is librarian.

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THE RESEARCH LIBRARIES OF SWEDEN.

BY DR. AKSEL ANDERSSON, *Vice-Librarian of the University of Uppsala.*

IN Sweden three libraries may be called national libraries, inasmuch as they are supported by public grants and have the privilege of receiving and the duty of preserving the national literature. They are the Royal Library, Stockholm, and the university libraries in Uppsala and Lund; but the Royal Library in Stockholm is the National Library in a strict sense. The fourth important general library in the country is the Library of the City of Gothenburg, being at the same time the library of the Faculty of Letters of that city.

All publications bearing upon the history and the present state of these libraries were reported in the "Catalogue de l'exposition suédoise de l'enseignement supérieur," at the Paris exhibition of 1900.

The present Royal Library dates only from the beginning of the 18th century, three other considerable Royal Libraries having existed before that time. The first, dating its origin from the first half of the 16th century, for a great part composed of the monastic libraries confiscated at the Reformation, and also of books collected by the literate kings of the House of Vasa, was presented by the King Gustavus Adolphus to the University of Uppsala in 1620 and constituted the effective beginning of the library of that university. Of the second, formed during the reign of the Queen Christina, partly from libraries conquered in the Thirty Years' War, partly bought by the queen's learned agents in all parts of Europe, the most valuable part was brought by the queen after her abdication, to Rome, where its manuscripts are now preserved in the Vatican Library under the name of "Bibliotheca Regina." Of the third, the main part was destroyed in the great conflagration of the royal castle in 1697, when out of 24,000 books and 1400 manuscripts only 6286 books and 283 mss. were saved.

During the 18th century the growth of the

Royal Library was not very great, owing to the insufficient appropriations granted for the purpose, the principal sources of enrichment being a considerable number of donations. By far the most important acquisition, however, was that of the books and manuscripts of the Royal Antiquarian Archives (Kongl. Antiquitetsarkivet), transferred to the Royal Library in 1786, and with them one of its most important collections, the one of mediæval Scandinavian manuscripts. Also during the last century the library's department of foreign books, increased for a long time chiefly by several private donations and by the incorporation of some other public libraries, for instance, the collections brought from three royal country palaces. It was only in 1778 that it received its first fixed, very modest, regular annual appropriation for the purchase of foreign books and binding. Gradually augmented by comparatively insignificant sums, this appropriation was in 1896 raised from 25,000 crowns* to its present, still insufficient, amount of 34,000 cr. Of this sum about 8000 cr. are spent for binding. For expenses of other kinds (incidentals and equipment) the Royal Library is within limits entitled to draw upon the public treasury as occasion requires. These expenses amounted in 1903 to 10,500 cr., and in this sum the cost of the union Swedish "Accessions-katalog" is also included.

The Royal Library is calculated to have contained about 30,000 volumes at the beginning of the 19th century. There are, however, no exact figures in this respect till the end of 1903, when the library was properly counted and measured according to the principles set forth below in my account of the Uppsala library. It was then found to contain 315,000 vols., including 10,900 cases containing pamphlets under 100 pages each and all kinds of small things, broadsides, circu-

* 1 crown=nearly 27 cents.

lars, and the like, and nearly 10,500 vols. or cases of manuscripts, the whole library occupying 10,069 metres of shelves (exclusive of empty space).

The pearl and the pride of the Royal Library is its department of Swedish books, thanks to the late Chief Librarian, G. E. Klemming, the most complete and the best conditioned existing. In the department of foreign books the chief importance of the Royal Library is to be found in the domain of humanistic sciences, while the two university libraries naturally have to provide for all faculties. As there are in Stockholm some very good libraries for special branches, as for instance, for natural and for medical sciences, the Royal Library has had the advantage of being allowed to leave these subjects aside and of thus being able to centralize its means upon the bibliographical, philological, archæological, historical, geographical, and political sciences. The department of manuscripts is very important, especially in the domain of mediæval Scandinavian manuscripts, and for Swedish history and biography. Famous are the *Codex Aureus* (a Latin evangelarium of the 6th century) and the "*Gigas librorum*" or, as it is also called, the "*Devil's Bible*." The collection of incunabula is also very valuable, containing nearly 700 volumes, many of which contain several works bound together in one volume.

The growth of the Royal Library in the year 1903 was:

1. In the department of Swedish books:
 - a. Received in virtue of the press law, 22,896 nos. (besides several thousands of small things not counted) — this accession being equal for this library and the university libraries of Uppsala and Lund;
 - b. Purchased or presented, 713 nos.
2. In the department of foreign books:
 - a. By gift and exchange, 1461 nos.;
 - b. Purchased new works, 985 nos.;
 - c. Purchased periodicals and other continuations, 2085 nos.
3. In the department of manuscripts: 41 nos.

The Royal Library has since 1878 a modern, appropriate building, completed at a total cost of nearly one million crowns. It is constructed of stone and iron on the magazine or stack system, has a good reading

room with about 50 tables, each for one person, and a well supplied reference library of 3000-4000 vols., a great exposition hall, etc. It is situated in a park and has no other buildings close to it. There is electric light in the reading room, in the offices, and in the part of the basement story adapted for receiving the newspapers. The building is heated by a good hot water system.

It is open to the public from 10-3 and 5-7, the evening hours being only for study in the reading room, the stacks (without electric light) not being accessible in the dark part of the year.

In 1903 the number of visitors to the Royal Library was in the morning hours 22,610, using in the reading room 53,484 vols., and taking home about 12,000 vols.; in the evening hours 9063 persons using over 20,000 volumes in the reading room, exclusive of the books in the reference library, which is naturally at the public's free disposal.

The officers of the Royal Library, appointed by the King in council, are:

One chief librarian, salary 6400, after five years' service, 7000 cr.

Two librarians, salaries 4500 cr., after five and ten years' service, 5000-5500 cr.

Five assistants ("*amanuenses*"), salaries beginning with 3000 cr. and with the same periodical increments as the librarians', up to 3000-4000 cr.

An unlimited number of supernumerary assistants ("*extra ordinary amanuenses*"), for the present 6. For their remuneration and for extra work done (for instance, copyists' work and extra remuneration to the "*e. o.*" amanuenses for evening service) there is a yearly credit of 10,000 cr.

The qualification required for being appointed an "*e. o.*" amanuensis is a university degree.

Office hours for the supernumerary officers are generally two hours a day.

There is one first porter, salary 1100 cr., and there are four other porters, salaries 800, after five years' service, 900 cr.

The "*e. o.*" amanuenses and the porters are appointed by the chief librarian.

Besides the salaries mentioned above there has been voted for the last two years a temporary increase of 10 per cent. of the salaries

for all officers and attendants attached to public offices in the country whose regular appointments do not exceed 6000 cr.

The officers have to retire at 65 years of age, with life pensions amounting for the Chief Librarian to 4400-5000 cr., varying according to the rate of his actual salary when retiring; for the librarians, to 3000-3500-4000 cr.; for the assistants, to 1800-2300-2800 cr.; for the first porter, to 1100 cr.; and for the other porters, to 700-800 cr. — for all according to the same rule as mentioned for the Chief Librarian.

The Royal Library is an independent institution, the Chief Librarian of which is directly responsible to the government. The Chief Librarian, therefore, decides independently upon all matters concerning the direction and organization of the library, in conference, however, with the two librarians, who may in certain questions have put on record their dissenting votes.

There are, as mentioned already, in Stockholm many very good special research libraries.

In the first place I mention the Library of the Royal Academy of Science. Founded the same year as the Academy (1739 — Linnæus was one of the founders), the library is devoted to the natural sciences and is one of the richest libraries existing in these branches. It has now about 100,000 vols. and between 30,000 and 40,000 pamphlets, dissertations and the like. The collection of manuscripts is especially rich in Swedish scientists' letters and manuscripts, for instance, those of Swedenborg and Berzelius. The Academy assigns yearly 10,000 crowns for the purchase and binding of books; other expenses are paid by the Academy as occasion requires. The Academy also often assigns extraordinary appropriations for the purchase of special collections, expensive works and so on. A very extended exchange of publications is also of eminent value to the library. Although the property of the Academy, it is practically public, and lends books most readily to all the scientists of the country.

The librarian's salary is 5000-5500 cr.; there are two assistants with salaries of 1500 and 700 cr.

A very promising library exists since 1901

in the Nobel Library of the Swedish Academy. The Academy having to award the Nobel prize for literature founded this library for the polite literature, classical as well as modern, of the modern occidental peoples. At first 100,000 cr. were at once assigned for the purchase and binding of books. The librarian then visited all parts of Europe for this purpose and 20,000 cr. were assigned for the equipment of the library. The average annual appropriation for books is about 6500 cr. and for other expenses 2000 cr. It has had a quick growth and counts already about 25,000 vols. The reference library contains a very good collection of dictionaries, encyclopædias, biographic dictionaries and the like. Properly this library has to provide for the Nobel Institute of the Swedish Academy, but practically it is in fact public as far as research is concerned.

The officers are the librarian and two assistants, besides extra help for cataloging.

Other special libraries are: that of the medical faculty of Stockholm, the richest library for medical sciences in the country (about 40,000 vols.); for political sciences, the library of the Parliament; for statistics, the library of the Royal Central Statistical Office; for technology, that of the Royal Technical High-School; for geology, in the Geological Survey of Sweden; a considerable pedagogical library organized by Dr. N. G. W. Lagerstedt, and many others.

The oldest as well as the greatest of the Swedish libraries is the Library of the Royal University of Uppsala. The university was founded in 1477, but from its first century we do not know more of a university library than that we must suppose that a university must have had some books, and that the old cathedral library — as was the case in Lund — no doubt was accessible to the professors of the university, although it was only at the end of the 18th century that it was incorporated into the university library. The university, however, was not in action during a great part of the 16th century. In 1593 it was effectively reestablished; but it is only from 1620 that we can, properly speaking, date the origin of its library, for that year King Gustavus Adolphus, as already mentioned,

presented the then Royal Library to the university, and therewith the very valuable library of the convent of Vadstena and remains of other monastic libraries were brought to Uppsala, constituting still an important part of the department of manuscripts. The same king constantly cherished the university, which he presented with his great hereditary estates, as well as its library, which received the very important foreign monastic libraries conquered in the wars. Many of the treasures, manuscripts, and early printed books thus acquired are still distinguished ornaments to it. And up to this time our kings as well as our magnates have favored it by numerous and important donations, so numerous that it would hardly be possible to mention here even the principal ones; for the ambition, so to say, of many of the magnates of the kingdom was to see their collected treasures preserved for after ages in the Uppsala Library. Our greatest treasure, the *Codex Argenteus*, is a present from the university's great chancellor and benefactor, M. G. De la Gardie, the first gentleman of the kingdom during the latter part of the 17th century, who with the *Codex Argenteus* gave a considerable number of valuable manuscripts to the library, as for instance, many of its principal Icelandic manuscripts, among them the well-known so-called Uppsala-Edda. The whole of his library, no doubt the finest private library of the country in that time, was after his death presented to the university. At the beginning of the 18th century the Uppsala library was justly famous; it contained about 30,000 vols., at that time a high figure. But later, as the production of books has increased beyond comparison faster than the modest grants of money to the library, it has relatively been going down from its prominent place among the great libraries of the world, although, as far as the collections of manuscripts and early printed books are concerned, it would at any rate be in the front rank among university libraries. It is naturally for Swedish history in all its branches that the department of mss. has its chief importance. Of mediæval mss. there are nearly 1000 vols., besides a considerable collection of smaller mediæval documents on vellum and paper. The collec-

tion of incunabula contains only 1155 vols.; but considering the numerous collective volumes among these old books, nearly all of them in original bindings, the number of works is considerably higher.

In 1886 the Uppsala library was found to contain 230,000 vols. The last week of the last year it was counted and measured again. The result shows a total of above 340,000 vols., including 12,260 cases of pamphlets, dissertations, etc., and 13,637 vols. or cases of manuscripts, occupying nearly 14 kilometres* of shelves. Every bound volume was counted as a unit without regard to the number of separate works that may be bound together in each of the very numerous old collective volumes. In order to save binding cost, as many years or volumes of periodical publications are bound together in one volume as can conveniently be made, and in many cases for the same reason little used serials are kept unbound together in very thick open pamphlet cases. Each such case, as well as every case with pamphlets, dissertations, etc., was also counted as a unit. And here is the explanation of the fact, that in the Uppsala library the average number of volumes upon a metre of shelving is so low as about 26. In the great national libraries of St. Petersburg and Paris the proportion was shown to be about 50 volumes a metre, and in the libraries of Strassburg and Giessen the metre contains about 40 vols. These figures prove that in reality the Uppsala library compared with others is greater than indicated by the 340,000 vols. — and the same is also true with regard to the Royal Library in Stockholm — for taking the last stated proportion of 40 vols. a metre, the 12,000 metres in Uppsala occupied by 315,000 bound volumes strictly speaking (except pamphlet cases and manuscripts) would represent nearly half a million vols. in the two German libraries. The pamphlets, preserved in generally very thick cases (nearly all the foreign dissertations, for instance, are kept in this way) amount to several hundred thousand pieces — not to speak of the immense number of broadsides, circulars and so forth, in the Swedish department.

In addition to the above figures the library possesses 285 very voluminous portfolios with

* 1 kilom. = 1094 Engl. yards.

maps, portraits, engravings and the like. The leaves are not counted, but may be estimated at about 70,000.

Till 1834 the Uppsala library was supported only by the university's own resources. Regular annual appropriations, however modest, have been assigned to it for the purchase of books since 1620, and since 1692 it has received, in virtue of a royal ordinance of that year, certain university nomination, promotion and matriculation fees. In 1834 it received its first regular annual state appropriation, in the beginning only 3150 crowns. Gradually raised, the annual appropriation for the purchase and binding of books and all other expenses (exclusive of salaries) is since 1896 24,000 cr. Besides there is a varying yearly revenue from old donation funds, university fees, etc., generally amounting to nearly 3000 cr., and a grant of 1500 cr. from the university for heating, etc., the total income for the year 1903 amounting to little more than 28,000 cr., which may be considered as the actual average income. A not very considerable addition comes from the Uppsala reading union, a kind of Athenæum, supported by the annual subscriptions of the members and by an annual subvention from the university of about 500 cr., the reviews taken in by the union going to the university library. It is not worth while to point out in this assembly how very insufficient these means are to a library that has to provide for all the faculties of a great university.

The average annual cost for books during the last five years has been about 16,000 cr.; binders' accounts (not only binding, but also pamphlet cases, carton work and the like) 6800 cr.; office expenses, extra help and all kinds of other expenses, about 3400 cr.; heating and water supply (the elevator is driven by the municipal water-service). 3000 cr.

The average growth of the foreign department in whole volumes for the last five years is 4350 bound vols., including the important factor of gifts and exchanges, contributing annually during the five years 3125 bound vols.; of foreign dissertations and university and school programs, kept in cases, 6874 nos. were received in 1903. The library is rather rich in learned periodical publications. The

collection of foreign maps increased the same year by 18 nos., containing 375 leaves; the collection of engravings and the like (chiefly received in virtue of the press-law) by 2225 leaves. The growth of the Swedish department is for Uppsala and Lund the same as stated above for the Royal Library. In length of shelves the annual growth during the last five years has been 240 metres.

The library is open to the public from 10-3, the absence of light in the long winters making reading in the evening hours impossible. In the summer, however, students who apply for it are freely admitted to the reading room any time of the day, even though no officer should be present; an order is simply given to the porter to let them in and out at the hours agreed upon. Practically everybody who applies for it is admitted to the stacks, a permission that can be given without great danger in a small city where most of the visitors belong to the university, and where those who come from other places generally are well-known scholars. I cannot remember any book having been lost in this way during my time of service.

The reading room was, in 1903, visited by 8265 persons using over 40,000 vols. (among them 6230 manuscripts), exclusive naturally of the books belonging to the reference library. The average number of books lent during the last five years has been about 19,000 vols. yearly.

The officers of the Uppsala library are:

One librarian, salary 6000 cr.; after five and ten years of service, 6500-7000 cr. At 65 years of age he has to retire with a life pension of 4000-4500-5000 cr., according to the actual amount of his salary.

Two vice-librarians with salaries of 4000 cr., after five years 4500 cr.

Four assistants ("amanuenses") with salaries of 2500 cr., after five and ten years 3000-3500 cr.

An unlimited number of supernumerary ("extra ordinary") "amanuenses" (actually there are five); 3500 cr. yearly are granted for their remuneration.

Three porters, salaries 700, after five and ten years 800-900 cr. One of them is at the same time engineer for the heating apparatus, with special pay for that service.

Periodical increase of the salaries prevails,

as noted above for the Royal Library. Only the librarian is entitled to a pension when retiring, but the Diet will never refuse to vote a pension for other officers after long service.

Office hours, five hours a day.

The librarian is appointed by the King in council, and has in all respects the position of an ordinary professor of the university. The other officers are appointed by the Chancellor of the university; the "extra ordinary" officers and the porters, upon the presentation of the librarian, by a committee of professors known as the Minor Academical Consistorium.

There are no stipulations concerning qualifications required for appointment as an "extra ordinary" assistant, but the rule is to accept only candidates who have taken a university degree.

The present library building was erected in the first half of the last century on a very appropriate open place, with parks practically all round it, at a total cost of nearly half a million crowns; in 1841 the books were transferred to this building from the then central university palace known as the Gustavianum, where the library had been housed since 1691. Although thus by no means modern, the present building, partly reconstructed in 1893 after the magazine or stack system, answers its purpose fairly well. For that time it was a very good one, with lofty rooms, plenty of light, and an old though not unpractical system of movable shelves. Since 1877 the whole building has been heated by a good hot-water system. The most urgent actual need of the library is light. This year it was proposed by the government to the Diet to vote a grant for electric light, but unhappily the news of the disastrous conflagration in the Turin Library then passed through the press and frightened the members of the Diet; this was, I think, the reason why the grant was not voted. It is intended, however, soon to take the question up again in connection with the final equipment of the top story of the building, necessitated within the next few years for want of space, and then to consider a satisfactory technical measure to ensure safety. The reading room contains a good reference library of 5000-6000 vols. with a special catalog, but it is too small: there are only about 30

tables, each of them for one person alone; it is hoped that it will be considerably enlarged in connection with the planned alterations mentioned above. Now readers often have to work in the stacks, which must be considered as a serious inconvenience, and not least so to the students themselves, being thus far away from the reference library.

The library being strictly a research library* there is certainly not the same need of a large reading room as in a so-called public library. Those who visit the library for reading a certain book are relatively few; they prefer of course to take the book home. The students have not the habit of reading their text books in the library, and as a rule, there is in the university library only one copy of each work. The best and numerically strongest readers are those who write their scientific papers and dissertations in the reading room, and for them it seems very appropriate; everybody who comes regularly has—besides the reference library—a table for himself with as many books taken out from the stacks as the shelves standing on the table can hold. It is also to be considered that the university institutions (corresponding to the departments of the American universities) and seminaries have libraries of their own with special appropriations, however modest. These libraries are in Sweden entirely independent of the university library. The 13 student "nations" (corporations of students coming from the same diocese) also have libraries of their own, naturally provided in the first place with books needed for the examinations. The union of all the students ("studentkåren") forming an organization of its own has a very good library, especially rich in Scandinavian history, philology and literature and much used in these branches. The professors, as a rule, have considerable private libraries, and every student has at least a little collection of books. To a certain extent these facts also account for the relatively small statistical figures above.

The third of the Swedish libraries is the Library of the Royal University of Lund. Founded by Royal charter of 1666 in order to promote the amalgamation of the conquered

* Swedish fiction is, as will be shown below, neither lent nor given out in the reading-room.

southern provinces, this university was inaugurated and began to act in 1668. The origin of the university library was the old library of the Chapter of Lund. A private library soon was purchased by the king and presented to the university, and the learned bishop's library also seems to have been at the disposal of the professors. The library's growth during the first centuries of its existence was essentially due to private donations, some of them of considerable value. It contains now about 200,000 vols., the count of 1897 giving a result of about 174,000 vols., including about 6000 cases of pamphlets, dissertations, etc., and nearly 5000 manuscripts. A statement as to the length of shelves occupied by these books is not at hand, and the old library being overcrowded, with double and more rows of books on many shelves, an exact measuring would have been very difficult to perform.

The Lund library has had a regular—though very modest—income since the end of the 17th century, university matriculation, promotion and nomination fees, etc. In 1881 the annual public appropriation was raised from 10,000 to 15,000 cr., and in 1901 again to 24,000 cr. for books, binding, and all kinds of expenses, exclusive of salaries, with an additional yearly revenue from old donation funds, university fees, etc., generally amounting to 3000-4000 cr. a year. In 1903 the total income was about 27,300 cr., which may be considered as about the average annual income. The same year books were bought for 20,260 cr., binding expenses were 4360 cr., heating and other expenses 2330 cr.

The accession to the department of foreign books in 1903 was 2800 vols.; of these 845 vols. were gifts or exchanges, besides 5850 dissertations and other university publications of an analogous kind. The addition to the department of Swedish books is the same as for the Royal Library and the Uppsala library.

In 1902 the university library of Lund was visited by 11,630 persons; 37,846 books were used; of these 14,902 were taken home.

Office hours, admission at other hours, lending conditions and the like are practically the same as in Uppsala.

Officers are: the librarian, one vice-librarian, and three assistants ("amanuenses"),

and an unlimited number of "extra ordinary" assistants, for the present seven. The salaries, periodical increases of the salaries, and pensions, are the same as in Uppsala, as well as the qualifications for the extra ordinary assistants. Office hours for these are two hours a day; the annual public grant for their remuneration is 2500 cr.

The local conditions of this library have long been far from satisfactory. In its earliest days housed in one of the cathedral's chapels, it was in 1697 moved to the building which for a long time served also other university purposes but now, after many different arrangements and reconstructions, is wholly occupied by the library alone. A new building, very carefully planned, in every respect modern, with electric light throughout, with final accommodation for more than 500,000 vols., and well situated in the middle of a park, is now in course of construction, at a calculated total cost of 450,000 cr. The general reading room—of course with a great reference library—will contain 35 places, 16 of them at tables for one person each; another reading room is provided for special purposes, and one for periodicals. The library will probably take possession of the new building next year.

The university reading union ("Akademiska Läsesällskapet") in Lund is something of the same kind as the one in Uppsala mentioned above. The Academic Union ("Akademiska Föreningen," upon the whole corresponding to the union of Uppsala) has a very good and useful library, and the libraries of the university institutions (departments) and seminaries are organized in the same way as in Uppsala.

The youngest Swedish research library of a general kind is the Library of the City of Gothenburg, at the same time the library of the Faculty of Letters of that city ("Göteborgs Högskola"). It dates only from the latter part of the 19th century, and its present organization is of the same year as the Faculty (1891); but thanks to a great number of private donations of high-minded citizens of Gothenburg it is developing very fast, a good many private libraries, partly important ones, being in this way bought and presented to it. An exquisite Swedish library, the late Chief Librarian Count C. Snoilsky's,

was in 1903 bought by four persons for 20,000 cr. and presented. Extraordinary appropriations have been given several times for such purposes, and the libraries of some learned corporations of the city, in the first place that of the Royal Society of Science of Gothenburg ("Kungl. Vetenskaps-och Vitterhets-Samhället"), have been incorporated or deposited in the Library of the City. Thus it now contains more than 100,000 vols., in 1869 only 10,000 vols.

The library has a fund of its own, given by the Municipal Council from the Renström municipal donation fund; in 1903 the interest of this library fund was about 4700 cr. Besides, its chief regular incomes are granted by the Municipal Council (in 1903, 24,500 cr.) and by the Board of Directors of the Faculty (in 1903, 4500 cr.). In the same year books were bought for nearly 10,000 cr.; binding cost over 2700 cr., and salaries amounted to 13,000 cr.

The total addition to the library in 1903 was 2750 vols.; of them 1850 were gifts and exchanges.

The library is open to the public from 11-3, and in the winter also from 5-8, in the evening hours only for study in the reading room. In 1903 the visitors were nearly 20,000, using in the reading room 12,500 vols., exclusive of the reference library, and taking home nearly 7000 vols.

The officers, appointed by the Board of Directors, are: the librarian, salary 4500 cr.; two assistants ("amanuenses"), salaries 3000 and 2000 cr., and for the present, three "extra ordinary" assistants; three porters.

The Board of Directors is composed of nine members elected for two years, four by the Municipal Council, one by the body of the town magistrates, two by the Board of Directors of the Faculty, one by the Board of Directors of the City Museum, and one by the Royal Society of Science, with the librarian as *ex officio* member, three of them retiring annually.

In 1900 the library took possession of its new modern building, erected at a cost of nearly 300,000 cr. and with final accommodation for about 300,000 vols. There is a good reading room with 41 tables, each for one person, and a good reference library, also a supplementary reading room for visitors wanting a greater number of books for

their daily use. There is electric light in the offices, the reading rooms, and the basement, with room for the newspapers, but as yet not in the stacks, and a hot water heating apparatus. The situation of the building is good with plenty of room for extension.

These libraries are generally speaking organized according to the same principles. The statements regarding their general organization given below, therefore, will except as otherwise noted be applicable to them all.

The regulations of the Royal Library are given by Royal Charter; those of the university libraries are sanctioned by the chancellor of the universities, and those of the Gothenburg library are enacted by authority of the Municipal Council. All these regulations are administered in a most liberal way; where they seem antiquated, innovations appropriate to the times are often informally made by the officers.

Characteristic of the Royal Library and the two university libraries is that their collections of printed books are divided into two general departments, the national (domestic) and the foreign. This arrangement seems particularly suitable to these libraries, as receiving by virtue of the press law everything printed in the country. By this means, for one thing, the shelves of the department of Swedish books are, so to say, a national bibliography, and besides, the libraries have not to mix up their other books and especially pamphlets with all kinds of rubbish. In the Swedish department are placed books printed in Sweden, concerning Sweden, written by Swedes, and printed in the Swedish language. The first three categories are in fact considered as belonging to the national bibliography; the fourth is chosen from a more practical point of view. The third group—all books written by Swedes—causes some trouble with regard to American citizens, and the boundary can here naturally not be very sharp. The rule is, I should say, to place books written by a Swedish-American, even though in English, in the Swedish department, if the author has received his education in Sweden, and can so be considered to have been once a real Swedish citizen.

In the Royal Library the Chief Librarian

decides upon the purchase of books. In either university there is for this purpose a committee, composed of the librarian as president, the vice-librarian and six (in Lund, seven) professors from all faculties. In Uppsala two of them, in Lund three, retire yearly, according to seniority as professors; in Uppsala the retiring members are re-eligible. According to the regulations those committees dispose of two-thirds of the annual income of the library for the purchase of books, the third being at the librarian's free disposal for books and all kinds of expenses. Only four meetings are held in the year, at the beginning and at the end of each term, and therefore the librarian occasionally must buy books without consulting the committee. There are no other trustees for the libraries than these committees for the purchase of books. The library has *formaliter* just the same position in the university as what in this country would be called a department of the university, and the librarian has in all respects the position of a professor at the head of a department.

The Swedish libraries have no foreign agents; the new foreign literature is generally bought through Swedish booksellers. It is generally believed that the library, at least in the small university cities, ought to encourage the booktrade of the place. It is questionable whether this is wise or not—I hardly believe it is, though it is certainly convenient in some respects to have one's bookseller in the place. To a certain extent the same question arises regarding the binding.

Gifts and exchanges are important factors in the development of the Swedish libraries. The Uppsala library rejoices in regular relations of exchange with more than 1300 foreign learned institutions and societies; a considerable number of them are American, and among these many of the greatest value. It is my hope to see our relations with this country's eminent learned institutions considerably extended and deepened, these scientific relations being, in my opinion, in many directions of an importance that can hardly be overestimated.

The accessions of foreign books to the greater Swedish libraries are since 1886 reported in a yearly union "Accessions-katalog," published by the Royal Library. Twen-

ty-nine Swedish libraries now report yearly their foreign additions in it.* A somewhat fuller account of this Accessions-katalog will be given in another report to this Congress.

The principal Swedish publications are registered in the Swedish publishers' yearly catalog.

It is not necessary to say that accession lists for foreign books are kept. In the Uppsala library this list is, as far as periodicals, transactions and the like are concerned, arranged entirely according to the classification of the printed catalog of accessions, and this method has proved especially convenient when the titles are copied out for that catalog. It is also very convenient for everybody who is acquainted with the system of the printed catalog to find a publication in this list. No numbers are needed. For the Swedish department the printers' lists serve at the same time as accession-lists.

The catalogs are of different pattern. In the Royal Library, the University Library of Lund, and the Gothenburg Library, the alphabetical and the systematic catalogs are both on cards, or rather leaves, kept loose in cases like small pamphlet cases, each leaf containing only one title, except different editions of the same work. The leaves are of a different shape, rather too large, in these libraries. In the Royal Library the size is 20 x 12 cm., the leaf standing on the short side; in Lund and Gothenburg 20 x 15½ cm., standing on the long side. In order to save space they have invented in the Royal Library a few years ago a kind of double catalog case, one half of it behind the other on the shelf, both united in their narrow sides. In certain Swedish libraries, for instance, that of the Royal Academy of Science, the American card catalog is employed.

In Uppsala there is a printed authors' catalog of the old stock of the library up to 1796 (published in 1814) in three quarto volumes, and for the old books this is still the main catalog, although the titles are gradually transferred to the actual written catalog. This so-called supplement (to the printed catalog) is based upon a system of bound volumes in common quarto size, the

* Up to 1885 annual catalogs of accessions were published separately by the university libraries of Uppsala (since 1850), and Lund (since 1853).

leaves measuring 27 x 22 cm. Only one author is entered on each leaf, but as many titles of books by the same author as there is room for. For authors with, for instance, 20 or even more titles no order needs to be observed between the titles; the pages may be run over in a moment. For great authors, such as Cicero, Luther, Goethe, and the like, the titles should be divided into sections according to the well-known rules of Cutter. When a leaf is full, another is begun for the same author, the new leaf being pasted into the volume in the proper place. If a leaf should for some reason need to be replaced by a new one, it is not a very serious matter to have it copied. When a volume becomes too crowded, it is separated and rebound in two volumes. I cannot give statistics as to the average time a volume will last till it is filled up and has to be divided, but certainly long enough not to cause any serious inconvenience. This system seems to be a good combination of cards and the convenient bound catalog. There is, however, a considerable inconvenience, viz.: that it is possible to catalog only in one room; but this inconvenience is removed if the books are first cataloged on cards or slips, to be copied in the general catalog and afterwards used for other special catalogs.

The weak point in the actual Uppsala catalog is the catalog of anonymous works. In the old printed catalog, instead of being arranged alphabetically these are classified systematically and arranged chronologically in each division; unhappily this system was not only continued in the first so-called supplement to the printed catalog, but carried on for so long (till about 20 years ago, when the now retired librarian, Claes Annerstedt, set about the new anonymous works catalog) that it is a heavy task to have all those books recataloged according to the new plan. A satisfactory system for cataloging anonymous works being, as we know only too well, not only difficult to find, but not yet found, or at least not generally recognized, the methodical work with this catalog was put off too long — as a very disagreeable task that one would like to set about tomorrow rather than to-day. And the truth is, that there is in Uppsala still some experimenting with the different systems in this respect.

In Uppsala, for practical reasons, the foreign dissertations are not entered in the main catalog; it is thought advisable not to augment the bound quarto catalog — nevertheless growing very fast — by such an enormous mass of leaves with generally only one title on each. They are cataloged on cards kept in cases, for the present 257 in number. The annual catalogs of the French, German, Swiss and Swedish dissertations printed on thin paper are cut and the slips pasted on the cards.

The modern Swedish dissertations are entered into the main catalog; for the earlier ones we have the very good catalogs of Lidén, printed 1779 and 1780, continued by Marklin, printed 1820 and 1856, and for 1855-1890 by Mr. Aksel Josephson.

In Sweden all pamphlets and dissertations are cataloged just as carefully as a valuable work and according to the same principles — except of course in the Swedish department, where a great number of small things naturally could not be cataloged. With this exception our great libraries are entirely cataloged, only the Gothenburg catalog being not yet finished.

In Lund a really grand work has been done within the last 20 years, the whole library being reclassified and recataloged. The work was begun and carried through by the uncommonly vigorous and energetic late librarian, Elof Tegnér.

Authors and anonymous headings, mixed together into one alphabetical series, are in the alphabetical catalogs of Stockholm, Lund and Gothenburg. In Uppsala they are divided into three alphabets — one for authors, one for anonymous works, and one for transactions of learned societies and analogous works cataloged under the name of the place. And there is in fact no inconvenience whatever in this method, for everybody acquainted, however superficially, with the system of the catalog knows immediately to what part of it he has to go in order to find a given title. I have heard the late librarian of the University Library of Göttingen, Karl Dziatzko, say that, after having practised in Breslau for a long time the same method of keeping the authors' catalog separated from the anonymous one, he had found it very practicable and commendable. Some other parts of the main catalog, such as Bibles and statis-

tical tables, which are in reality special catalogs, are also kept separately.

The American system of the so-called dictionary catalog is not in use in Sweden at all. We make neither subject nor catchword nor title entries.

For want of means the Swedish libraries, like many others, are unable to print the titles for their catalogs. In the Royal Library, in Lund, and in Gothenburg, two copies are made of every title, one for the alphabetical catalog, the other for the systematic one. The latter is classified according to the same system as the books on the shelves and is, therefore, really an enlarged local catalog or shelf list. In the Uppsala library there is, I am sorry to say, no systematic catalog at all—and I do not think I shall live to see the beginning of one, for want of workers. For several reasons, however, I for my part am inclined to believe that this deficiency is not so very great in systematically classified libraries as it is generally considered to be. In the first place the technical question is so difficult—by far the most difficult of all bibliographical or library technical questions—that I do not think that I have seen a satisfactory systematic catalog. It is also much too difficult for the general public to find their way in it, and I am sure that even most university professors would be rather helpless with such a catalog if not guided in its use by a librarian. In most cases the systematic catalogs are very nearly local catalogs, but the shelf itself is no doubt the best local catalog. Let the student go and look there if practicable; in most university libraries it is proved to be practicable. And the more the bibliographical literature develops in quantity and quality, the more easily we can do without the systematic catalog. All the *Jahresberichte* and similar works of our days are eminent helps to the librarians in their efforts on behalf of the students, not to speak of such great enterprises as the Royal Society's "Catalogue of scientific literature." Concerning the grand work done in this country in this respect I need not more than quote the "Lists" issued by the Library of Congress and the New York State Library in Albany.

It is my belief that a dictionary catalog, generally speaking of the American pattern, with subject or catchword cards, or both,

is a much more useful catalog than a systematic one—only I should prefer to have the authors' cards filed separately from the others.

The cataloging system in Sweden is, generally speaking, based on the same principles as the German one, set forth in the Prussian "Instruktionen für die alphabetischen Kataloge . . .," though naturally with certain differences. We catalog, for instance, an anonymous work under the first substantive in nominative case; if there is no such substantive we take for instance a preposition for heading, as "*Over the sea.*" Transactions of learned societies, and official publications of boards, corporations and other institutions are cataloged under the name of the place, as Smithsonian Institution, or U. S. Department of Agriculture, under *Washington*, with cross-references as needed from the title of the work or from another geographical name. The latter is regularly the case with institutions of one of the United States, for instance, Geological Survey of Maryland under Baltimore, with cross-reference from Maryland to Baltimore. In the Royal Library and in Lund, however, the main entry is made under the title of the work, with cross-reference from the name of the place. The name of a society is not used as a heading in Sweden.

The three principal libraries have good catalogs of their manuscripts, the Gothenburg mss. catalog being in progress. In Uppsala there are special catalogs for some very great mss. donations; these as well as the one of the main collection—for the greater part a splendid work of the retired librarian C. G. Styffe—are classified catalogs. The scholarly catalog of the mediæval mss. (about 1000 vols.) is—in its present state—chiefly due to the retired librarian, Claes Annerstedt. There is a special catalog of the great collection of *litterae doctorum virorum*, on leaves kept in 35 cases, a work of another retired officer, the Count Eugène Lewenhaupt.

The extremely useful alphabetical index to the manuscripts does not exist in Sweden any more than in other large libraries. One of the "e. o." assistants in Uppsala began one last year; I do not know what generation shall see it finished.

Hitherto the Swedish libraries have gen-

erally bound their books in a good half binding, which is indeed much too expensive for libraries with our insufficient grants, such a binding for an ordinary octavo volume costing in our country 2-3 crowns. It is only lately that we have begun to use cloth or linen to a greater extent; we now often even give the books only quarter bindings cut flush, at a cost of about one crown for a big octavo volume, and in Uppsala little used serials nowadays are often kept unbound in open pamphlet cases, a book never being placed in that library unbound on the shelf unless in a case. It is to be considered that we can bind in less durable bindings, because in a research library books generally are not so worn away as in a popular library. In case of need it will generally be cheaper to rebind one or more volumes of a series in a cheap binding than to bind the whole collection in a more expensive way.

Pamphlets are never bound together in one volume now; we consider it better in all respects to keep them unbound in open pamphlet cases, shelved at the end of the division they belong to. The classmark with the indication "case" is written on the front cover. About twenty years ago in Uppsala and Lund the foreign dissertations were bound together in volumes, a method found to have great inconveniences. Two persons may demand different dissertations in the same volume, but only one of them can have it. And, besides, we do not consider it safe to lend such a volume, for if it were lost, all the pamphlets bound in it could hardly be procured again. On the contrary, our principle is to separate such volumes as much as our means allow. Old original bindings, or those of any historical interest, however, naturally are never touched by the knife.

I have mentioned already that the three greatest Swedish libraries are divided into a national and a foreign department of printed books. Both these departments are classified systematically. The subdivisions are separated by dummy books where there is not an open space left between them, as is generally the case. The classification, however, is not so minute as, for instance, the Decimal system, or the German one of Halle, two or more neighboring subdivisions being for practical reasons consolidated into one when they con-

tain only a few books. Thus in Uppsala the aboriginal languages of America or general floras of the United States and of the individual states form each only one subdivision, because there are not more books on these subjects than are easily looked over, on the other hand there is a subdivision for the geology of each state. The system is no doubt questionable, especially because it makes it more difficult to the cataloger to know the subdivisions by heart; but it saves space, and one larger division is in fact more easily kept in order than many small ones, especially where the public is admitted to the stacks.

The cataloging officer decides the classmark. This is not composed of single letters or figures; it is an abbreviation of the name of the subdivision in which the book is placed, for instance, Math., Geom., Phys., Electr., Philol., Lat., Dict., and so on. The books are not numbered at all except in the collections of early printed books and, naturally, manuscripts. They are arranged alphabetically in each subdivision according to the authors' names or the word of an anonymous title used for heading in the catalog, the first letter of that word being underlined on the title page. We have found this system in many respects more convenient than the numbering and, as far as I can see, in no way inconvenient.

Books are ordered from the shelves to the issue desk by means of pasteboard slips sent to the stacks with the book's abbreviated title, classmark and the lending date on them. The slip rests in the book's place as a substitute for it till it comes back to its place.

Borrowers' order forms are kept in the alphabetical order of the borrowers' surnames. Every day these are copied in ledgers in alphabetical order of authors, this order being only so far observed that each letter of the alphabet is divided into a convenient number of sections, for instance, A-Af. The book card system is not used in Sweden any more than the borrowers' card system.

In the Royal Library and in the Gothenburg library books are lent for one month according to the regulations, but this limit is generally not observed unless the book is required by another reader. In the university libraries the loan periods are too long, all the books having to be returned only at the

end of each university term. Professors of the universities may even keep them during the whole academic year. At the universities and in Gothenburg university professors are entitled to demand the return of books lent to non-professors. In Uppsala there are fines stipulated for books not returned in due time.

The regulations require a guarantee from borrowers, except for professors in the university libraries, but this rule is observed in a most liberal way, a guarantee never being requested from a known borrower. The number of books allowed to be taken home by one person is practically unlimited, even for students at the universities. Also the university libraries are in fact public; they welcome everybody who comes for the purpose of research, university man or not, though, naturally, the general reading public in these libraries is different from that in the Royal Library in the metropolis. Practically everybody who applies for it is admitted to the stacks.

Books are lent in a most liberal way between the Swedish libraries. This system is neither ordered nor organized by any regulations; it is entirely voluntary and works extremely well. By means of the union Swedish "Accessions-katalog" everybody can find out in what library a desired book is to be had, and within a couple of days he can have it. Applications are never refused except regarding periodicals which are much in demand. Demands from private scholars all over the country, where there is no great library to act as an intermediary, are met with the same liberality.

As the Royal Library and the two university libraries, as well as government offices in general and many public institutions, enjoy the franking privilege for letters and parcels sent through the post, this lending system causes no expense whatever to the borrowers. We also readily lend books and manuscripts to foreign libraries (sometimes even to private scholars abroad directly), and we borrow a good deal from abroad—but never books that can be procured through the booksellers. We do not think it proper to ask a foreign library to keep current books for our students. We also send our books abroad free of postage, and we do not charge borrowers for packing.

Modern Swedish fiction is neither lent nor supplied in the reading room except for the purpose of research. We receive the national literature in order to preserve it, which would be impossible if it were lent to the general public; nor would our small staffs be able to answer to the demands of a free public library service. Our officers are too few and their salaries too low; a great portion of our work must be done by supernumerary officers, who are either very poorly or not at all remunerated—a very bad system which needs a thorough reformation. In the Uppsala library 27 students have entered the library service during the last twenty years; 18 of them have given it up, seeing no possibility of an adequate promotion. Women are not employed in the great general libraries in Sweden; one woman only has been a supernumerary officer in the Uppsala Library. She was a university graduate. In some special libraries in Stockholm, however, women are employed as assistants, in a few cases even as librarians.

For the systematic training of young librarians nothing has, as yet, been done in our country. For a special library school we are evidently too few in number; but even in the service there is hardly any system in the training of the beginners, the small number of officers not permitting a strict division of the work into departments, so that everybody has occasionally to do all kinds of work on the same day.

Before finishing I may say a few words on the Swedish press-law. It has been stated above that the Royal Library in Stockholm and the two university libraries of Uppsala and Lund enjoy the privilege of receiving each one copy of everything printed in the country. This privilege is not connected with the copyright, the copyright act not prescribing to the publisher any deposit of copies. But the printers have the obligation of delivering four complete and perfect copies of everything printed by them, nothing, however insignificant, being excepted. The printer who has printed the main work has to deliver the whole, even though the plates were printed abroad; the libraries claim also the productions of the job-printing offices and of the lithographical printing offices, engravings and the like.

Three of these copies have to be delivered to the said libraries, the fourth to the Minister of Justice in Stockholm or to this minister's deputies in the country towns for the purpose of censure. For although the press is in Sweden practically entirely free, there are naturally certain grave abuses of it exempted from this liberty; for instance, blasphemy, grave personal insults, and so on.

The printers are entitled to send in their book-parcels by the post free of postage, and the libraries are entitled to receive their copies free of any charge. If, therefore, the printer sends his books any other way than through the post, he has to pay the carriage himself.

The delivery is very slow, the law providing only that what is printed in one year must be delivered before the following July. Many printers, however, especially the greater ones, deliver their productions twice a year.

A list of all printing offices in the country is kept in the Department of Justice, so the libraries can always have their lists complete. But to exercise an effective control over the printer is more than difficult; it is in fact impossible, although his name, and the place and the year of publication have to be printed on everything. The printers are advised to send in lists of what is printed by them during the year, and generally they do so, but the librarian cannot compel them to do it. The deputies of the Minister of Justice have to keep lists of what is printed in their places, but they are not obliged to send in copies of them to the libraries. The librarian may, it is true, ask them for information in doubtful cases—but how to know whether a printer's list is complete or not? The publishers' annual catalog naturally does not contain more than a fraction of what has been printed. And besides, even the most scrupulous printer is liable by inadvertence to send in an incomplete list. It is, therefore, probable, or rather certain, that some productions of the press escape the librarian's notice, although he may display any amount of vigilance and energy.

Fortunately absence of readiness on the printers' side to deliver their press-law copies is rare. The printers have not the same reason as the publishers to struggle against this law, and the fights fought in other countries between librarians and publishers con-

cerning the copyright copies are unknown in Sweden.

When a printer is found not to have delivered a certain book to a library, he is summoned to send in a copy. If he does not, the librarian notifies the Minister of Justice, who then proceeds against him and fines him 37 or 50 cr. for each omission. There is no time provided in the press-law within which an action against a printer for defective delivery shall be commenced.

The press-law does not contain any stipulations as to the quality of the paper upon which the copies have to be printed. The law is older than the invention of the extremely bad paper of our days, so there was then hardly occasion for such stipulation. Recently the question has been under discussion by the authorities, and it is to be hoped that this deficiency may be remedied.

The amount of Swedish press-productions delivered to the three libraries during the year 1903 was 22,896 nos., besides several thousands of small things.

This obligation of the printers, originally for the censure of the printed literature, and now, as we have seen, serving two purposes—the censure, and the preservation of the national literature—exists since 1661, the date of the first royal ordinance for this purpose. In this ordinance, however, the universities were not comprehended and it was only at the end of the 17th century that the privilege was extended to them also. For a long time these ordinances were of very little effect, though often repeated and although the fines for non-observance in the earlier times were heavy enough. It is only since the middle of the last century that the law has been more strictly superintended and observed.

The present press-law dates from 1812, and is one of the fundamental laws of the kingdom—a good thing in so far as it cannot easily be changed according to an occasional opinion; but on the other hand it is thereby also made difficult to have deficiencies amended, for instance, to obtain a quicker delivery, a more durable paper for the library-copies, and to make the printers' requirement to send in correct and complete lists controlled by the deputies of the Minister of Justice, on pain of fine.

THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

BY DR. EDOUARD REYER, *Central Bibliothek, Vienna.*

THE public libraries of Vienna have now a circulation of three millions. In the year 1887 they had 100,000 and it was and is still very hard work to advance along this road. Our difficulties, and our means and methods, are different from those existing and employed in other countries, as will be seen from the following statement.

Before the year 1870 little was done in Austria in regard to public libraries. In the cities old state libraries existed, libraries of the universities and of the corporations, and the learned classes looked with indifference on the great work done in your country. Some men tried the work, but they found no aid; most newspapers declined to publish articles on a matter of so little interest. If the progressive, liberal part of the population felt so little inclination towards public libraries, it was natural enough that the mighty aristocratic, conservative and clerical parties made a firm opposition. Rich men of the liberal party, asked to do something for a library, answered: "Come and ask something for the poor, for an asylum or for an hospital and we will give willingly, but what will you do with these libraries? You will create half-culture, you will increase the discontent of the masses." If even the liberals think in this way, we may not wonder that the clericals fight openly against our public libraries.

So began our work. We have many foes, few friends, nearly no help. In some small towns we opened libraries with some 100 volumes; people came, but after the lapse of some years the books were worn out and it was harder to raise the necessary means again. The municipality gave nothing, rich citizens who had given something at first, were not willing to continue. So these first free libraries were soon regarded as unsuccessful charity work.

The second difficulty to be surmounted was the general tendency to subordinate the library to a certain political creed. The

authorities never declared it, but in fact everyone felt it immediately. When I first worked as member of a corporation creating public libraries, I proposed to introduce the leading newspapers in the reading room; the proposal was accepted, but when I mentioned the names of the leading clerical and socialistic newspapers, the president protested and I saw that he accepted only liberal and conservative newspapers as suitable for public libraries.

After some years of practical work I had formulated my methods which differed in so many points from the formula adopted in Vienna that I was obliged to try the experiment, at first on a small scale in one of our provincial towns. The society which we created ten years ago in Graz accepted all essential points and its success was full. In the next year we had attained a circulation of 200,000 for 100,000 inhabitants. Returning to Vienna we founded a corporation under the name Central-Bibliothek, which in the course of seven years has opened 18 libraries with a circulation of 1,800,000.

Our regulations provide that books and periodicals shall be given to readers, without regard to religious or political tendencies. This may seem to you natural, but in our country many people find it dangerous and there is opposition. And this is not only the case in Austria but also in Germany. Visit any reading room sustained by a liberal municipality and you will never find the leading socialistic newspapers, and the socialists avoid those reading rooms.

In Graz we had opened the library and reading room under the auspices of the governor, the mayor and other leading persons, and not only the liberal, but also the clerical and socialist newspapers were provided. The effect was good, no political party was offended and we had at least no determined enemies.

Now it seems difficult to maintain this prin-

ciple without expending considerable sums for a great variety of clerical, socialist and other publications. But in fact the solution of this problem is not so difficult. We had the works of Lassalle, Marx and other leading socialists, but they were little used even by socialistic workmen, because they had long ago read the same works in the socialistic library, and in the same way it was not necessary to buy a great stock of clerical works, as the clerical readers of high culture found the literature in our old state libraries, and the clerical readers of low culture were satisfied with a small collection.

The next question of importance was how to raise the necessary means. For nearly twenty years we had seen, in Germany as well as in our state, that it is impossible to maintain free libraries for many years in a decent condition. America and England have municipalities and rich men who give the necessary means; we have nothing of that sort. We have not a shadow of a Carnegie, and every politician would laugh at the suggestion of a library tax. How can a free library exist under these conditions? "Free library" is an empty, even a pernicious phrase in our country. In the beginning the reader must pay a trifle till we have educated a generation, ripe for library taxes and free libraries. At first we introduced a tax of 10 kreuzer (4 cents) a month, later we took 20 and 25 kreuzer in the richer districts of Vienna.

In the poorer districts where the working classes prevail, the tax is mostly four cents a month, and even the laborer does not object to pay this trifle, which for a long time will be a necessary contribution to maintain our public libraries in a decent condition. At the present time our libraries spend about 200,000 kronen a year, which is little for a circulation of three millions.

The question of economy, unknown in your country, is dominating in our work and we have introduced methods and made experiments under this constraint.

For years the great publishers of Germany and Austria have given us almost half the books we want as gifts. We buy on a large scale and have the books bound in quantities. Some hundred volumes of the same author

are frequently delivered at once in the central library and distributed afterwards to the libraries in Vienna and in the provinces. The binding is cheap and excellent (black cloth with illuminated letters, price per volume 24 kreuzer—9 cents). A further economy was introduced by dividing thick volumes, so that a volume seldom has more than 300 pages. The books are so well preserved that re-binding seldom occurs. If the pages are dirty or worn out, we remove the books.

The space which is at our disposal must be used in the most economical manner, as we must pay a high rent. The work is done mostly by women workers, because women's wages are low in our country (50 and 60 kronen, or 10 to 12 dollars a month). Every worker has a vacation of four weeks, she receives a percentage of the income of the library, and we pay the cost of doctor and medicines in the case of sickness.

The central library has introduced a system of delivery only for the scientific department; the books are delivered every day to most of the public libraries of Vienna. Co-operation with some scientific libraries has been introduced. The Chamber of Commerce, the Juridische Leseverein and the Railway club allow us to record the books contained in their libraries and we send those books in case of demand to the library where the reader has requested the book. About 60,000 volumes are contained in the scientific libraries of these corporations. Our central library, including branches, contains 240,000 volumes. The public libraries of other societies have about 150,000 volumes.

The circulation of our central library without the branches was last year 644,000 (236,000 books from the scientific department). The central library inclusive of branches has a circulation of 1,800,000; the public libraries of other societies have 1,300,000, so that Vienna has a circulation of 3,100,000. As we divide thick volumes, this number must be reduced, and it results in a net circulation of two million complete volumes for a population of 1,600,000. We have done much under the prevailing circumstances, but more is left to be done by the rising generation.

In the provinces most of the library work

done is rather poor; only in some towns were sufficient means raised to create a free library. Most of the public libraries must demand from the readers a fee of a few cents a month.

For the Alpine provinces Dr. Michael Hainisch, who gives every year 6000 kronen has done a good deal. These provinces have now a circulation of about half a million. But Dr. Michael Hainisch, who is a man of great idealism and of moderate income, stays isolated in this regard, for no one of our rich

citizens has the ambition to work in the same line.

I have mentioned many difficulties. Last but not least I must say a word on our conflicting nationalities, which lead to the same enmity as does the question of color in your country. Once I thought it possible to create mixed libraries in districts with mixed population, and I hoped to bring better understanding and peace to these districts. Today I know that this is impossible. The library would be destroyed by both nations.

KARL DZIATZKO: A MEMORIAL SKETCH.*

BY PROF. DR. RICHARD PIETSCHMANN, *Director, University Library of Göttingen.*

IT is not without hesitation that following a kind suggestion of your president I shall try to speak some words on the late Karl Dziatzko. I would have wished to have had leisure to prepare a somewhat elaborate address; but time did not permit. Nevertheless I feel obliged not to let pass the opportunity of speaking to so select and competent an audience in memoriam of a man whose work has been widely appreciated, and under whom I have worked more than twenty years.

Karl Dziatzko received his first instruction in library science when he was a student at the university of Bonn. He worked there under Friedrich Ritschl, who, besides being one of the most successful teachers of philology, had also charge of the administration of the university library. Ritschl entirely reorganized the library and did a great deal for its development. He made it a rule for the members of the philological seminar to assist in the library, and Dziatzko served for a long time in the circulating department. Many of the best librarians of Germany received their training from Ritschl, of whom I mention only Aug. Wilmanns, general director in Berlin, Jos. Ständer, di-

rector of the university library at Bonn, and Wilhelm Brambach, until recently librarian at the Court library in Karlsruhe.

At first Dziatzko had apparently no intention of making library work his vocation. He received his degree in 1863, his dissertation being a work on the prologues in Plautus and Terence, and chose the career of a teacher, first at the Gymnasium at Oppeln and later in the Lyceum at Lucerne. In 1871 he was appointed director of the university library in Freiburg, Baden, but very soon exchanged his position for one at the gymnasium in Karlsruhe.

In the fall of 1872 the Prussian government, upon the advice of Anton Klette, appointed him head librarian of the Royal and University Library in Breslau and from that time on he remained faithful to the profession; for not until then were the high ideals of his calling brought home to him.

In Breslau he found a large field of activity. First of all he had a new alphabetical card catalog made. In doing this he examined personally every book and compared every title page. Questions which arose were discussed in conferences of the library staff and the decisions arrived at were reduced to rules. The fundamental principles established by this experience were published by Dziatzko in 1886 under the title "Instructions

* Translated by Miss Selina Nachmann, student Pratt Institute Library School.

for the arrangement of titles in the alphabetical card catalog of the Royal and University Library in Breslau." As early as 1887 an Italian translation of the book appeared and Klas August Linderfelt utilized it in his "Eclectic card catalog rules," which were published in Boston in 1890. It forms the basis of the first discussions for the instructions for form and arrangement of headings now used in Prussia.

Adolph Friedrich Stenzler awakened his interest in the history of early printing and the research work that he now began led him to the discovery that Caspar Elyan was the first printer of Breslau.

A new field of activity was opened to him when he was called to Göttingen as professor of library science and head librarian of the university library. Here he found one of the most important documents regarding the history of printing, the "Helmersperger instrument." He published a new edition of it from the original and continued his researches in connection with the subject. I mention only one of his works, which is important on account of its results as well as its method, his "Gutenberg's früheste Druckerpraxis." Up to that time it had been a question which of the two oldest Bibles was the work of Gutenberg. Dziatzko proved beyond a doubt that the Bible with 42 lines was printed before the one with 36 lines. His research work was not limited to this subject. He also studied seriously questions touching the books and libraries of the ancients.

According to his idea the field of knowledge in regard to library science is a very wide one and embraces everything that can be brought in connection with books. He liked to occupy himself with questions concerning the booktrade and copyright laws, and he had a very clear conception of juristical problems.

He objected to being called a scholarly librarian. He treated the daily routine of the administration with the same importance as his scientific studies. For his subordinates he was a splendid example of most rigorous and careful attention to duties. He de-

signed the arrangement for locking the card catalog in the library in Breslau and was interested in other technical details, as for instance bibliographical photographic reproductions. He possessed organizing and administrative ability in a very high degree.

During his career a great reform in library matters took place in Prussia. It is true that as early as 1872 some measures were taken for the improvement of university libraries; they differed, however, very little from previous methods. A more general reform began in 1884. At this time a number of radical measures were started which, free from theoretical prejudices and doctrines, brought about a complete reorganization of library management in Prussia. Uniform in execution and plan, they can be traced back to one strong personality, the present director in the Kultus-ministerium, Friedrich Althoff. If the history of this reform is to be written Karl Dziatzko has to be mentioned as counsellor in many important questions.

Dziatzko devoted a great deal of care and attention to the training of assistants. The practice of the German printers of the 15th century had the foremost place in his studies. He lectured on library administration, history of printing, and booktrade before and after the Reformation, history of books and libraries of the ancients, development of modern library methods, and also on the palæography of the Latin classics and the legal status of the book world. His assistants were also given a systematic training in library work, advancing from the simple to the difficult through all phases of practical service.

Dziatzko was chairman of the commission on examinations for librarians. He worked constantly towards elevating the profession and was instrumental in bringing about the association of the librarians of Germany. He was earnest and firm in his ideas and principles, at the same time a friend of social intercourse, and he always endeavored to come into personal contact with his officials. Many of those who worked with him were closely attached to him, and all will remember him with gratitude and admiration.

LIBRARY WORK IN NEW ZEALAND.

By HERBERT BAILLIE, *Librarian Public Library, Wellington, N. Z.*

NEW ZEALAND appears to have been always generous in the matter of public libraries; every community possesses a section of land which was reserved for library purposes when the town or village was laid out by the government. Subsidies are paid annually, to all libraries that make application, in proportion to the revenue which may be received either in rates, donations or subscriptions. The subsidy is allotted by a system which is advantageous to the smaller libraries. No library is credited with a larger revenue than £75, and a nominal addition of £25 is made to the income of each library. The library with an income of say £20 is assessed for subsidy at £45. The library with an income of £100 or more receives the same grant as the one with £75. The stipulations are that the subsidy is to be spent in the purchase of books, and that in the case of libraries within a borough a free reading room must be provided.*

The Public Libraries Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament during the session of 1869, being based upon the "Ewart bill" of Great Britain. Sir G. M. O'Rorke, who introduced the bill, stated "that so far as he was aware there was no library freely open to the public at large in the colony." The act was passed with practically no discussion. This act stipulated that a charge of not less than 5/- per annum was to be made for the privilege of borrowing books. The Municipal Corporations Act, 1890, incorporating the Public Libraries Act, as far as boroughs are concerned, left it optional for the corporations to make a charge to borrowers. As far as I know, there is no purely free library in the colony, excepting, of course, the General Assembly Library, and that is restricted to certain privileged persons.

As Carnegie grants have been accepted by Dunedin (£10,000), Westport (£2000), and Thames (£2000), it will be necessary for these libraries to be perfectly free.

The first community to take advantage of the act was Auckland, which struck a library rate in 1879, ten years after the passing of the act.

Methods. The first card catalog was introduced into the General Assembly Library by Mr. H. L. James, who was then (1898) acting-librarian. Mr. James has also the honor of introducing Mr. Dewey's system of classification.

The Wellington Public Library, Mr. T. W. Rowe being then librarian, soon followed the lead of the General Assembly Library in both these important particulars. Other libraries are now compiling card catalogs, but unfortunately, most of our librarians are of a conservative nature. The usual method of loan charging is by means of ledgers—either single or double entry. Books are numbered in classes designated A, B, C, etc.—"A," theology; "B," history and biography; "C," travel. This facilitates charging, besides classifying the books roughly—very roughly. One important library uses a ledger, in which is entered the full name of book borrowed, and seems quite satisfied with it. The Newtown branch (Wellington) will complete the Newark system of charging as soon as our supply of pockets arrive; we have been using a card system there since the opening in 1902, and although it is an improvement on the ledger system, it was too intricate during rushes. I hope to install the Newark system at the Wellington library as soon as convenient.

In the matter of book supplies, I think that we may consider ourselves fortunate as far as fiction is concerned. The English publishers issue what are called "colonial editions" of all important works; in most cases the colonial edition is issued at the same time as the original edition, and the books are

* According to latest available returns 364 libraries participated in vote of £3000 granted for subsidies, 1902-1903.

retailed at 3/6 for cloth bound copies and 2/6 for paper covers. They cost libraries, on an average, 3/- per copy for the cloth edition. The American publisher is now beginning to deal direct with this colony, with special prices, much to our pecuniary benefit.

I shall now give a few details of the principal public libraries of the colony. New Zealand was first colonized by the British in 1840, the first settlers coming out under the auspices of the New Zealand Company, a company formed in England for that purpose.

The *Aurora*, the first ship conveying settlers, arrived at Wellington Jan. 22, 1840, and by the end of that year there was a population of about 1200, among whom the library spirit was evidently well developed, as we find that on Dec. 1 a meeting was held at Barrett's Hotel "to consider the advisability of opening a public library and reading room." A number of names famous in New Zealand history are mentioned in the short report of the proceedings that has been handed down to us. A house was bought for £30 and a librarian, in the person of Dr. Knox, was appointed librarian at a salary of £75 per annum, which must have been a good salary for the duties to be performed. It is fair to say that Dr. Knox reciprocated in generosity, as there are now in the Wellington Public Library a number of medical books that he presented to the infant library. In these days of anti-fiction it is refreshing to find a librarian who put such books as Fyfe's "Anatomy," Beclard's "Elements of Anatomy," and similar works into his collection, but, judging by the appearance of the books after this space of time the public were as wilful as they are now-a-days and would only read what they liked. Towards the end of 1843 Governor Fitzroy granted a portion of a reserve that had had been set aside by the New Zealand Company when they were laying out the town, and the foundation of a permanent home was laid on May 2, 1844, the name of the institution then being "The Port Nicholson Mechanics' Institute, Public School and Library." Trouble seems to have cropped up which delayed building operations until 1849, in which year the central portion of the building was completed and opened, the name at the same time being changed

to "Wellington Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute." This building, with subsequent additions, appears to have fulfilled its functions satisfactorily, those who had the management of the institute being animated with a true sense of the value of intellectual culture. In 1876 the members of the institute were advised that something more pretentious was required, and the foundation stone of a large building was laid Jan. 20, 1877. This proved a disastrous step, as after a few years' struggle with a heavy mortgage the concern passed from the hands of the members. In 1890 a movement was inaugurated to establish a Public Library, and the citizens agreed that a library rate should be levied; the movement was helped considerably by a donation of £1000 received from Mr. W. H. Levin for the purchase of books. The books of the defunct Athenæum were purchased, thus enabling that ill-fated concern to clear off its liabilities.

The foundation stone of the present central library, which is only a part of the original design, was laid Dec. 15, 1891, and the building was opened to the public on April 23, 1893. A subscription of 5/- a year is charged for the privilege of borrowing books, all other branches being free. There are about 1700 subscribers. The reference library contains 14,000 volumes, and the lending branch 10,000 volumes. The Newtown branch was opened May, 1902, being the first branch library in New Zealand. Plans for another branch to be erected at Brooklyn have now been approved. On the completion of this branch Wellington will have a central library and two branches for a population of 50,000.

In Auckland in 1880 the City Council took over for the purposes of a public library the "Mechanics' Institute," which had been established in 1843, and had had a checkered career until the City Council came to its aid, as was the case in Wellington. In 1887 the library took possession of its fine new quarters which are part of the Auckland Municipal buildings.

Auckland has been particularly fortunate in having been the recipient of some generous donations, the principal one being that of Mr. Edward Costley, which amounted to over £12,000. Sir George Grey, a former governor

of the colony, and who had always been keenly interested in public libraries, presented his library, which contained a large number of valuable books and mss. Though the Auckland Library is second in point of age it is easily first as to its fittings and collection. The librarian is Mr. E. Shillington. The subscription to the lending branch is 10/- per annum.

The Christ Church Library was opened as a Mechanics' Institute in 1859—eight years after the arrival of the first settlers in that province. This settlement was promoted by a company under the auspices of the Church of England. Large endowments were reserved for the benefit of church and educational purposes. In 1868 permanent buildings were erected which took the place of the temporary home of the library. In 1873 the property was transferred to the Superintendent of the Province, and by him transferred to the control of the Board of Governors of Canterbury College. It has been maintained by them since out of endowments with the aid of a subscription fee from borrowers. The library has had one or two handsome donations, it is a very popular institution and has been well managed. The reading rooms and reference library are free to the public; the subscription to the lending branch is 10/- per annum; there are 1800 subscribers. The reference library contains 15,000 volumes, and there are over 22,000 volumes in the lending branch. Mr. H. Strong is librarian.

In Dunedin, Mr. Mark Cohen, one of the principal promoters of the public library

movement, has promised to contribute a short history of library work in that city; it has not arrived in time to enclose with this paper. There is no public library in Dunedin; the City Council are now advertising for competitive designs for the Carnegie library building. A Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum was established in 1859; it is restricted to subscribers who pay an annual fee of £1. 1. 0.

Mention should also be made of the General Assembly Library. It was first proposed July 28, 1856, during the sitting of the second parliament after the colony had been granted responsible government. A motion was passed granting £100 to carry out the recommendation of the Legislative Council's committee that that amount be expended in purchase of books; the committee also reported that the Auckland Provincial Council had agreed to amalgamate and to provide an equal vote for purchase of books and at their own expense to provide fittings and pay the librarian's salary. When the seat of government was removed to Wellington the library was also removed. The library has had in the past the benefit of the literary knowledge of members of both branches of the legislature, which has been of the highest order. In 1871 the Hon. Alfred Domett (the "Waring" of Robert Browning) on his retirement from the public service received a valedictory letter of thanks from the New Zealand Government, in which his services in connection with the formation and management of the Parliamentary Library were gratefully acknowledged. Mr. Charles Wilson is librarian.

REPORT ON THE LIBRARIES OF GUATEMALA.

By L. D. KINGSLAND, *Consul-General of Guatemala at St. Louis.*

THE City of Guatemala was the capital of the kingdom of the same name in the time of the Spanish government, and for this reason it was the residence of the higher officials and nobles who attended to the public affairs, consequently Guatemala was the center of learning and education of the kingdom, which comprised at that time what now

forms the five republics of Central America—the State of Chiapas and the Province of Soconusco, that now belong to Mexico, and the territory known to-day as Belize or British Honduras. In this long past epoch, education and intellectual culture were almost entirely in the hands of the many convents of monks and friars; consequently all these con-

vents were the owners of valuable libraries containing important works of history, philosophy, literature, etc.

After the revolutionary movement of 1871 a decree was issued by the Liberal Government, prohibiting all convents of monks and nuns and nationalizing all their property, including their valuable libraries, which were taken to form the basis and the foundation of the National Public Library of Guatemala. The library since that time has been gradually and constantly increased, and contains to-day over 25,000 volumes, being far ahead of any other in Central America, not only as the possessor of the largest number of volumes, but also the most valuable works, specially on account of their antiquity. As an illustration, we have a Bible in seven languages, all written by hand on parchment.

Besides this library, the capital contains the following libraries: the Supreme Court Library; the Medical School Library; the Archbishop's Library; the High School Library; the Society of Artisans; the *Porvenir de los Obreros*; the Guatemala Club; and many other smaller libraries of societies and private parties.

The general archives of the government

may be regarded also as a library, because it contains complete collections of all the laws, decrees, codes, etc., that have been in use since the beginning of our independence (1821).

The municipal archives of the city include in good preservation all the official and many non-official documents of the colony since this section of the country was conquered by Don Pedro de Alvarado (1524). These documents include among many other interesting ones the complete correspondence of the Spanish monarchs to the conquerors and royal auditors of the kingdom.

In the principal cities and capitals of the departments we have libraries and reading rooms; the principal ones being those of the following cities: Quezaltenango, San Marcos, Coban, Salama, Totonicapan, Chiquimula, Jalapa, Antigua, Mazatenango, and many others of minor importance.

The natural tendency and disposition of the Guatemalan people to literature make it necessary to enlarge these libraries constantly in all the branches of human learning. It is a well-known fact that Guatemala has the largest number and the best equipped libraries of Central America.

NOTE ON THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHILE.

COMMUNICATION BY FRANCISCO ARAYA BENNETT, *Government Delegate to the St. Louis Conference.*

WHILE absent from my own land, and already charged with two official commissions, I was honored with that of representing my country in the Congress of Librarians now in session at St. Louis, in the character of secretary *ad hoc* to his Excellency the Minister-Plenipotentiary of Chile to the United States and Mexico. When I arrived here his Excellency the Minister of Chile was in Mexico; and on account of this circumstance it has not been possible for me to take part officially in the proceedings of the Congress. However, in my private character as a citizen of a young country, who thoroughly appreciates the civilizing agency of the libraries—the real universities of the

present era, in the felicitous phrase of Carlyle—permit me to call your attention to the work accomplished by the National Library of Santiago, and to solicit, in its behalf, reports which may be useful alike to scholars in Chile, and to those who are, although foreigners, interested in advancing the intellectual life of my country. . . .

The history of the library of Santiago . . . was published on the occasion of the International Congress of Librarians at Paris in 1900. When national authority was first established in Chile, at the same time were founded a library, a newspaper, and an educational institution, the diffusion of knowledge being regarded as fundamental, and the

corner-stone of free institutions. The journalist *par excellence* of the Revolution, Camilo Henríquez, at one time was also the librarian of Chile.

The library, at present directed by a distinguished man of letters, is a center for useful studies and for investigations, which have illuminated with the light of history all phases of the national life. In its work, it now counts upon the co-operation of all educational establishments, both secondary and higher, which have at least regular collections of books. Libraries of special character are steadily increasing; and, among these, that of the National Congress occupies a prominent place on account of its richness in publications which comprise the more important of the social sciences. The National Institute (another foundation dating from the epoch of Chile's independence), the Pedagogical Institute, the School of Medicine, the Agricultural Institute and the Commercial Institute; the Catholic University, and the leading educational institutions that are sustained by the ecclesiastical authorities and the religious congregations; and, moreover, a great number of workmen's societies—all these [are gathering] collections of books, regularly classified, and placed at the service of a continually increasing number of readers.

In the general Congress of Public Instruction held at Santiago in December, 1902, under the auspices of the University, one of the subjects especially discussed was the formation of popular libraries.

The National Library has issued the following publications:

Anuario de la Prensa Chilena, issued from 1886 to the end of 1900.

Boletino Bibliografico, October, 1901.

Catálogo de los manuscritos relativos a los antiguos jesuitas de Chile.

Catálogo del Archivo de la Real Audiencia de Santiago. 2 v.

Catálogo de autores griegos y latino.

Catálogo de la sección Americana (America en general).

Bibliografía musical Chilena, 1886-1896.

Catálogo de la sección de Lectura á Domicilio.

Chile has much to learn from nations who can depend on greater resources and experience; and the discussions and conclusions of this Congress will assuredly be of interest to us. Since it has not been possible for me to be personally present at your debates, permit me to ask you for such publications as may be issued in consequence of those discussions; and, if I may, for any others which relate to the work of the American Library Association.

I do not know whether that association possesses its own library, or is merely an association of librarians. If the former supposition be correct, let me place at its disposal twenty-four volumes, comprising the publications of the National Library of Santiago and of its director, Señor Don Luis Montt. . . .

Among the books which he sent, the *Bibliografía Chilena* (of which only the second volume has been published) deserves especial mention, because it is a work of well-directed investigation, placed in methodical form. Its introduction contains information that is valuable to the foreigner who wishes to understand the bibliography of my country—of which Señor Montt's work is a full and summary account.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

By ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON, *Librarian of Princeton University.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY may be pure or applied, and may be international in scope, international in method, or international in execution. As librarians we are interested in applied rather than pure bibliography, and as a conference, international in its composition, we are especially interested in the interna-

tional execution, or what is known as international co-operation in the carrying out of bibliographical plans.

The foundation in connection with this conference of an American Bibliographical Society is in itself a distinct contribution to the conception of what belongs to a confer-

ence of librarians. It marks off the field of pure bibliography from that section of the field of applied bibliography which belongs to the librarian. Briefly, the distinction is this—pure bibliography concerns itself with the generic book, applied with the specific. The pure bibliography gives a list of a given class, say books printed on vellum, or on a given subject, say Dante, without regard to the location of any particular copy, or even strictly speaking any description of value or peculiarities of individual copies. The applied bibliography gives a list of specific copies of books, and it is intended to guide a reader to where he may find one for his use, either by purchase or by loan; if for purchase then the applied bibliography takes the form of the bookseller's or auction catalog; if for loan it is the library catalog.

With pure bibliography the librarian, as librarian, has nothing to do, although as student or booklover, he may be deeply interested in it. The formation of the Bibliographical Society, composed so largely of members of the Library Association, shows that this is in fact the case among American librarians. As a matter of science pure bibliography is indeed one of the most important and characteristic features of the librarians' equipment, ranking even above the knowledge of languages, but it is not the characteristic business of the librarian nor the proper business of a library association.

In the same way that applied bibliography which relates to the obtaining of specific copies for use by purchase is, like pure bibliography, knowledge of languages, of the encyclopædia of the sciences, etc., an important part of a librarian's equipment, but not his direct business. It belongs to booksellers' and publishers' associations, rather than to library associations.

The special applied bibliography in which every librarian is most directly interested is the catalog of his own library, whether printed or unprinted. But every librarian very soon finds the limitations of his own library at a thousand points, and the practical need of referring readers to books that one does not have in one's own library has led to the inter-library loan and the development of the inter-library catalog—the so-called joint or co-operative list.

The best example of the inter-library catalog in America to date is the co-operative list of periodicals. Such lists have been published for the libraries of Boston and vicinity, of New York, Washington, Chicago, and California. These co-operative catalogs are of the very highest usefulness, both as time-savers and as contributors to the highest scientific work. One of the best things which could be done for the progress of scientific method in this country would be to unite, bring up to date, and somewhat extend the best of these lists. Other essays in this direction of the co-operative catalog have been made in various fields, such as historical sources, etc., and the librarians of the larger reference libraries in America are feeling their way towards farther practical development. Mr. Lane and Mr. Putnam among others have written or spoken on this subject. In Europe the Prussian Gesamt-Katalog is perhaps the best illustration of the joint catalog.

This joint catalog, or co-operative catalog, or inter-library catalog, is the highest development of applied bibliography to-day and the proper theme of such a session as this is the possible extension of the co-operative catalog now being successfully developed for local needs, to international undertakings. Good examples of the international joint catalog are somewhat rare. The work of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is rather pure than applied bibliography, although it might very easily be turned into an inter-library catalog and a very practical one simply by printing a list of a limited number of chosen points where each of the periodicals, especially those not found in many libraries, might with certainty be found.

There is, however, one kind of the true international, inter-library catalog of which there have been many examples during the last eight centuries—that is the general catalog of manuscripts. As early as the 14th century a catalog was prepared of works existing in all the various Franciscan monasteries of England and Scotland. This, in the enlargement by Boston, included the libraries of no less than 182 monasteries. The aim of this catalog seems to have been precisely that which underlies our co-operative lists of periodicals, the idea being that if

books are not in one library a person may use them in another or else have them sent to him. Provided only he knows where a copy may be found he may in some way or other consult it. In modern times there have been many examples of the inter-library catalog of manuscripts including many of the so-called bibliographical journeys like Blume's *Iter Italicum*. Some of these are strictly national like that of Robert for France and Mazzatinti for Italy. The great catalog of the French Departments also falls under this head. Among the older catalogs those of Bernard and Montfaucon are the most famous and most comprehensive, but the best example of the truly international manuscript catalog is that of Hanel, published in 1830 and covering British, French, Swiss, Spanish, Portuguese, Belgian and Dutch libraries.

It has been said that the international character of a bibliographical undertaking may be as regards scope, method, or execution. The *scope* may be international as regards the books included or the libraries referred to. Most high-class bibliographies are international in respect of the books included. In the co-operative lists of periodicals, for example, there is no distinction of nationality, and almost all library catalogs are international in this regard. On the other hand, however, most reading lists and ordinary bibliographies are confined to the books of a single country, or at most of a single language, and there are the strictly national bibliographies such as Heinsius, Keyser, Lorenz, the English and American catalogs, etc. Bibliographies which are international as regards the libraries referred to are the joint catalogs of manuscripts before referred to.

By internationality of *method* is to be understood a uniformity of method in various countries, so that work done independently in each may be available for a joint result. This sort of thing is attained where the card bibliographies of the European institutes and councils can be joined with those of the American Library Association Publishing Board, the Library of Congress, etc., in a uniform whole, as has actually been done to some extent. These matters of method include (1) a uniform size of card. This,

thanks to the foresight of Mr. Dewey, in almost forcing the metric system on American librarians, to the great advantage of the librarians, is practically secured for us and the 12½ by 7½ centimeter card is, today, the *de facto* basis of a wide range of important international bibliographies. (2) A very important matter for uniformity in method is that of cataloging rules, and more especially the matter of entry. Some progress has been made in this regard by an actual evolution, and Mr. Jast is bringing to this conference a proposition for definite co-operation between British and American librarians in this matter. This is a distinct step towards the bibliography which is international in method. (3) Another matter on which some lay stress, but which can hardly be counted in the same class of necessity with uniform entry, is the uniform classification. The Decimal classification has the field just now through its adoption by the Brussels Institute and frequent use in Great Britain and the ready incorporation of the Zürich cards, for example, with other cards having the Decimal classification, has actually produced international bibliographies with this uniform classification. The classification of Brunet, in earlier times and for long was practically an international classification.

The matter of the international *execution* of bibliographies, or international co-operation in bibliographical work, is of more immediate interest to such a conference as this than even the matters of international scope and method. The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is the most admirable and suggestive example of international bibliography in this aspect. This remarkable undertaking, thoroughly international in scope, carried out in a method arrived at by formal convention and executed internationally is, whatever one may think of particular methods adopted, a most remarkable and encouraging exhibition of the possibilities of international co-operation in bibliographical work and as has been already suggested needs only an indication of where the periodicals may be found to make a complete example of the most practical type of international bibliography.

Whenever we attempt co-operation in any

branch of human endeavor we face two methods: (1) The contribution of labor, (2) the contribution of money to purchase labor. Poole's Index is a good example in the bibliographical field of the actual contribution of labor by scattered individuals. Poole is, in fact, itself, to some degree international in that it had Canadian contributors. It may, perhaps, be fair to count the Zürich Index as an example of international co-operation through the contribution of money. The International Catalogue is in some sense a combination, for work is done chiefly at single centers, though in different countries, and is not scattered as in the Poole's Index or even the cards published by the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. It must be confessed that co-operation by means of volunteer labor represents a relatively elementary and unsatisfactory method. The more highly centralized and organized the work is in most lines the more economically and accurately it will be done, and well endowed bureaus for this sort of thing are undoubtedly the thing to be desired. Still, even with the bureaus there would be ample field for international co-operation between the bureaus and even through voluntary contribution of individuals. Librarians are all the time being called upon to revise and improve check lists, and the best organized bureau for bibliography would make large calls for co-operation at the point of indicating what works the library contains in any essay in applied bibliography.

On the whole we have reason to congratulate ourselves that there are so many enterprises which, in one way or another of an actual international character, are in progress and we hope to see these multiplied in the near future. One of the lines which has been most urgently and anxiously proposed is the extension of the international catalog to historical and philological periodicals. Another useful thing might be a list of the publications of learned societies showing at what particular libraries copies can be found—in short the extension of what was suggested before regarding scientific periodicals.

One of the most practical and attractive things which could be undertaken would be a new general catalog of manuscripts. There has been no comprehensive attempt since

that of Haenel in 1830, and there are few things which would save as great an aggregate number of hours in research as a complete short title index to all codices. It represents the maximum usefulness because every item represented is unique; it is not a question of going from one library to another until a copy is found; there is but one copy of each. Moreover it is a work which can be done in sections, Latin, Greek, Oriental, etc. How far it could be done by voluntary contribution of labor is a question. It would certainly be best done by some moderately endowed central bureau not depending too much on the voluntary labor of overworked librarians, but there would be in any event a large field of co-operative work. It may strike the average American librarian as not a matter of the first practical importance for him and yet, in a sense, it is peculiarly important with reference to Americans. In the first place it saves Americans more time than others because they are further away from the bulk of the manuscripts. But it is also more important to-day than it ever has been before because of the growing number of manuscripts here in America. The continental worker in any particular line is now uncertain whether he has exhausted his sources until he knows whether some manuscript may have or may not have crept to America. One of the important needs of European scholarship to-day is a list of the ancient Greek and Latin and more especially the Oriental manuscripts (for there are several Oriental collections which number in the thousands) in the libraries of this country.

Another line to which the co-operative catalog, as distinguished from the co-operative bibliography, is applicable is to the matter of very rare books. It will be safe to predict that before many decades have passed there will, in fact, be a universal international catalog, or at least, finding list, of incunabula; an extensive but by no means impossible task if attempted in a practical method. It would not be by any means as useful scientifically as the manuscript finding list, but it appeals to bibliographers where the catalog of manuscripts appeals more to students.

Doubtless many other lines will develop. Meantime we congratulate ourselves on progress made and now making.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

BY CYRUS ADLER, *Washington, D. C.*

AS the history and scheme of organization of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature have been brought to the attention of the American Library Association on several occasions in the past, it will only be necessary at the present time to give a brief résumé of the principal facts showing the growth of the undertaking, together with a short account of the present condition of this important aid to scientific research.

Professor Joseph Henry, the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, originated the idea of producing, through international co-operation, a catalog of scientific literature, and in 1855 pointed out the great need for such work to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Nothing came of this suggestion until 1867 when as a partial fulfilment of Professor Henry's idea the Royal Society began the publication of its "Catalogue of scientific papers."

The inadequate scope of this work, together with the total lack of a classified subject index of the papers cited, emphasized the need of Professor Henry's plan, but not until 1893 was any determined effort made to improve on the work so begun.

In that year the Royal Society of London began making a systematic effort to obtain international co-operation for the production of a classified index to current scientific literature.

Based on a request from the Royal Society the British Foreign Office issued an invitation to the governments of the world to send representatives to a conference to be held in London in 1896. As a result of this and similar conferences held in 1898 and in 1900 it was determined to issue an authors and subject catalog embracing all original scientific literature, beginning with the publications of 1901.

All of the sciences were grouped under the seventeen following named main divisions, and one volume a year was to

be devoted to each of these divisions: Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology (including Terrestrial Magnetism), Mineralogy (including Petrology and Crystallography), Geology, Geography (Mathematical and Physical), Palæontology, General Biology, Botany, Zoology, Human Anatomy, Physical Anthropology, Physiology (including experimental Psychology, Pharmacology and experimental Pathology), and Bacteriology.

Supreme control of the catalog was vested in an International Convention to be held in London in 1905, in 1910, and thereafter every ten years. In the interim the administration was intrusted to an International Council, convening at stated intervals in London. The actual work of collecting and classifying the material forming the catalog devolved on Regional Bureaus caring for the several countries taking part in the enterprise. Regional Bureaus have been established in each of the following named countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, India and Ceylon, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Poland (Austrian, Russian and Prussian), Portugal, Queensland, Russia, South Africa, South Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Victoria, and Western Australia. At present these Bureaus collect, index, and classify all scientific matter published within their regions and forward the manuscript in the form of index cards to the Central Bureau, whose duty it is to assemble and publish these references in the form of the annual volumes. The Smithsonian Institution, several attempts to obtain governmental aid to carry on the work in the United States failing, has from its private funds set apart a small annual sum to provide for a Regional Bureau in this country.

In beginning the work of the Regional

Bureau in this country it was hoped and expected that much aid could be had from the card indexes kept by the various scientific branches of the Government Service in Washington, but experience has shown that it is far preferable to obtain the references directly from the publications themselves than to depend on the work done largely from the point of view of narrow specialties. Aside from this objection it was found that, on account of the lack of uniformity in the several systems used, the labor involved in transposing the references to the International Catalogue system was greater, and the result less exact and on the whole much less satisfactory than was the plan at present employed, to examine each publication and get the information necessary to properly index the subject directly from the paper itself. In this way the point of view of all branches of science can be given equitable consideration and the various phases of interest be brought forward by references and cross references to the sciences treated. When a paper is classified in this way an abstract of its contents is in effect made through the use of the "shorthand" methods adopted in the International Catalogue Schedules of Classification.

The general method employed to index the periodical literature coming within the scope of the Catalogue is briefly as follows: a list is kept of the titles of all periodicals published in the United States in which matter of scientific interest is even likely to appear. For the sake of convenience a transposed card index of these titles is also kept and at frequent intervals this card record is gone over and the periodicals needed to bring the record up to date are called for from the Smithsonian Library or the Library of Congress. Reference cards to all articles to be included in the Catalogue are prepared, and to each card the classification letters and numbers are added and the card copied by a mechanical process as many times as is necessary in order that a separate and complete card may be supplied to the Central Bureau for each of the references required to properly cover the ground embraced in the subject of the paper, beside providing those cards required for the record in the Smithsonian Regional Bureau. On the proper classifi-

cation of the thousands of papers yearly published depends the value and utility of the Catalogue, and as all branches of Science come within the scope of this work the undertaking is one of no little difficulty. The rather small force at command is greatly aided by the members of the scientific staff of the Smithsonian Institution and of the scientific bureaus of the government, who have freely rendered aid when called upon.

Some delay has necessarily been occasioned in the beginning of so great an enterprise, but at the present time all of the first annual issue has been published, together with 13 volumes of the second annual issue, and a volume containing a list of the periodicals indexed.

In a report from the Central Bureau issued last May the statement was made that the total number of reference cards received from all of the Regional Bureaus was 343,503. Of these 37,688 were from the United States. At present the total number of references from the United States is over 50,000.

It is now believed that within a year the work will have been brought fully up to date and that then the annual volumes will practically embrace references to all of the literature of the preceding year. The importance and need of an exhaustive index of this kind should be fully appreciated by individual workers and by the large reference libraries, as the plan aims to assemble and make accessible in a compact and concise manner all the works published in any special department by means of the minutely classified subject catalog.

In these days of voluminous authorship on endless subjects an aid of this kind is an imperative necessity if all of the writings daily appearing are to be rendered available or to be brought to the attention of students working in a given field. Brief accounts of the different phases of the enterprise, by the writer of this paper, may be found in *Science*, August 6, 1897, June 2, and 9, 1899, and August 29, 1903, which together give a more detailed history than can be attempted within the limits of the present paper.

The yearly cost of subscription to the whole set of 17 annual volumes is \$85, but volumes on any of the subjects may be purchased

separately. The money received from the subscribers is used exclusively to defray the expenses of actual publication, that is, the expenses of the Central Bureau, which has charge of editing and printing. The cost of all work done by the Regional Bureau is borne by either private or governmental aid from the countries co-operating, each country supporting its own Regional Bureau.¹ As the idea of the catalog originated in the United States it is a matter of congratulation that this country is the largest subscriber, there being about 100 individual subscribers equivalent to over 70 full sets. The success of the publication has been such that it is now tentatively suggested, after the first period of five years shall have elapsed, to broaden the scope of the work to include some of the so-called applied sciences, such as Medicine, Surgery, Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry. With the publication of the volumes for 1905 ends the first period of five years in which it was decided to make no change in

the scope or manner of classifying the catalog.

This was to allow time for the organization to obtain a sure footing and also to find out how successful the enterprise was to be financially. All questions of changes from the original plan are to be brought for decision to the International Council at the meeting to be held in 1905.

It now appears that a proper beginning has been made in the great task of recording and grouping in a permanent and available form references to all published records of man's attempt to fathom the secrets of nature, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the task will be aided by those for whom the work is being done, the librarians and their clients, the students and investigators of the world. To further this object criticism is invited, and co-operation of authors and publishers is sought, for it is only through these means that it will ever be possible to reach that degree of perfection which is the ultimate aim of the International Catalogue.

THE CONCILIUM BIBLIOGRAPHICUM IN ZURICH.

BY HERBERT HAVILAND FIELD, *Director*.

THE movement which led to the foundation of the Concilium had its origin in the keenly felt needs of a group of graduate students at Harvard University. As early as 1890 the writer began a series of negotiations and of studies which soon came to take all his time and energy. Having become acquainted with the views of American biologists, he visited every country of Europe (save Portugal and the Balkans) and believes that it would hardly be possible to found an enterprise on a more careful study of international needs and of the world's experience.

Five years later the Third International Congress of Zoölogists gave its stamp of approval to the work, and in 1895 operations began. The Concilium looks back to-day on nearly nine years of unremitting work and has reason to be proud of what has been accomplished.

That a card bibliography of scientific literature forms a crying need, there can be no

doubt whatsoever. In July 1896, an international conference was held in London under the auspices of the Royal Society of London, which in its minutes declared unqualifiedly for the card system. In consequence of this vote, detailed plans were made for the publication of a great card bibliography to include all the natural sciences. The plans failed; for it was decided at a later conference that the undertaking required resources such as it would be impossible to provide. The enterprise was backed, one might almost say, by the united governments of the world. Its failure renders the achievement of the Concilium little short of a marvel. Let us then consider what has been accomplished by our modest undertaking.

First, the number of individual cards distributed. The number of cards issued by the Concilium aggregates 13 millions, comprising some 200,000 entries of primary cards and 100,000 secondary cards. At the time of my recent visit to the Library of Congress,

we were slightly in the van in regard to the number of cards handled. Now the Library of Congress doubtless stands first.

In point of thoroughness with which the text of a publication is considered, it is probable that no approach to the methods of the Concilium have ever before been attempted. Each work is studied by a specialist and every observation recorded. Numerous are the publications in which as many as a hundred new species of insects are described. Here every new species is especially noted, together with the district where it was found. To prepare the manuscript of a single such card will often require many hours' labor. In other cases we are unable to ascertain from the text the exact systematic position of an animal mentioned in a work under review. Having used all the works of reference at our disposal, we then invariably write to the author to ask his assistance. Cards requiring 50 lines of print are by no means uncommon.

The zoölogical classification alone comprises nearly 1500 different headings. It is probable that such detailed treatment of a science was never attempted before.

Each of these headings can be ordered by itself. Indeed there is no limit to the combinations of cards that may be supplied.

Individual cards from the collection of the Concilium cost one cent each; for all larger orders the price is one-fifth of a cent per card. Those who have been intimately connected with card publishing assure us that this rate of charge is the most inexplicable feature of our success.

With what resources has the Concilium been able to accomplish this result? As is well known, the institution receives certain subsidies for its work. Without these failure would have been inevitable. Few, however, are aware that the subsidies received since 1896 amount annually on the average to only \$1055. With this insignificant sum, it has been possible to accomplish all that has thus far been done. Of course there is a further imponderable subsidy to the Concilium, that consisting in the devotion and self-sacrifice of those who have given their lives to the work. It seems only reasonable for relief to be obtained here, for provision to be made to carry on the work in the event of the in-

ability of the present director to continue. The present sections of the Concilium can be given an assured future, if only an endowment of \$10,000 can be secured.

Unfortunately, the Concilium has not yet come adequately into touch with American libraries. Much of the work is perhaps too special for public libraries; but there is one section of the bibliography which ought to be taken by all the libraries of the land which include natural history within the scope of their purchases. I refer to the bibliography of the works on the animals of the United States. Most libraries would find it advantageous to take all the cards on North America (costing about \$10 for the eight years); but others would limit themselves to their own section. Thus the cards on Missouri cost 12 cents for the eight years and yet no library nor individual in Missouri has seen fit to order them. Offered at such rates, it is evident that we can appeal to librarians to make use of this series without fear of appearing to seek financial advantage. Our only object lies in the desire to be in touch with the libraries and to have our work turned to account. It is thoroughly discouraging to maintain for so many years a special section on Missourian fauna without ever having a subscriber for it. The same is true of the other states of the Union.

Turning now to plans for the future, it may be of interest to point out that the last year has witnessed a distinct movement on the part of the old established bibliographies of the world to enter into intimate relations with the Concilium. The international bibliographies of botany, of physiology and of anthropology will undoubtedly eventually be affiliated with the institute. Already the great zoölogical bibliography which runs back to the beginning of the 18th century has passed into our hands, and the success attending this step seems to point out the means of reaching our goal by co-operating with existing enterprises instead of trying to supplant them.

Should it be possible for us to obtain the modest endowment which we seek, our work would be at once doubled and an adequate card bibliography for all the natural sciences would seem possible of speedy attainment.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BY HENRI LA FONTAINE, *Director, Brussels.*

THE International Institute of Bibliography was officially founded in 1895. But the work it since performs dates from many years ago and it was after a long experience and careful inquiries about the best systems of classification and cataloging that the Universal Bibliographic Catalog (*Répertoire Bibliographique Universel*), which is the main aim of the Institute, was definitely started.

It is sufficiently known, by all librarians and bibliographers, that American cataloging rules in part and the Decimal classification were adopted in order to realize the Universal Bibliographic Catalog. Even the size of the cards, and the furniture cases and drawers used by the International Institute of Bibliography are those employed by most American libraries. Accordingly it can be affirmed that the largest bibliographical work now realized is as much an American as a European enterprise. It therefore probably was discussed and questioned as strongly on the western as on the eastern side of the Atlantic. But, as has been said here and elsewhere, every new fact or scheme, be it intellectual or material, has its defenders and its opponents. Along each century there live men belonging to the last or to the next century, and we accept readily the charge of being in the twentieth century in the bibliographical field—men of the twenty-first century.

Nevertheless, the idea of having somewhere a general catalog of bibliographical notices referring to any written matter of every kind, on every subject, in every country, is not a new one. Even in the Middle Ages the idea of forming a catalog as complete as possible of all existing printed books was proposed and attempted. But the need of such a catalog was not felt at that time and the necessity of having a tool as elaborate as a general catalog or index ought to be in our modern time, is a new and contemporaneous one. The increasing number of books, pamphlets, articles in periodicals renders it impossible for the most trained scientist, and yet more difficult for a single reader, to collect rapidly and en-

tirely the literature about a special question. The actual average number of publications of all kinds, appearing in the different civilized countries is about 290,000 a year. This explains the constantly increasing number of bibliographies which are published year after year, and whose average number is about 700 at the present time.

These motives are sufficiently explicit by themselves and do not need further explanations to justify the existence of a central bibliographical enterprise, gathering systematically and bringing up to date the elements of a Universal Bibliographic Catalog.

Such a Universal Bibliographic Catalog must be at once international and extensible. Once established and completed it must be definitive and adapted to be used everywhere and forever. It must contribute a prototype from which partial or general reproductions can be obtained at the least cost and with the most rapidity.*

The Universal Bibliographic Catalog, as it was established by the International Institute of Bibliography, is extensible for the very simple reason that all the titles collected are written, pasted or printed on cards. It is international by the adoption of the Decimal classification: all the numbers of the classification are readily explained in all possible languages and understood by Chinese and Japanese as well as by Russians, Scandinavians and Brazilians. The methodical tables and the alphabetical index alone need to be translated. The bibliographical cards, with their classifying numbers, remain untouched and useful in all countries and for all times. This would have been impracticable if any other system had been applied. Catchwords must be translated, and symbols formed by letters must be transliterated. Figures alone are quite international.

* It would be possible to have duplicates of the Universal Bibliographic Catalog in such cities as Washington, New Orleans, San Francisco, Buenos Ayres, Melbourne, Rome, Berlin, St. Petersburg, etc.

GENERAL INVENTORY OF ACCESSIONS.

I. — INDEX OF SUBJECTS	Nos. of Bibl. Classifica'n	NUMBER OF NOTICES		TOTALS
		Classed acc. to abridged tables	Classed acc. to full tables	
General	0	24,000	35,000	59,000
Bibliography	01			
Libraries	02		23,000	
Encyclopedias and Collections of Essays	03		1,500	
Reviews and General Societies	04			
Political Journals	05-6		50	
Miscellanies, Polygraph.	07		800	
Manuscripts, Rare books	08		8,000	
	09		800	
			850	
Philosophy	1		30,000	30,000
Religion	2	35,000	60,000	95,000
Sociology and Law	3	174,000	230,500	404,500
General				
Statistics	30		4,000	
Politics	31		6,500	
Political Economy	32	98,000	13,000	
Law	33		55,000	
Administration	34		71,000	
Art of War	35	29,000	25,000	
Charity and Thrift	355	5,000	5,000	
Education	36	16,000	16,000	
Commerce	37	2,000	11,000	
Customs, Folklore	38	21,000	16,000	
	39	2,000	8,000	
		1,000		
Philology, Languages	4	20,000	8,500	28,500
Pure Sciences	5	337,000	282,000	619,000
General				
Mathematics	50		1,000	
Astronomy	51	17,000	23,000	
Physics	52	25,000	25,000	
Chemistry	53	15,000	10,000	
Geology	54	46,000	50,000	
Paleontology	55	71,000	35,000	
Biology	56	43,000	11,000	
Botany	57	12,000	10,000	
Zoology	58	6,000	37,000	
	59	21,000	80,000	
		81,000		
Applied Sciences	6	200,000	564,000	764,000
General				
Medicine	60		2,000	
Physiology	61		390,000	
Engineering	612		38,000	
Agriculture	62		74,000	
Domestic Economy	63		16,000	
Commerce	64		2,000	
Chemical Technology	65		10,000	
Various Industries	66		19,000	
Building	67-68		10,000	
	69		3,000	
Fine Arts	7	47,000	91,000	138,000
Various				
Music	71-77		19,000	
	78		72,000	
Literature	8	50,000	45,000	95,000
History and Geography	9	55,000	195,750	250,750
General				
Geography	90		9,000	
Biography	91		60,000	
ancient	92		59,000	
of Europe	93		6,000	
of Great Britain	94		2,000	
of Germany	941-942		3,000	
of France	943		12,000	
of Italy	944		13,000	
of Spain	945		2,000	
of Russia and the Scandinavi- an Countries	946		2,000	
small European States	947-948		1,000	
of Belgium	949		6,000	
of Asia	9493		16,000	
of Africa	95		2,000	
of America	96		750	
	97		2,000	
TOTALS.		942,000	1,541,750	2,483,750

- II. ONOMASTIC INDEX, OR, ACCORDING TO NAMES OF AUTHORS. — Number of cases of drawers for each letter of the alphabet according to names of authors: A (218), B (380), C (64), D (174), E (108), F (140), G (150), H (161), I (19), J (61), K (66), L (181), M (261), N (75), O (50), P (227), Q (7), R (176), S (280), T (129), U (13), V (68), W (135), X (2), Y (8), Z (22) 3,061,000
- III. OTHER INDEXES 725,000
- TOTAL OF ALL INDEXES 6,269,750

The choice of the Decimal classification by the promoters of the Universal Bibliographic Catalog seems, now more than before, to have been a very practical one; from the most different countries of the world we have heard of its adoption and, if criticisms were justified, they relate to mere details and leave the principles of the system intact.

As it was explained by its author, the Decimal classification was intended simply in the beginning to classify books on the shelves, but more recently librarians felt the necessity of a closer classification. The Universal Bibliographic Catalog, as planned by the International Institute of Bibliography, could only be realized if the most minute classification were used. For ten years the elaboration of an enlarged edition of the Decimal classification was the constant preoccupation of the founders of the Institute. Aided by scientists and specialists, it was possible for them to accomplish this difficult and elaborated work and the new edition is now nearly ready and printed. Each main subdivision is printed separately so as to permit the intercalation of new developments without being obliged to reprint the whole tables. The alphabetical index will contain about 35,000 entries; each entry forms a single line composed by linotype and the index can be readily reprinted at a low price as often as the inclusion of new entries becomes a necessity.

Besides this it will be possible to print special alphabetical indexes of special subdivisions, as was realized recently for Sociology, and to place in the hands of the specialists separate tables as has been done already for Physics, Zoölogy, Physiology, Railroading, Photography, Agriculture, Sports.

The classification, as it is now enlarged, was applied on a large scale to the titles collected by the International Institute of Bibliography and an experimentation of the new tables was constantly made. At the end of June, 1904, the systematic part of the Universal Bibliographic Catalog contained about 2,500,000 cards and more than 3,000,000 cards were classed in its alphabetical part. In addition to these about 750,000 cards form special catalogs of different kinds, which it would be interesting to describe, but whose description would go beyond the object of this short ad-

dress.* From the 2,500,000 cards now systematically arranged 625,000 are titles printed, with the symbols of Decimal classification, or directly on cards (105,000), or in book-form (316,000), but in this case each entry is complete by itself and can be cut out and pasted on cards, and directly introduced in a catalog. It will be interesting to give here the list of the different printed contributions to the Universal Bibliographic Catalog. They form together what was called the *Bibliografia Universalis*.† The list is as follows:

Approximate no. of
notices appearing up
to Jan. 1, 1904.

1. *Bibliographia Zoologica Universalis*, from 1896. Edition A, in weekly numbers, fr. 18.75 a year; Edition B, in weekly numbers, fr. 25.00 a year; Edition C, on cards (fr. 10 per 1000 cards)..... 102,952
Sent out in series of about 50 cards.
2. *Bibliographia Philosophica Universalis*, from 1895. Edition B, in quarterly numbers, fr. 5.00 a year..... 14,248
3. *Bibliographia Physiologica Universalis*, from 1893. Edition B, 3 or 4 numbers a year, fr. 0.50 a number; Edition C, on cards, price varying..... 9,007
4. *Bibliographia Anatomica Universalis*, from 1897. Edition A, 24 numbers a year, fr. 10.00; Edition B, 24 numbers a year, fr. 14.50; Edition C, on cards, price varying..... 9,991
5. *Monthly Bibliography of Railways*, from 1897. Edition B, 12 numbers a year, fr. 10.00, about 25,000
6. *Bibliography of Eure-et-Loir*, from 1898. Edition A, in monthly numbers, fr. 4.00 a year; Edition C, in printed cards, annually: in France, fr. 4.00; abroad, fr. 5.00..... 720
7. *Bibliography of Belgium*, from 1897. Edition A, bi-monthly numbers..... 93,915

* The most prominent of these catalogs are: 1, a geographical catalog; 2, a catalog of periodicals; 3, a catalog of the articles in periodicals, classed under each periodical.

† The numbers on the right are those of the notices published on January 1st, 1904. The different editions are indicated by letters and in the following sense:

Edition A—Ordinary book form.

Edition B—Printed on recto of pages only.

Edition C—On printed cards.

Edition D—Notices cut out and pasted on cards.

	Approximate no. of notices appearing up to Jan. 1, 1904.
8. <i>Bibliographia Geologica Universalis</i> , from 1896. Edition A, in annual volumes, price varying.	38,112
9. <i>Bibliographia Juridica Portugalensis</i> , from 1898. Edition B, appearing irregularly, 1800 reis a year; Edition C, per 100 cards, 300 reis.	1,106
10. <i>Bibliographia Medica Universalis</i> , from 1900. Edition A, about 36,000 notices a year, fr. 120.00.	108,000
11. <i>Bibliographia Bibliographica Universalis</i> , from 1898. Edition B, in an annual pamphlet, fr. 4.00; Edition C, on printed cards, fr. 12.00 a year; Edition D, on gummed cards, fr. 7.00 a year..	2,146
12. <i>Bibliographia Economica Universalis</i> , from 1902. Edition B, in an annual volume, fr. 6.00.....	3,375
13. <i>Bibliographia Agronomica Universalis</i> , from 1903. Edition B, in quarterly numbers, fr. 12.00 a year.....	2,094
14. <i>Bibliographia Technica Universalis</i> , from 1903. Edition B, in monthly numbers, annually: Belgium, fr. 10.00; abroad, fr. 13.25.....	15,064

Total number of notices, about... 425,730

We think it is unnecessary to go into further details concerning the task performed by the International Institute of Bibliography. If the work done by it is not the most perfect ever accomplished it is certainly the most extensive and the boldest ever undertaken. And we dare affirm that, if the requisite intellectual and pecuniary means could be placed at the disposition of the Institute, the Universal Bibliographic Catalog could be realized in less than ten years and the world would possess the most accurate tool of education and progress. The work hitherto accomplished, with very inadequate resources, proves victoriously, and this was our first aim, that the idea of the Universal Bibliographic Catalog is a practical and a practicable one.

Our next aim is to achieve the work so boldly undertaken. As state aid was claimed for the advancement of national libraries and bibliographies, world aid ought to be claimed for international bibliographical and bibliothecomical enterprises. And what private persons have done for the endowment of local and national libraries and bibliographies can also be done for the completion and fulfilment of our international scheme.

Whatever can be obtained from the gov-

ernments or by private contribution, the international bibliographical work must be performed in fact. It can only be realized by international co-operation and we think it is desirable to add, on this question, a few words to the present address.

The whole field of human knowledge can be covered by two different methods. National or regional bureaux may be established in every country and the titles of the publications appearing in each country sent to a central office; this system was adopted for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. Special bureaux can also be established for each branch of knowledge, to collect independently the bibliographical notices concerning the science or art considered; the associate institutions of the International Institute of Bibliography constitute in reality such special bureaux. However, the Institute, in accordance with the Association des Libraires de Belgique, publishes the *Bibliographie de Belgique*, which contains the titles of all the publications appearing in Belgium (books, pamphlets, articles in periodicals). Moreover the cards issued by the Library of Congress, as well as the cards edited by the Publishing Board of the A. L. A., are introduced in the Universal Bibliographic Catalog, and we think that, for Belgium as for the United States of America, this system of a national bureau, collecting all bibliographical material, gives full satisfaction.* The very complete system adopted by Norway can also be considered as a contribution to the Universal Bibliographic Catalog by the medium of our national bureau.

Perhaps a double organization will be the more fitted to assure mutual control and maintain a useful emulation. We are of the opinion that it would be premature to adopt a resolution on this question.

The most important thing, in this moment, is that the Universal Bibliographic Catalog could be completed by one method or by the other and we trust that if the A. L. A., in this international conference, would express its warm sympathy in favor of this completion the means and the ways would be readily found and the work performed without difficulty or delay.

* We express, however, the wish that the Library of Congress and the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. would add the symbols of the Decimal classification to the catchwords used on the cards published by them.

THE PRUSSIAN CENTRAL CATALOG ("GESAMTKATALOG").

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I. ORIGIN.

AT a congress of librarians, which sits in the classic land of organization of labor and labor methods, and which has taken up co-operative work as a separate part of its program, a word about the Prussian "Gesamtkatalog" will not be unwelcome. This undertaking represents the first effort to compile a central catalog by means of the co-operation of several libraries, a catalog which gives the contents not of one, but of eleven great libraries of one country, and which, if it were completed and printed, could be regarded as a solution of the frequently discussed problem, how scholars can do away with superfluous writing and librarians with the endless repetition of one and the same work. For, if the nearest and chief aim of our Gesamtkatalog is the establishment of a central bureau, which gives information to the scientific world in the widest sense, whether a wished-for book is to be found in the Prussian scientific libraries, and where, it may also become valuable for the compilation of bibliographies and for the cataloging of the libraries concerned, saving much work and expense.

To be sure, the printing of the catalog is still far off, and if it is encouraging on a long and weary day sometimes to think of the enticing view which is to be seen at the end, it is not less important, especially at the beginning of an undertaking, to bear the attainable constantly in mind. What will be laid before you to-day is a glimpse over the course of the work and a statement of the results attained up to the present.

Before, however, we begin to consider the work itself, it is advisable to touch upon the history of the origin of the "Gesamtkatalog" in a few words. In Milkau's work, "Central-kataloge und Titeldrucke," Leipzig, 1898, we possess an exhaustive treatment of the whole problem, which starting from historical discussions criticises all the propositions which

have been made up to the present time, and then sketches the plan for the organization of the undertaking, as it afterwards took shape in its essential parts. Through a short review in the *Library* (new ser. vol. 2, 1901, p. 274-81) the contents of this book have become accessible and also probably known to our English speaking colleagues. Therefore, it will be enough to repeat, in as short a form as possible, in what way the plan sketched for the Prussian "Gesamtkatalog" differs from similar projects, and what points of view have been decisive for its present organization.

In contrast to former proposals—as they had been made in Italy by Narducci, and in Germany, under the influence of an essay of Treitschke's, by Kochendörffer—which aimed at bringing together copies of the card-catalogs of the provincial libraries at a central office and there forming them into an alphabetical "Gesamtkatalog," Milkau, whilst he proved in a striking way the unavoidable waste of work through such a method, accentuated the necessity of making the inventory of one institution, that of the greatest, the Royal Library, the basis of the "Gesamtkatalog," of sending this catalog in alphabetical parts following one another to the university libraries, and then on one hand to note the possession of a work already represented in the catalog, and on the other hand, to add the works in their own library. The saving of work compared with the sending-in of the cards to the central office is evident. Whilst the university library to which the portion sent comes first—in the order now determined, Breslau—has to note everything on the cards which it possesses over and above the contents of the Royal Library, the second—Halle—only needs to add that which is to be found neither in the Royal Library nor at Breslau; and so on. The further the portion comes, the fewer cards have to be added and the less is the work required.

Although the question of the simplest or-

ganization of the comparison seemed to have found its answer, yet an important problem remained to be solved: it was necessary to guard against the catalog becoming antiquated; every new book added, the title of which belongs to the part of the "Gesamtkatalog" already finished, would have to be registered in it afterwards. This continual completion and rejuvenation of the catalog was attained through the following rule: In so far as the subsequent acquisitions belong to literature which has lately appeared, their registration must take place through the title-prints of the Royal Library, which have been extended since October, 1897, to a collective list of the additions to the Prussian libraries, and which give the share of the various libraries in the year's increase at the end of every year by a numbered register. The acquisitions from the older literature are sent in to the central bureau by the library concerned either on original cards or in copies, as far as they belong to the finished part of the "Gesamtkatalog." The central bureau then copies and arranges the cards, or, if the book is already represented, registers the fact of possession, and destroys the card.

The preparation of an alphabetical card-catalog in manuscript was taken the more into consideration as an object of the work, because it would be valuable as a necessary preparation for the subsequent printing; so the possibility offered itself to put the question of the definite form of the printed catalog aside for the present. We too need not take the question of printing into account, and, when the "Gesamtkatalog" is spoken of, have only the manuscript of the alphabetical card-catalog before our eyes. The attainment of this object alone is more important for Germany and especially for Prussia than it could be for any other country, because the German libraries almost without exception send their books out, and because every one who makes use of the lending institution is able for quite a small fee to send to another library for a book which is not to be found in the place where he lives. This lending institution will fulfil its object more and more with the progress of the "Gesamtkatalog," for the further the catalog pro-

gresses, the oftener the central bureau will be able to give information not only on the presence of a book and its different editions, but also on the stock of works of an author.

II. METHODS OF WORK.

Before the work itself could be begun, one difficulty above all had to be removed; in the place of the different methods of registering which had been used so far in the libraries, uniform rules had to be introduced not only for the registration, but also for the ordering of the titles. A way had also to be found by which the existing parts of the catalogs of all libraries would be utilized and taken into consideration as much as possible. These requirements were fulfilled through the issue of the "Instructions for the alphabetical catalogs of the Prussian libraries and for the 'Gesamtkatalog,' May 10, 1899." The rules contained in the instructions have—to anticipate this one result of the work done up to the present time—on the whole proved themselves good. If at first views concerning the interpretation of these rules differed and opinion stood against opinion, yet an agreement regarding the interpretation has been gradually arrived at through the progressive understanding of the spirit of the instructions. The maxim, "in dubiis libertas, in necessariis unitas" which rules throughout, was felt as a particular advantage by the central bureau, because through it it was possible to come to a decision from case to case in the revision of the parts which were sent back from the libraries, and to find a balance between differences of opinion.

Naturally it was not intended to alter the catalogs of all the libraries made before the beginning of the work in the smallest details according to the new maxims; only the foundation of the comparison, the card-catalog of the Royal Library, had to show the principles which were to be used henceforth, in the strictest manner before the copying. After the revision which had been undertaken for this purpose was ended, it was possible to begin with the copying on the 23d June, 1902. Up to the end of August of this year 201 boxes of the card-catalog of the Royal Library, reaching to the beginning

of the letter D and containing in round numbers 175,000 cards to be copied, have been finished. As the catalog consists of 1045 boxes, there is a prospect of finishing the copying by the year 1910, if similar progress is further made.

The numerous titles of Oriental literature with names such as Abdallah, Abraham, An-nambhatta amongst others, which appear especially at the beginning of the alphabet, have proved themselves a particularly disturbing element in the smooth progress of the work. The copying of such a title, for example in Hebrew, Arabic, or Sanscrit, even if it had been transcribed already, could only be trusted to persons acquainted with the language, and these were not always easy to find; besides the copying of an Oriental title with its many diacritical signs requires a care which essentially lessens the quantity of work done by a copyist, which quantity is besides very often reckoned too high. As it was afterwards found out by the comparison that the university libraries often had not officials with the knowledge necessary to undertake a new registration of Oriental titles or to identify with certainty a title contained in their catalog with those of the Royal Library, it was decided to leave the Oriental literature out of the plan of the "Gesamtkatalog" for the present, as has already been done with the university and school publications, as well as with maps and music. It is intended to compile special catalogs for their registration, after the example of the British Museum, into which the probable increase of about 8 per cent. from the university libraries will be worked easily in another manner.

It was planned to send out, beside the copying work, after gaining a small start, separate portions of the catalog to the university libraries in strict alphabetical order. The first portion, comprising the part of the catalog A-Aar, began its journey on the 2d January, 1903; it went the prescribed way over Breslau, Halle, Marburg, Bonn, Münster, Göttingen, Kiel, Greifswald, Königsberg, and returned—after also being attended to at the University Library in Berlin—on the 28th January to the central bureau. Like this first portion, the other 456 consignments sent up to now, of which the last contained

the part of the catalog Berk, each contained 150 cards on an average. It was found that, at least with the first and most heavily burdened libraries, this number represented the amount of work that can be accomplished by an official in one day, and generally the consignments could be sent out again on the day of their arrival or the day after. Meanwhile unexpected difficulties arose in the regular dispatch of some parts; for example the part Augustinus required about three weeks for its journey, a circumstance which is easily explained when we consider the plus added by the university libraries—which will be spoken of afterwards. As it was now to be feared that, through the frequent occurrence of similar parts, the course of the comparison would be made much slower or would become so irregular that one library would at one time be overburdened with portions and another time would not be able to go on with the work, it was decided to take the particularly difficult parts out of the regular turn and to dispatch them side by side with the usual day's portions. How far this regulation will help in bringing a greater regularity into the work of the university libraries remains to be learnt from experience; up till now four consignments (the articles *Bedenken*, *Beiträge*, *Bemerkungen*, and *Bericht*) have been taken out of the regular series, but have not yet come back to the central bureau.

The final work of the central bureau proved to be particularly interesting, and also as regards extent and difficulty equally considerable. According to the instruction for the "Gesamtkatalog," the remarks and corrections given on the prescribed (green) cards by the officials of the university libraries concerning this or that title, are completed in an expert manner and the libraries concerned are informed of the completion. An example will show better than theoretical explanations how the process takes place in practice. The copy of a card from the Royal Library was sent round from the central bureau, on which was to be read "*Joannis Adlzeitter a Tetenweis: Annalium Boicae gentis pars 3. Ed. nova cum praef. Godofr. Guilielmi Leibnitii. Francofurti a.M. 1710.*" The card had passed the libraries 2-9 without any remark, these libraries all having added their

note of possession. At last the tenth library, Königsberg, remarked on the green card: "Author according to Wegele, *Gesch. d. Historiographie*, S. 388: Vervaux. The collection is placed here under this name." The central bureau examined the reference, which allows of no doubt that not Adlzreiter—who in his profession as keeper of archives had only provided documentary material for the book—but the Jesuit P. Vervaux is the author; a glimpse into A. de Backers "*Bibliothèque des écrivains de la compagnie de Jésus*" showed that this bibliography also gives Jean Vervaux as author. The central bureau sent the Königsberg card round now with the remark: "Now placed by the Royal Library and the "*Gesamtkatalog*" under Jean Vervaux," upon which the separate libraries noted this fact in the shortest form. In a similar way as in this case, a number of green cards containing corrections, inquiries or requests to examine the matter in question by means of the book sent, are daily added to the portions of the catalog.

III. PRESENT RESULTS.

The result of the comparison up to the present time expressed in numbers is as follows. Up to the end of August 406 consignments which had been sent out had come back to the central bureau; they went out with about (in round numbers) 64,000 cards (45,000 main and 19,000 reference cards), and came back again with about 72,000 main and 29,000 reference cards. The increase in main cards according to this was 27,000, that is 60 per cent., while it had been computed beforehand at about 50 per cent. Now of course such a number does not say much in itself; firstly it can alter in course of working and become materially lower; secondly the number does not give a correct idea of the real state of possession because, through the exclusion of Oriental literature, the percentage has been considerably altered to the detriment of the Royal Library. Besides this, however, and this is the chief point, the principal consideration in the estimation of the increase is not its extent but its inner worth. The question: How high is the percentage? is of less importance than the questions: Of what kind is the increase? Is there much worthless literature amongst

it (school-books, reprints and so on)? Are there translations or new editions of which the Royal Library already possesses the originals or older editions?

Further, it is of importance to find out what is the participation of the libraries in the different departments of knowledge, if, and at which libraries, particular branches of literature have been especially cultivated. We must also examine the question: How is German literature represented, and how that of foreign countries? Further: In what relation does the result of the *Gesamtkatalog* stand to the two greatest printed catalogs in the world, that of the British Museum and that of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*? The answer to all these questions is only possible after a thorough examination of a larger continuous part taken out of the *Gesamtkatalog*, a task which has been begun and the results of which are to be made public later on. Perhaps, however, we can arrive at a tolerably if not absolutely correct idea of the whole by selecting a few important and productive authors from different departments of literature, and thus attempt to obtain a useful result by answering the question: How are their works represented in the "*Gesamtkatalog*?"

We will begin with an author of classic antiquity, L. Apuleius Madaurensis. He is represented in the *Gesamtkatalog* by 94 different independent editions of his works, of which 65 are to be found in the Royal Library, so that the increase in the case of this author amounts to 26 works, about 38%. Thirty-four editions are to be found only in one library; of these 16 only in the Royal Library, 6 only at Göttingen, 4 only at Königsberg, two each only at Marburg and Greifswald, one each only at Breslau, Halle, Bonn, and Kiel. Compared with the catalogs of the British Museum and the *Bibliothèque Nationale* the list of the *Gesamtkatalog* exceeds that of the Paris library by nine works, but is, on the contrary, behind that of the British Museum by 33. The *Bibliothèque Nationale* has 38, the British Museum 61 editions, which the *Gesamtkatalog* does not contain; on the other hand there are 12 works in the *Gesamtkatalog*, which are to be found neither in the British Museum nor in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* catalogs. A compari-

son with the literature given by Teuffel shows that all the editions mentioned by him are represented in the Gesamtkatalog. Accordingly the conclusion is justified that nothing important of the works of Apuleius is wanting in the Gesamtkatalog, and that a scholar who makes this author the object of his study, so far as the works of Apuleius are concerned, can find and reach all that is important for him through the Gesamtkatalog.

In order not to weary through continual repetition of the same comparison of numbers, we may limit our attention in the case of the following authors to particularly interesting points, whilst reserving the detailed statistics for another occasion. For, if for example, to pass on to the middle ages, Aurelius Augustinus and his representation in the Gesamtkatalog were made the object of an accurate bibliographic examination, an extensive monograph would be the result. Here we will only say that he is represented in the Gesamtkatalog by about 500 editions, of which 242 are to be found in the Royal Library, so that the increase amounts to 258 works, over 100%. Most of these belong to the University Library of Breslau, whose wealth in other theological literature has its origin principally in the former Silesian monastery libraries, which formed its nucleus. Breslau, which possesses altogether 212 writings by Augustinus, has 129, which are not to be found in the Royal Library, and 90, which are to be found only in Breslau. Göttingen takes the third place with 163 editions, of which 22 are to be found only in Göttingen, whilst Münster with only 30 editions occupies the fourth place. However, each of the other libraries represented in the Gesamtkatalog can boast of having some edition of Augustinus, which is not to be found in any other of the 10 great libraries of Prussia.

The rhetorician Batteux and the politician d'Argenson may serve as examples from the French literature of the 18th century. Batteux found particular favor especially in Germany, which in his time was greatly under the dominion of French taste, and had a lasting influence on the art theories flourishing with us at that time; in accordance with this his writings given in the Gesamtkatalog are comparatively numerous. The British Museum only possesses 12 editions of him, amongst them four German translations and

one English translation, but 28 works of Batteux are to be found in the Gesamtkatalog whilst — without counting the references and university publications — we find about 40 numbers in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The edition of the work, "*Les beaux arts réduits à une même principe*," Leide 1753, which is in possession of the library at Münster, is not to be found in Paris; further, the work "*Quatre mémoires sur la poetique d'Aristote*," which appeared in Geneva in 1781 and is to be found in the Royal Library and at Bonn, as well as a German and a Danish translation (which is to be found at Kiel) of the "*Cours de belles lettres*," are also missing in the Paris library. Out of the 28 works of Batteux the Royal Library possesses 23 and only five are not to be found there; the increase, which is limited to other editions or translations, consequently amounts to only about 22% in the case of this author. This preponderance of the Royal Library, which can be called a disproportion from the point of view of the Gesamtkatalog, appears still greater in the case of the Marquis d'Argenson; here the university libraries have not added a single new card to the 16 cards sent out from the central bureau. The reason for this may be the favor which the Royal Library, in the time of Frederick the Great, was obliged to show, whether it wanted to or not, to French literature, as it was dependent on the supplies of the Frenchman Pitra.

If the state of things were similar in the cases of the majority of the important authors to that of the last named, we should be right in saying that the result of the Gesamtkatalog did not justify the trouble taken, and that it would have been better to print the catalog of the Royal Library, and thus to save the great cost of copying and comparison. This, however, as we saw already with Augustinus, is not the case. The examples also taken from English literature gave quite another idea of the share of the university libraries. Francis Bacon is represented in the Gesamtkatalog by 125 works, of which the Royal Library possesses 79, whilst 46 have been added by the other libraries. That this increase is not made up by different reprints or translations may be shown by a short list of particularly important editions that are wanting in the Royal Library. Bonn possesses the first English edition of the

work "*De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum*," which appeared in London in 1605 under the title of "*The two bookes of Francis Bacon of the proficience and advancement of learning*," and was later on repeatedly published in Latin. At Göttingen are to be found the first edition of Bacon's work, "*The elements of the common lawes of England*," the second edition of the "*Historie of the reigne of King Henry VII.*" which appeared in 1629, and the second edition of the "*Silva Silvarum*," of the year 1628.

Still more unfavorable for the Royal Library, more favorable for the university libraries and consequently for the Gesamtkatalog, is the state of possession of the writings of the English doctor of the 18th century, John Arbuthnot, of whom the Royal Library only possesses three works: a Latin translation of the "*Essay concerning the effects of air*," of which the original edition, the *editio princeps*, is to be found at Breslau and Göttingen, an edition of the "*Essay concerning the nature of aliments*" of the year 1753, of which work the first edition, of 1731, is also at Göttingen and, lastly, a Latin translation of "*Tables of ancient coins*," of which the original edition, of 1727, is again to be found at Göttingen and Halle. Göttingen possesses nine editions in all, among them the new edition which appeared in 1770 of the "*Miscellaneous works*," a wealth, which is easily explained by the intimate relationship that the Göttingen University maintained with England in the 18th century.

In the case of Arbuthnot's contemporary, Joseph Addison, the great number of editions which are to be found only once is striking. Of the 62 numbers of the Gesamtkatalog—there are about 170 in the British Museum, whilst the Bibliothèque Nationale has about the same number as the Prussian libraries together—ten are only in the Royal Library, ten only at Königsberg, five only at Bonn, four only at Kiel, three only at Breslau, two only at Halle and at Münster, one only at Marburg and at Halle. The first complete edition of the works, of the year 1721, of which copies are only to be found at Göttingen, Kiel, and Greifswald, must be especially mentioned; also the translation of "*Cato*" by the Gottschedin (Leipzig) 1735, which is to be found at Halle and Greifswald,

and the treatise "*Dialogues upon the usefulness of ancient medals*," which appeared anonymously and which is not in the British Museum.

In closing the list of English authors, we will say, that the philosopher and novelist Grant Allen, who died in 1899, is only represented in the Gesamtkatalog by ten works, of which Bonn alone possesses the "*Physiological æsthetics*" and "*The evolution of the idea of God*," Göttingen alone "*Force and energy*." This state of possession, which is small in comparison to the number of works that have really appeared, is probably to be due to the fact that Allen's works belong to light and popular literature; this, however, is only an explanation, not a justification of the neglect of this author.

Of course for our Prussian libraries the question, How is German literature represented in the Gesamtkatalog? is of far greater interest and importance than the state of foreign literature. Here also at present it must be enough for us to attempt to obtain an approximate idea of the state of things by means of a few examples. Johann Agricola of Eisleben, the pupil of Luther and Melancthon, is represented by 72 editions of his works in the "*Gesamtkatalog*," of which the Royal Library possesses 58, among them several rare items from the bequest of Freiherr von Meusebach, the celebrated collector and connoisseur of older new high German literature. This large and valuable collection of the Royal Library allows us to suppose from the beginning, that the increase contributed by the university libraries is neither in quantity nor in quality very considerable; at the same time it is of interest to learn that the pamphlet referring to the Antinomistic dispute "*De duplici legis discrimine*," of the year 1539, which is not to be found in Berlin, is to be found at Breslau, Kiel, and Königsberg, and that Greifswald is the only library that possesses a low German translation of the "*130 Fragstücke*" (Wittemberch, 1528), which, by-the-by, is not mentioned at all in Gödeke's *Grundriss*.

Let me in conclusion deal more fully with a man whose name is dear to all Germans, and the possession of whose works, up to the smallest and remotest editions, lies as a matter of honor near to the hearts of all German librarians: I mean Ernst Moritz

Arndt. The Royal Library possesses 119 of his works, of which 20 are to be found there only, whilst the university libraries have added 22 editions, of which 15 are to be found only in one library. Of these 22 works, 12 form a less important addition, as the Royal Library possesses other, mostly older, editions. So, for example, the "Geist der Zeit" is to be found in the Royal Library in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th edition, in the university libraries in the 3rd (Th. 1 Altona 1815), 5th (1863) and 6th (1877) edition. Of essential importance, on the other hand, are about ten writings, of which we will mention the most important, Arndt's first attempt at writing, from the beginning of his career, when he was Privatdocent at Greifswald: "Ein menschliches Wort über die Freiheit der alten Republiken" (Greifswald 1800). This is only to be found at Greifswald. The first edition of his poems, which is not mentioned in Gödecke's Grundriss and which is given falsely in the "Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie" as having appeared at Rostock in 1804, was really published in the year 1803 at Greifswald, as the only copy which is at Greifswald shows. Greifswald further possesses the Swedish translation of the "Reise durch Sweden," which is to be found elsewhere only at Königsberg, and the pamphlet, "Noch eine kleine Ausgiesung in die Sündfluth," referring to the movement of 1848, which is to be found only at Königsberg and at Bonn. Like the first edition of the poems, a large number of other writings added by the university libraries are not mentioned by Gödecke, and must consequently be considered as quite unknown up to the present time: e.g., the poem, "Auf Scharnhorst's Tod," 1813, added by Breslau, the "Kriegslieder der Deutschen," 1814, only to be found at Bonn, and "Ideen über die höchste historische Ansicht der Sprache," Greifswald (1804), only to be found at Königsberg, which up till now were only known in the edition Rostock, 1805.

As we could, naturally, establish the fact of a preponderance in the possessions of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale in the case of the English and French authors, so those libraries are far behind the Gesamtkatalog in their possession of works by Arndt. The British Museum

has 65 works, among which are two English translations that are not represented in the Gesamtkatalog; the Bibliothèque Nationale has only 31, among which is the edition of the first part of the "Märchen und Jugenderinnerungen" which appeared in Berlin in 1818 and which strange to say is not among the works we have.

The comparison with Gödecke's Grundriss already made, and the proof that many works represented in the Gesamtkatalog are not mentioned there at all or incorrectly, show plainly what a valuable means of help the Gesamtkatalog can already be under certain circumstances. It must remain to be seen whether during further progress the conviction will be won that the Gesamtkatalog *must* be consulted *before everything else* by every scholar who wishes to make bibliographic researches; only so much seems to be proved by the impartially selected results of the comparison, which are set forth without any extra coloring, as that the undertaking is useful and promises to become more so.

Quite independent of these present results of the Gesamtkatalog or those which will appear later, other unexpected advantages arise from this work for the libraries concerned, which have nothing to do with the real object of the catalog, but which can be welcomed as useful bye-products of the work. To these belongs the correction of the catalogs, of which one example out of many has been given above, and which extends to the discovery of authors, the putting in of original titles, the removing of false dates and the like. To these can further be reckoned the identification of defective works with missing title. So, for example, it could be proved through the Gesamtkatalog that the copy of the Low German translation of Joh. Agricola's 300 Proverbs in which the title and the last leaf are wanting, and which is to be found in the Library of the Berlin University as a part of the bequest of Jacob Grimm, is identical with the copies printed in Magdeburg, which are to be found in the Royal Library, at Göttingen, and, with small variations in the print, at Greifswald. How pleasant it is for the librarian to be able, in the case of rare and valuable works, to replace the registration of his catalog which

had been conjectural or incorrect by one which is absolutely correct; how delightful it is for him, if by means of the Gesamtkatalog, he can inform the scholar, who disappointed brings the defective copy back, because just the pages which are most important for him are wanting, that this or that library possesses a complete copy. As the libraries are obliged to indicate every defect, the loss of single parts, and even single pages, such mutual completions could repeatedly be proved. So, for example, only Königsberg possesses the second part of a small work by J. W. v. Archenholtz on the war in the Vendée, whilst only the first part is to be found in the Royal Library. The Appendix 2 of the work, "Appendix ad opera edita ab Angelo Maio," Romæ, 1871, is wanting in the Royal Library and at Kiel, whilst it is to be found at Halle, Göttingen, and Greifswald.

In this way, though their collaboration in the work of the Gesamtkatalog, the libraries have their attention drawn to the gaps in their own stock, which they will naturally try to fill up, if possible, by procuring the missing copies; these gaps, however, are already filled by the Gesamtkatalog.

That, with the exception of these side results, not many practical results can be recorded, seems partly to result from the fact that the existence of the undertaking is too little known. Only a short time ago a South-German library, instead of applying to the Gesamtkatalog, addressed a request to all the Prussian libraries for information on the Amadis works in their possession.

In order to make the Gesamtkatalog now as useful as possible for scientific work, it was made known a short time ago by order of the Ministry, through advertisements, that the central bureau is ready to give information for a small fee.

Perhaps this paper will also help to make the undertaking better known in the world of science and thus call forth frequent inquiries. The oftener the Gesamtkatalog is in a position to give satisfactory information, the firmer the consciousness of those who are helping in the work will become that they are collaborating in a useful undertaking, and the more the energy of all those concerned will be stimulated to further it with all their strength and to bring it to an end as soon as possible.

Of course in the short glimpses given here on the position of the Gesamtkatalog many questions—above all that of expenses—have not been mentioned. We must not, however, leave the fact unmentioned that the expenses are very considerable, as well as that an unexpected weight of work for the libraries concerned has grown out of the comparison. Also the fact that the catalog is for the present limited to Prussia is found a defect. It is being taken into consideration how the defects named can be remedied, but these questions are still so difficult to answer that a definite decision cannot yet be given. At the same time I believe myself not justified in discouraging the lively interest which has been shown in the undertaking on the part of American librarians.

THE SWEDISH CATALOG OF ACCESSIONS (SVERIGES OFFENTLIGA BIBLIOTEK: STOCKHOLM, UPPSALA, LUND, GÖTEBORG: ACCESSIONS-KATALOG).

BY DR. AKSEL ANDERSSON, *Vice-Librarian Uppsala University Library.*

IN his annual report for 1885 the late librarian of the University of Lund, Elof Tegnér, suggested that a co-operative catalog of the accessions of new foreign literature to the greater Swedish research libraries should be published annually. The suggestion was immediately taken up with sympathy by those first concerned. In 1886 representa-

tives from the Royal Library in Stockholm and the university libraries of Uppsala and Lund met in Stockholm to discuss the question; the scheme for the catalog was agreed upon, and in 1887 the catalog of the accessions to seven libraries for 1886 was published. At present the participant libraries are 29, all of them situated in the four cities

indicated in the title, and among them being the libraries of the institutions (departments) and the seminaries, and of the medical societies at the universities of Uppsala and Lund, counted for each university as a unit.

The catalog is published by the Royal Library in Stockholm. The years 1886-1895 were edited by E. W. Dahlgren, now chief librarian of that library, who also compiled a general index to these 10 years. It is intended also in future to publish an index for every ten years. The present editor is E. Haverman, likewise an officer in that library.* The cost is defrayed from the sum which the Royal Library is entitled to draw upon the public treasury for its incidental and equipment expenses.

The catalog is issued only once a year, more frequent issues requiring more workers and a larger sum than is available for the purpose. There is, however, no doubt a certain advantage in publishing the whole yearly accession together in one volume. The annual issue is an octavo volume of 400-500 pages.

Distributed gratuitously in a very liberal way to most scholars in the country, and practically to everybody who applies for it, the catalog renders good service. In the university libraries especially it has proved to be extremely useful. Everybody can find out in it in what library a desired book is to be had. Thus it has occasioned a widely extended system of lending between the libraries and also to private scholars all over the country—a system that has developed itself in an entirely voluntary way without any official regulations at all. The franking privilege accorded to public institutions also facilitates this lending system in a high degree, borrowers receiving books free of postage and any other charge.

The catalog reports only the accessions of foreign literature and, as a rule, nothing published at an earlier date than 1886, its first year. Unimportant pamphlets and extracts from reviews are generally omitted, and of university dissertations only the more

important ones are given, catalogs of this kind of literature being published annually for the French, German and Swiss universities.

From each of the participating libraries the titles of the books acquired during the past year are sent in to the editor on cards in January, each card containing only one work. Each library is marked by a letter in full-faced type after the title by the right-hand margin, indicating by what library or libraries the work has been acquired during the year. If the same work was acquired by a library at an earlier date, this library's letter is put in a parenthesis. A star with the letter indicates gift or exchange.**

The catalog is classified systematically, in great general divisions.

Each division is arranged in three sections: books, properly speaking, alphabetically according to author's names; transactions of learned societies and analogous publications, alphabetically according to the names of the cities where they are established; other periodical publications, alphabetically according to the chief substantive of the title, for instance, *Journal*, *Revue*, *Zeitschrift*, this word † in heavy-faced type. The titles and imprints are given in full, omitted words being marked by three dots, but not number of pages and plates. No cross-references are made in the annual issues, but in the decennial index they are given amply.

There is no printed catalog of accessions for the books printed in Sweden; the most important ones, however, are reported in the annual catalog published by the Association of Swedish Publishers ("Svenska bokhandeln's årskatalog"). As the Swedish press-productions, according to the press-law, have to be sent into the libraries only during the year succeeding their publication, such a catalog published by the libraries would necessarily be very late; but it is nevertheless to be hoped that the Royal Library in Stockholm will some day take up this question also and solve it.

** Proof-sheets are sent by the editor to the several libraries.

† As well as, in the other sections, authors' and cities' names put in front of the title.

* The editor's work is considered as office work, and thus it is not remunerated, although a good deal of night work at home is requisite for prompt issue.

HANDBOOK OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

By JAMES DAVID THOMPSON, *Editor, in charge, Science section, Library of Congress.*

THE purpose of these remarks is to tell briefly about an investigation of international interest which is being carried on at the Library of Congress, and for the accomplishment of which I have been made responsible. A bibliographical handbook of the learned societies and institutions of the world, which publish contributions to knowledge, has long been desired by librarians. To know whether a set is complete, to be able to trace any given publication through its various changes in title and through the various changes in the organization of the societies and institutions which have issued it, is a thing which is very much needed by all those who handle this kind of material. But it is not only the librarians who require a reference book of this character; learned societies and institutions which have publications for exchange desire to know the character and the extent of the publications of other societies and institutions in order that they may establish exchange relations which will add to their libraries desirable publications for the use of their members. Then, too, in the organization of an international congress it is extremely difficult to-day to get into communication with the societies and institutions, which deal with the particular subject. Also individual investigators, finding a reference to a publication, not in the library to which they have access, very often wish to know how to secure the particular volume or number required, or, if necessary, the set.

During the last 30 or 40 years a small library of reference books giving information about learned societies has come into existence. Many of them are excellent, but almost all are restricted to a particular field. Scudder's catalog is restricted to scientific and technical serials. It gives no other information about the societies publishing them and is now 30 years old. Of those restricted to a particular country I may mention the admirable bibliographies of Müller, for Germany, and of Lasteyrie, for France. The former of these, however, omits entirely the great academies and all the technical socie-

ties; the latter treats only the historical publications, and the supplementary work dealing with scientific societies has not yet got beyond the first few letters in the alphabet of departments. Of a different type is the "British year-book of learned societies," which is exceedingly useful for current information but rather weak in its bibliographical features. Of those attempting to cover the whole world, and all subjects the "Annuaire" of M. A. d'Héricourt in the 'sixties was soon discontinued. "Minerva" is the one publication which may seem to some to cover the ground adequately, but this is primarily a handbook of learned *institutions*. Not more than about one-eighth of the learned societies find a place in it, and while it is exceedingly valuable for current information, *e.g.*, personnel, budget, etc., it very rarely gives any information about publications except the brief title of a serial and possibly the first date of issue.

I might mention many others, but this is sufficient to show that to cover the whole field comprehensively and to collect into a single manual all the important information about learned societies and institutions is a task of considerable difficulty and one requiring considerable resources. The compilation of such a handbook is obviously an indispensable preliminary to bibliographical work in any region of knowledge. When, therefore, the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, in planning the initial activities of that foundation, appointed an advisory committee on bibliography to report on the most necessary undertakings in that field of research, it was considered both an excellent opportunity to have this necessary work done and a suitable undertaking to be recommended to be carried out under such auspices. The Library of Congress was considered the most suitable place for an office in which the work should be done because of its extensive collection of the publications of learned societies, received chiefly through the Smithsonian deposit, and its proximity to important collections of similar material in

the various libraries of the government bureaux. My connection with it began when our president, Dr. Putnam, who was chairman of this committee, requested me to outline a plan and prepare a brief for presenting the case to the Trustees of the Institution. In order that something might be accomplished in a short time he suggested to me that the time should be limited to two years; that the subjects medicine and agriculture should be excluded; that only living societies should be taken into account and that the complete bibliographical statement should not be attempted in the first issue; that we should collect the best we could and leave the rest for a second edition.

The appropriation was made to be expended under Dr. Putnam's direction, and the work was commenced at the beginning of February, 1903. As it was to be carried on in an office, the first method which had to be adopted was to send out a circular letter to the societies and institutions, requesting the information which we desired to incorporate in the handbook. Circulars were prepared, consisting of a printed outline of information and a facsimile typewritten letter. In these we asked for (i) the full official name, (ii) the permanent postal address and the name of the permanent official, if any, (iii) brief historical notes, giving date of foundation, changes of title, with bibliographical reference to any published sources of fuller information, (iv) object, (v) meetings, (vi) membership and (vii) under "serial publications" the exact title of each serial, changes of title, if any, number of volumes, period covered, place and dates of publication and size; wherever a publication was issued jointly by a number of societies that was to be noted. With regard to special publications, if there was a published list in existence we desired a reference to it and a copy if possible. Then too we asked for the conditions of exchange as far as they could be definitely stated; a price-list or a reference to one, if published, and the place where the publications were sold. Finally, an account of the research funds and prizes of the society or institution was requested. There does not exist to-day any adequate statement of the resources of the various societies and institutions in the way of funds available for the encouragement of investigation, and as the pro-

motion of original research is the fundamental object of the Carnegie Institution it was thought desirable to include such a statement in this handbook.

A list of the societies was first prepared on cards to be used as an index to the replies received and as a record of the correspondence, and about 4000 circular letters were sent out in 1903. As was expected, more than half of the societies did not reply to this first request and further efforts to obtain information about them were necessary. These further efforts consisted in personal investigations in Europe by various members of the Library of Congress staff, in assistance rendered by the United States diplomatic service in South America (and we hope also in Algeria and Turkey) and in further correspondence, using new addresses and circulars in various languages, to bring replies from the societies which had not already answered.

The chief sources of these new addresses were the "*Annuaire international des sociétés savantes*," published by M. Delaunay (Paris, 1903), and the "*Geographen-Kalender*," 1904-1905 (Gotha, 1904), in addition to recent numbers of the publications of the societies themselves. The circulars, originally in English and French, were translated into German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish and Norwegian.

Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy and Switzerland were visited last fall by Mrs. Thompson and myself. We collected bibliographical notes in the national libraries of these countries and in the libraries of some of the great Academies. The secretaries of a large number of societies in many of the principal cities were visited and in each country we found those who volunteered to co-operate with us. Among these may be mentioned Dr. Johannes Müller, of Berlin, who has supplied notes of the publications of German historical societies from the manuscript supplement of his bibliography, and Dr. A. B. Meyer, of Dresden, who has collected the necessary information from the societies of Saxony. For Belgium and Switzerland, respectively, M. Victor Luerquin and Dr. J. Bernoulli have rendered important service.

Last fall and winter Mr. A. V. Babine, while on a visit to his native country, Russia, collected information for the Handbook

in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities and on his return journey visited Budapest, Vienna and Prague to obtain material about the societies of Austria-Hungary which had not replied.

Advantage was taken of Dr. A. R. Spoford's visit to Spain and Italy last spring to obtain some missing information about societies in these countries, and Mr. J. Dieserud has just returned from a tour in the Scandinavian countries, during which he has collected sufficient material to complete the statement for this region.

In Australia we have had the help of the librarians of the Public Libraries of Sydney, Adelaide and Perth and the Secretary of the Royal Society of Victoria, and in Japan the Department of Education has assisted us very

considerably. Here in St. Louis I find a collection of the publications of the learned societies of France exhibited in the Education Building which I am working over now, and Dr. Biagi has supplied me with names of persons in Italy to whom I may write for further information necessary there. International co-operation has therefore been an important factor in this undertaking, which, I trust, we shall soon bring to a successful conclusion.

In reply to questions asked, it may be added that the Handbook will include American universities publishing series of contributions to knowledge; and that it is hoped to send the material for North and South America to press before the close of the year, and the remainder of the work, for the rest of the world, by next February.

ON A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

By ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *New York Public Library.*

IS a bibliography of public documents feasible? What does the effort of production involve? What is the return which reasonably may be expected from the consummation of the effort? Where does the province of this bibliography encroach upon that of bibliographies of similar nature? These are questions which suggest themselves in considering the possible performance of a bibliography of public documents.

While it may be necessary, at this time, to touch incidentally upon these questions, no attempt will be made towards giving a definitive answer to them.

There have been, particularly in America, tentative references to a bibliography of this subject. Not until this present occasion, however, has the consideration of the practical aspect of the project been favored with so distinguished an audience. It has been deemed wiser, therefore, rather to indicate what the term "a bibliography of public documents" implies, than to indulge in the, as yet, premature consideration of ways and means. The subsequent working out of the idea may safely be left to the scrutiny of that interest which shall have been aroused by this preliminary statement.

If, as is averred, a bibliography of public

documents, to be adequately considered, demands to be considered as an independent enterprise, it is because it is believed that any adequate bibliography is a constructive operation in which detail is a variable quantity. The management of detail is determined by the purpose of the production.

To present the history of a subject in general, and to present it by means of a co-ordination of the literature of that subject are two different occupations. The former is historiography, the latter is bibliography. To compile the bibliography of a subject which is closed is one thing, and to compile that of a subject which not only is not closed, but which never will be closed, is another thing. Again, to compile the bibliography of a living subject dependent upon documentary evidence for its dissemination, as scientific discovery must do for instance, and to compile that of a living subject itself producing the documentary evidence to be co-ordinated, are two different occupations.

It is this intimate association of agent and product which differentiates a bibliography of public documents somewhat from an ordinary bibliography.

When, in 1896, Mr. Frank Campbell, then of the British Museum, published his "Inter-

national bibliography," and for the first time called attention to the bibliographic possibilities of public documents, he advocated the separation, in practical bibliography, of official from general literature. His assigned reason was, that as compared to general literature, official literature was chiefly distinguished by having, as a rule, no authors, and that because of this deprivation it could be cataloged according to rules of a subject catalog only.

In assuming it to be necessary to separate official literature from general, because, as a rule, it has no authors, Mr. Campbell makes the all too common, but none the less deplorable, error that a bibliography is a literary compilation subject to a certain artificial and invariable method.

There really is no more reason why public documents should be segregated for any external cause than there is for segregating the proceedings of learned societies, or those of sectarian institutions.

It is this assumption that public documents are books *per se*, are entities, finalities, which is the starting point of the misapprehension in regard to a bibliography of them. Inherently they are anything rather than stationary, final or independent units. They represent not the opinion of one man, nor yet the consensus of opinions of men joined in social or scientific compact. They do represent the activities of those intensely, ceaselessly active unions, the body politic, and the body politic and corporate.

Wherever and whenever organized society has been developed, this union, the body politic, has lived and died. During every stage in the evolution of these unions, two sustaining activities have manifested themselves, viz., the local activity of the component agencies of each union, and the relations between union and union. These activities are expressed tangibly, and preserved, in what we term public documents.

In even a tentative furtherance of a bibliography of public documents two fundamental items are to be noted; namely, provision for continuous, or current, production, and construction on a basis of function.

The great basic fact to be recognized is that there is no cessation in the activities of bodies politic. A single body may have become defunct by reason of impotence, as in the Central American Confederation, by reason

of lack of power of resistance, as in the South African Republic, or through voluntary surrender, as in the case of the Republic of Texas. The result is not an interruption of political activity, but, merely by a change of sovereignty, a modification of the proportions of one or more usurping bodies. Even where the authority is comparatively fixed, as in the American commonwealths, to terminate a bibliography of the public documents of any one jurisdictional authority is to produce a fragment.

The second great fact to be recognized is the importance, in construction, of deference to function. The method of functional operation of bodies politic is moderately uniform, though the functions themselves are widely varying in development and in complexity. When a record of the publications which represent these functions is dominated by the regulations of an artificial method, the result is distortion and deformity.

The success of a bibliography of public documents depends primarily upon the execution of a plan which shall insure the systematic accretion of current material.

Precedents for a centralized accumulation and re-issue of federal publications are the existing international compacts for the mutual exchange of certain information.

In 1875 there was concluded at Paris a treaty whose provisions established an international bureau of weights and measures. There are seventeen signatory powers. The object is international uniformity and precision in standards of weight and measure. The functions of the bureau are consultative and directive. There is no publication. The bureau is maintained at the common expense of the contracting parties, contributions being apportioned on a basis of population. Paris is the seat of the bureau, and the agency is the French ministry of foreign affairs.

In 1883 there was concluded, also at Paris, a convention for the international protection of industrial prosperity. There are eleven original signatory powers. The object is to insure protection of industry and of commerce. For this purpose an office is established at Berne and provision is made for the publication of a periodical and other documents. The office is maintained at common expense, the maximum expenditure of any one state being stipulated in the provi-

sions of the convention. The ratio of expenditure is computed according to a fixed classification declared in the final protocol of the convention. The superior administration of Switzerland is the agency of the union. In 1886 there was concluded at Brussels a convention for the international exchange of official documents, etc. There are nine original signatory powers. The convention established no central bureau, and is merely an agreement to facilitate certain exchanges.

On the day of the conclusion of the last named convention, March 15, 1886, there was concluded, also at Brussels, another convention for the immediate exchange of official journals, parliamentary annals and documents. There are eight original signatory powers. The convention established no central bureau, and is merely an agreement to deposit the documents named in the legislative chambers of each contracting state. In 1890 there was concluded at Brussels a convention for the formation of an international union to publish customs tariffs. There are forty-one original signatory powers. The object is to make known, as speedily as possible, the customs tariffs of the various states of the globe. The seat of the office of the union is at Brussels, and the office is maintained at common expense. The maximum expenditure for maintenance is stipulated in the provisions of the convention. Contributory shares are computed according to a fixed classification declared in art. 9 of the convention, the ratio being the volume of commerce of the respective states. The organ is the *International Customs Bulletin*, and the agency is the Belgian ministry of foreign affairs.

In so far as governments have, by these compacts, conceded the practicability of and the advantage to be derived from a central distributing bureau of information and consultation, in so far has the advantage and the practicability of an international bibliography of public documents been conceded.

It may, then, safely be assumed that a bibliography of public documents, if once realized, will be the outcome of something quite apart from any than the most perfunctory association with literary compilation.

During the time from which we are just emerging, governments were far less keen than they are at present about the public import of their domestic affairs. Conflicts for the

supremacy of power, or for the maintenance of a certain balance of power, whether peaceful or belligerent, are, it is significant, now induced by commerce.

International points of contact have grown more and more complex. This new condition causes each competing government to scrutinize the habits of every other competing government, and all competing governments to scrutinize those of non-competing governments. The feeders of national commerce are to-day infinitely more varied and more active than before these young years of commercial expansion. Government has come to be more keenly alive to the need of supervision, protection and inspection of these feeders—all manner of local trade and industry.

Those regulations which a nation imposes for the development and carriage of natural resources, for their promotion in local trade and industry, and for the advancement of that trade and industry, comprise the major portion of that nation's public documents. That medium which will give information concerning these regulations will be a bibliography of public documents.

Whether this medium be mobilized on an international reciprocal basis, or as a local indicator, its success will depend on its ability to supply authoritative current record of governmental activity. The objection may be raised that the bulk of such a bibliography would soon be a bar to its utility. Certain temporary provisions would, it is admitted, be necessary to eliminate the extraneous habits of traditional bibliography.

There are at the present moment about 40 federal governments, divided into about 800 local governments and 182 colonies and dependencies. In these federal and local governments there are some 1000 cities appreciably producing material such as we have under consideration. This nets a total of some 2022 political organizations.

These 2000 political and corporate bodies, carrying on an industrial, commercial and financial business, publish a record of their business amounting annually, by a conservative estimate, to 50,000 pieces.

Private industry, finance, commerce and investment are very seriously concerned in these official operations. In a measure private interest is advised of these operations.

The industrial combinations, *i.e.* leather,

paper, glass, etc., the natural product combinations, *i.e.* coal, iron, etc., and manufacturing combinations, *i.e.* cotton, wool, implements, appliances, and machinery of all sorts are, as a rule, each represented by a trade medium. Incidentally these trade journals publish advice of official rulings. This advice is mainly secured by private agency. It is, naturally, selected advice. The field of the proposed bibliography of public documents is to supply impartially and in the most concise form advice of international intercourse, federal decisions, rulings, declarations, etc., on all matters affecting public welfare, advice of interstate relations and of municipal progress, as they are reflected in the public documents of these several organizations.

Such a bibliography is, of course, not one man's work, nor yet a work the time of whose accomplishment may be estimated. It would seem, however, that what is possible for the mind to conceive, it would be possible to execute.

A bibliography such as has been outlined, is, it will have been seen, not so much a description of titles, as it is an indication of political administration. Technically it might more properly be referred to as an index.

The underlying motive for the preparation of such an index is to really make available the information in this accumulating class of public documents.

A list of titles, no matter how well attended bibliographically, or even a subject catalog based on titles of documents, will never quite give this information. If a man wants the official return showing the value of Panama stocks during the four years preceding the crash, he does not care about the title of the report in which this particular information is published. The man who is looking for the report on the origin of British supervision of Chinese maritime customs, for the text of the unratified Squier Treaty, or for that of the peace of Westphalia, will never find them by the title of any report, or in any catalog where subject entries are based on titles. And yet the only, at least the main contribution of public documents is this specific information.

The compilation of title bibliographies, or of subject bibliographies based on titles, is a satisfactory medium only to the collector of documents, be he librarian, curator or archivist. The reader using such a bibliography will

either have to make a supplementary internal investigation of the titles listed, or he will have had his attention drawn to a specific title by some agency foreign to the bibliography. It is while we are still on the threshold, so to speak, of this question, that we may well stop to consider the most economical method of re-conducting the utilizable material at present stored away in public documents. It is believed that if we unquestionably follow the present tendency to let title lists suffice, we will be involved in years, perhaps even generations, of experiment, only patently to realize, in the end, the inadequacy, as an indicator, to the reader, of this form of bibliography. And it is for these reasons that you are asked to consider the index as the most immediately economical bibliography of current public documents, a bibliography, you are reminded, which by the very nature of its construction, presupposes a bibliography by titles.

The index form is not submitted to you as a final solution of the whole subject of a bibliography of public documents. It is a form which would hardly be practicable for the older records; documents, let us say, antedating the constitutional period. These older records are subject to the scholarly interpretation of specialists. A good deal of bibliographical work with archives has been done in England and on the continent, but that which has been done has been largely in the nature of inventories of single collections. It remains for a bibliography of public documents to assemble from these inventories the official material and to rearrange it in order that we may have a consecutive record in one place of the papers of sovereigns and of their ministers of state. In other words, a bibliography of early official records will reconstruct, as nearly as records can, the political organization of extinct and pre-organic governments.

Whether, in the case of the records of the organic period, the index form would be best for all records, or only for those of the current and future issues, is a question. The estimated 50,000 pieces now annually appearing produce an average of five index entries each, or 20,000 entries monthly and 5000 weekly, covering every phase of governmental activity.

Adverting for a moment to what has been done in official bibliography, there should be mentioned as of first importance the reprints

of government archives, now in course of appearing in England, the Continent and in the colonies. They are too well known and have too recently been made the subject of work of French bibliographers to require collation here. Much valuable work in official bibliography will be found to have been already done in histories of regional jurisprudence, as for instance in those three volumes of the *Documentos Ineditos*, dealing with Spanish colonial law; as well as in dissertations on obsolete administrations such as you find in the fascicules of the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes*.

Catalogs of official libraries contribute somewhat to official bibliography, those of department libraries more than those of national libraries. Catalogs on finance, economics and jurisprudence of British and continental book-dealers contribute quite as much, if not more, than do library catalogs.

Of official bibliography *per se*, built on the lines which we are accustomed to consider as confining bibliography, there may be mentioned the monthly and quarterly lists of H. B. M. Stationery Office, Mr. Campbell's "Catalogue of Indian official publications," the recent index to British Parliamentary Papers, and the productions of the American office of Superintendent of Documents.

The British Stationery office lists are sales lists; British bluebooks not being distributed gratuitously. The lists are published monthly in two series, namely, parliamentary and official, corresponding to the American congressional and departmental. Every quarter there is a cumulative list and index. These lists are very well prepared, and the index for the fourth quarter, together with the fuller annual index to the parliamentary papers, is a very fair indication of British official publications for the year.

Mr. Campbell's India catalog is a very careful, very able piece of compilation. In method it is a compromise between a check list arranged by subjects and an index.

The index to British Parliamentary papers, issued a few months ago, is a conscientious example of the title list catalog, of which more presently.

We Americans have suffered so long from an inundation of public documents, with only occasionally a weak dam to stem the flow—meaning the catalogs preceding those of our

Superintendent of Documents—that we are not disposed to allow cavil with these later productions. The congressional indexes and the monthly catalogs of this office would seem to admit of no improvement. They are so good that the only fault I have to find with them is that I cannot get them sooner.

The sessional catalog, like the index to British parliamentary papers referred to—it distresses one to have to appear to find fault with such good work in its way—suffers in usefulness from being a title catalog. Technical form overbalances technical conformity to subject. Let me illustrate. In 1854, France, England and the United States were jointly involved in Hawaii. In American public documents much of this correspondence was not printed until 1892 or 1893, with the customary caption titles: "Message of the President, accompanying the report of the Secretary of State, &c." According to the method of the present catalog, this document would appear under State Department as author and under Hawaii as subject, the only date being that of the report, namely, 1892 or 1893, with no reference to or indication of the 1854 correspondence. And yet the only place in American documents where this 1854 correspondence, and it was important, is printed, is in this document of forty years later.

I am asked to produce a letter written by Dudley Mann during his Hungarian mission. This antedates the period of the series now known as diplomatic correspondence, and which is indexed. There is no cue whatever to the Dudley Mann correspondence. It may have been printed and it may not. If I find it, it is by a combination of accident, patience and experience. If a catalog made on the lines of the present catalog had existed, it would not have helped me.

A publisher comes to me and says: "The United States Government publishes each year a table showing by States the production of staple crops. I am revising a school geography and want the table for 1903." I find it in the *Agricultural Year Book*, but not by means of the catalog.

I will ask you to consider in how far the requirements could be met, if current lists such as the British and American monthly lists and sessional indexes were published by the several governments and an international index were published by a central bureau.

RECENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By R. R. BOWKER, *Editor Library Journal*.

THE twentieth century is here, and "the librarian of the future" has arrived. He confronts the vast task of the handling of books, books, books, in yearly increasing numbers, the world over, and without end. The problem of record, and still more of selection, becomes more difficult and serious each year, and thus bibliography, and notably "evaluated" bibliography, becomes more and more important.

I have been asked to present a summary of the present state of bibliography in our own country, which may be of service at this time, on an occasion which is of more than passing scope and interest. I shall not endeavor to go over the field covered in my paper on "Bibliographical endeavors in America,"* at the International Conference in London, 1897, which summarized the history of bibliography in and of this country up to 1897, but rather to present briefly the facts as to bibliographies of recent issue and current value.

The "A. L. A. catalog" of 1904, of which the first copies are presented at this conference, renewing the similar work of 1893, published at the time of the Chicago World's Fair, should have first mention as the most practical and helpful work placed, within this period, at the service of libraries and readers. It was prepared under the general editorship of Melvil Dewey, with the help of Miss May Seymour of Albany and Mrs. H. L. Elmen-dorf of Buffalo as associate editors, with the co-operation of the New York State Library and Library of Congress staffs in preparing and revising lists, and of over a hundred specialists in passing on the books to be included in the several departments, under the authorization and general oversight of the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, with the Government Printing Office as printer, and the Library of Congress as publisher—a happy conjunction which has resulted in a volume of about 900 pages, cata-

logging, with notes, 8000 volumes best suited for a popular library. A copy will be sent gratuitously to each library in the country, and copies may be had by individuals from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington at the extraordinary price of 50 cents in cloth or 25 cents in paper, for the complete work, and at a lower price for the two parts. These two parts consist respectively of a classed catalog arranged on the Decimal system, preceded by an address list of publishers, a list of series abbreviations, a list of authorities for notes, and a schedule of general abbreviations, and also by a synopsis of the Decimal classification, going to the third figure; and of a dictionary catalog including designation of the Expansive classification mark for each book and of its place in the Decimal classification. It is impossible to overestimate the value of this work for libraries and for all who have reason to consult books.

The "American bibliography" of Charles Evans, of which the first volume, covering the period 1639-1729, was published by the author in 1903, is one of the most ambitious bibliographical undertakings current in any country. It is to be "a chronological dictionary [*sic*] of all books, pamphlets, and periodical publications printed in the United States of America from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820, with bibliographical and biographical notes." The period is limited to 1820 probably because in that year Roobach began the bibliographical work which has since been continued in one shape or another under the editorship of James Kelly, Frederick Leyboldt, and the present writer, in the several forms of the American Catalogue. Mr. Evans in this first volume records in chronological order, and so numbered, 3244 items of the work of our American printers, including even books of which no issues are now known to exist, but of which trace is somewhere found; and gives in the case of unique or rare issues very full descriptive and bibliographical notes. There

* Transactions and Proceedings of the 2d International Library Conference, London, 1897, p. 150-154; L. J., Aug., 1897, p. 384-387.

is an endeavor to cite auction prices, so far as practicable, which, if not always accurate, are indicative of value. An index of authors, a classified subject-index of a limited nature, and a list of printers and publishers supplement the main part of the volume. The work has been severely criticised by bibliographical scholars for inaccuracies and omissions, and for lack of research in large and representative collections; but much is to be forgiven in an undertaking so vast, and on the whole so satisfactory. Its importance is such that it should be found in all national libraries and in every important library the world over.

Of the monumental work of Joseph Sabin, his "Dictionary of books relating to America," or "Bibliotheca Americana,"—of which the publication was begun in 1868, and which was left unfinished at his death in 1881—nineteen completed volumes have now been published, covering the alphabet from A to Simms, and two additional parts, nos. 115-116, covering Simms-Smith (Henry Hollingsworth). Mr. Wilberforce Eames, who has been the general editor since Mr. Cutter's relations with the earlier volumes, does not find himself able to add to his burdens as a librarian the work of continuing this series, and although much material for the remainder of the alphabet has been accumulated, the completion of the work cannot be said to be assured.

The quarto series of the "American catalogue," originated by Frederick Leypoldt in 1876 and continued under the editorship of the present writer, approximately in five-yearly volumes, came to an end with the volume covering the period July 1, 1895-Jan. 1, 1900. The original volumes, covering books in print in 1876, were published in quarto size, partly because the large editorial and publishing outlay demanded a form which would seem to justify the price necessarily charged for the volumes. But the size proved cumbersome for general use, and with the close of the century it was decided to begin another series in another form. It may be interesting to note that the total outlay on the original two-volume work was \$27,622, without compensation to its editor, and the return \$27,321, a loss of \$301; while the expense of the succeeding two volumes, 1876-84 and 1884-90, has been \$23,258, and the returns \$28,928, a gain

of \$4770; and the expense of the final two volumes, 1890-95 and 1895-1900, has been \$26,645 and the returns \$22,461, a loss of \$4184. Thus a total expense exceeding \$76,000 has been almost exactly balanced by the returns, with no or little reckoning either of interest on investment or return to editor and publisher. Except for the fact that the editions of the first volume of the 1876 work, of which 1000 copies were printed, and the supplementary volumes for 1876-84 and 1884-90, of each of which 1000 copies were issued, were by persistent "pushing" completely sold, permitting a substantial increase of price as the volumes were running out of print, the loss would have been serious, as was in fact the case on the Subject-volume of 1876 and the volumes 1890-95 and 1895-1900, of each of which 1250 copies were printed, but the entire edition was not sold. The last-named volume involved a maximum loss of nearly \$3000, probably owing in part to the division of the field by an enterprise covering in some measure the same period. These figures show the limitations of the bibliographical market and the difficulty of obtaining a commercial basis for bibliographical work in this country.

I may say here that Mr. Evans's undertaking will make unnecessary the scheme, on which some—though little—progress had been made, of publishing a volume of the quarto American Catalogue series, to comprise books published within the nineteenth century previous to those included in Mr. Leypoldt's monumental work of 1876, as a preliminary to the greater undertaking of publishing a comprehensive bibliography of American books of the nineteenth century also on the quarto American Catalogue plan. Both these projects would have involved so much outlay above any possible return that it is a relief to find such a bibliographer as Mr. Evans ready to cover the only part of this field in which there is a serious gap. The new American Catalogue series is planned to be in five-yearly cumulative volumes, in a one-alphabet entry by author, title, subject, and series, comprehending the material of the *Publishers' Weekly* monthly record as cumulated quarterly and yearly; and the plan may include a second five-yearly volume giving the full titles from the *Publishers' Weekly* original record. This work will be a utilization, with

editorial revision, of the actual linotype "slugs" used in the *Publishers' Weekly* for its Weekly Record of full title entries and for the condensed entries by author, title, subject, and series making up its monthly list, its quarterly cumulation, which becomes an annual cumulation in the Annual Summary Number, published each January, and finally, the cumulation covering two, three, and four-year periods, issued in one alphabet pending the culminating and final five-yearly publication as the American Catalogue.

The most important comprehensive volume covering current publications is the "United States catalog," published by the H. W. Wilson Co., of Minneapolis, originally recording books in print 1899, under the editorship of George F. Danforth and Marion E. Potter. The issue of 1899 covered 738 pages of author entry, a list of publishers, and a title index of 361 pages, in all a volume exceeding 1100 pages, with the purpose of doing for the book-trade and libraries at the close of the century, though in condensed form, the service which Mr. Leypoldt had rendered a quarter of a century before. In this original issue authors' names were given in full-face type, with condensed single line titles of the several works arranged under the author's name, while the title index was confined to the short title with "see" author. The improved edition of 1902, edited by Marion E. Potter and brought up to January 1, 1902, presented a single alphabet system, covering 2131 pages, with entries under author, subject, and title, including author's birth and death dates in many cases, and particulars of binding, price, date, and publisher, forming a remarkably compendious and practical volume. This had been preceded by a preliminary issue of author entries only. The catalog is supplemented by the "Cumulative book index," which on the same system presents monthly, progressive and annual cumulations, which last are combined into a Cumulative Index for 1902-4, continuing the main catalog up to date from year to year.

The "Publishers' trade list annual," which has been continuously issued since Mr. Leypoldt's beginning of the series in 1873, had been published until 1902 (except for a brief index in 1875) without an index, but the inclusion of a book index as a part of Whit-

aker's English "Reference list" emphasized the demand for a book index to the American publication. The great cost of such a work, and the difficulty of publishing an index without delaying the volume, as the Whitaker publication had always been delayed, had prevented such an index, until in 1902 the "Index to the Publishers' trade list annual," covering in a single alphabet by author, title, and subject catchword entries the books included in the volume of catalogs was issued in a supplementary volume of 1100 pages, soon after the issue of the huge annual itself. This result was accomplished by working from the catalogs of the previous year and filling out from information furnished by publishers in advance of the new catalogs. A Supplementary Index covered the new material of 1903, and a second Supplementary Index, including in one alphabet the new material of 1903 and 1904, have since been published—this last being also issued bound up with the original Index in a single volume as the Combined Index, 1902-3-4.

In addition to editing the regular volume of "Poole's index to periodical literature" covering the period 1897 to 1902, being the fourth volume in continuation of the reissue of 1882, Mr. W. I. Fletcher has done the excellent service of preparing in a single volume an "Abridged Poole's index," which furnishes a subject-index to the leading sets of important periodicals which are to be found in most libraries, from 1815, the earliest date of their beginnings, through 1899. He has also edited for the Association a second edition of the "A. L. A. index to general literature," (1901), also known as the "Essay index," which, in a large octavo volume of 680 pages, furnishes a valuable and needed key to the essays, papers, and chapters on distinctive specific subjects which form part of composite or general books.

The "Annual literary index," in continuation both of Poole's "Index to periodical literature" and of the "A. L. A. index to general literature," has been continued yearly under the editorship chiefly of Mr. W. I. Fletcher, covering periodical articles, chapters in composite books, notable events and the bibliography and necrology of the year. It is proposed, beginning with 1905, to utilize this annual material monthly and quarterly in the

new shape of a periodical which shall permit small libraries to subscribe to a monthly index to periodicals covering the forty publications taken in the greater number of libraries, on an improved plan of entry, covering both subject and author in one alphabet—this monthly publication including probably also a short-title purchase list of books recommended for libraries, and an evaluation of new books as soon after their publication as practicable, these features being supplied by the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. It is proposed that a quarterly cumulation, including an additional number of periodicals, shall also be published at a separate subscription price, and finally that this material, with other periodical entries completing and extending the Poole's Index list, should supplant the present system of the "Annual literary index" and furnish the material for future issues of the Poole series. In this same field the "Cumulative index to periodicals," originated by Mr. William H. Brett at the Cleveland Public Library, is now published by the H. W. Wilson Co. in combination with the Reader's Guide, providing a monthly index, cumulated monthly and yearly, to the sixty-two periodicals formerly covered by the two separate publications.

The Publishing Board of the A. L. A., endowed by Mr. Carnegie with a fund of \$100,000—which should have the result of furnishing adequate bibliographic helps at low cost to the many libraries which he has so nobly and generously established or strengthened—has continued its good work by several publications. The foremost of these is the great evaluation of the "Literature of American history," for which Mr. George Iles contributed not only the original inspiration but a fund exceeding \$10,000, and which Mr. J. N. Larned has edited without compensation. This great work, which does for American history what has not been done in any other country or for any other subject—Mr. Iles' evaluation for Fine Arts excepted—is continued by a supplement for 1901 edited by Philip P. Wells, and by a yearly bibliography covering current books on English and American history, which can be had either on cards or in pamphlets. The Publishing Board has also published a most useful "Guide to reference books," by Miss Alice B. Kroeger, of the

Drexel Institute Library, and has nearly ready for publication the great A. L. A. index to portraits in printed books, which has been in preparation for many years. It has also continued the issue of the special card indexes to certain current periodical publications, to bibliographic serials, and to special sets and books of composite authorship. Reference may here be made to the "Bibliography of American history," prepared by Prof. E. C. Richardson, of Princeton University, and to the fact that Mr. George Iles plans a reissue of the "Reader's guide in political science," originally prepared under the editorship of Mr. Iles and the present writer some years ago.

The bibliography of United States government publications is now so well cared for by the Superintendent of Documents, a position established in 1895, and now held by Mr. L. C. Ferrell, that little remains to be done outside that office. As Miss Hasse's paper at the present meeting will cover more fully the subject of official publications, I need but briefly mention that this office has published a "comprehensive index" for the two-year period of each Congress from the 53d, 1893-95, to the 56th, 1899-1901, covering the two or three sessions of each in a single volume or in two volumes, known as the "Catalogue of public documents," and also a "consolidated index" for each session from the first session of the 54th Congress, 1895-96, to the second session of the 57th Congress, 1902-03, known as the "Index to subjects of documents and reports," etc., as well as a monthly "Catalogue of United States public documents," from January, 1895, to July, 1904. Besides these regular publications, it has issued priced lists of official publications on sale or for exchange, usually at intervals of about six months; priced lists of laws of the United States, usually yearly; and special bibliographies or priced lists on irrigation, on labor, industries, trusts and immigration, on interoceanic canals and transcontinental traffic, on explorations, on new navy, and on agriculture; and various schedules indicating the series and volume relations of government publications. A check-list of public documents containing debates and proceedings of Congress from the first to the 53d, is also included in its publications. This office also has taken a most important step

in the direction of making public documents useful to depository libraries, by the issue, beginning in January of this year, of printed cards, which are supplied in duplicate to such libraries—in connection with which there has been printed a valuable schedule of "Author headings for United States public documents," giving an official method of classification in this difficult field.

Several of the states are now giving more careful attention to the bibliography of their own publications, bibliographies of state documents having been issued by, or for, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, and California—the work perhaps stimulated by the "Bibliography of state publications" prepared under the editorship of the present writer, of which the parts covering the New England states and the North Central states have been issued, and of which the third part, covering the Western states, is nearly ready. Bibliographies for Vermont and Kansas, as well as an earlier bibliography for Texas, have been issued, covering, however, books printed in the state rather than by the state. The bulletins of the New York Public Library have contained interesting material relating to the boundaries, etc., of New York state. Mr. T. H. Cole has continued his bibliographies of statute law and has issued schedules for Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida.

A record of the "Publications of societies" was issued in 1899, under the editorship of the present writer, but the important publication in this field will be the forthcoming "Handbook of learned societies and their publications"—to be issued by the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution and the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress, under the public-spirited and enterprising headship of Herbert Putnam, has finally assumed its proper function as the chief center of library bibliography in this country. It has, at last, realized the long-discussed project of publishing catalog cards for the leading books issued from the American press, furnishing any library at a price covering only the mechanical cost, not the large outlay in preparation, not only the series of cards, but such selection as an individual library may designate. Its special department, the Copyright Office, publishes the weekly Copyright Bulletin in improved shape, and it is now pro-

posed to print the certificates of copyright record also on catalog cards. The great medical "Index-catalogue" to the Surgeon-General's Library, originated by Dr. J. S. Billings, has been continued in a second series of supplementary volumes, of which the ninth, covering the alphabet as far as *Lyuri*, has recently been published, and by the resumption of the *Index Medicus* originally issued by Frederick Leypoldt. The New York State Library has continued its interesting publications, of which the most noteworthy are the yearly lists of the Best Books of each year, and its yearly Summary and Index of Legislation, covering the several states of the Union. It is intended by Mr. Putnam to work out a similar plan, extended and improved, for the legislation of the United States and other countries, should Congress authorize the International Index to Current Legislation, which he has proposed. Much good work has been done by other libraries in their individual bibliographies and bulletions, but these it is not practical to follow in detail.

Important contributions to general bibliography in relation with the booktrade have been made by Mr. A. Growoll in his work on "Booktrade bibliography in the United States in the sixteenth century," his monograph on "American book clubs," and, with the co-operation of Mr. Eames, in the book on "Three centuries of English booktrade bibliography."

One of the most notable advances in American bibliography has been the better work done in supplying individual volumes with indexes, as an integral part of the work, and in supplementary indexes, printed separately. It is impracticable, however, even in a "dry-as-dust" paper like the present, to cover in detail the individual bibliographies issued in this country in recent years, of which the annual list will be found in the successive volumes of the "Annual literary index." Bibliography has perhaps taken the place of political economy as the "dismal science"; but it is a necessary evil in view of the enormous cumulation of books from year to year, and it is a problem of increasing difficulty how this record shall be provided continuously and adequately in the face of the enormous production of books with which the presses of the world are now teeming.

SUGGESTION FOR A YEARBOOK OF LIBRARY LITERATURE.

BY W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Library of Congress.*

IN undertaking systematically to collect and make more available and more complete our information about libraries and library administration two methods are open — first, to index existing library literature; second, to add to that literature. In a paper upon the "Relation of library history to library science and administration," which I have presented to this Association, I have set forth the motives which led the national library to inaugurate the preparation of the series of "Contributions to American library history." It is the desire of the authorities of the library to gather together in this series existing information regarding American libraries and American library methods. I now wish to present for your consideration another undertaking of no less consequence, the preparation of an annual summary of or index to the literature of libraries. As the one series looks to the past, the pursuit of the historical method, and the description of the conditions of library progress in America, so the other looks to the future, the pursuit of the comparative method, and the description of the ideals which animate the profession at home and abroad.

The first requisite of the progress of library science, as of all science, is permanent and systematic records. This has been recognized in the establishment of the numerous journals devoted to library interests and bibliography. But with all these there is no publication devoted to library literature. Among general periodicals we have our reviews of reviews, and among the periodical publications devoted to special sciences we have our jahresberichte — the most German, and, therefore, perhaps, the most scientific of our periodicals, but we have not an index to the current literature of library science. A few years ago there was no need for such an index, but the increasing number of periodicals devoted to library interests and the multiplication of articles upon library questions in other periodicals — literary, historical, educational, architectural, etc. — makes an index now both de-

sirable and necessary. Desirable because in it we would have in convenient form a summary of the most noteworthy matters of interest to librarians, that is, such as have been thought worthy of discussion or notice among contemporary publications; necessary because few if any of us can now keep track of all the literature of our profession.

The practical value of such an index must be obvious, particularly to members of an association which has produced a Poole. It may, therefore, be sufficient to say a few words regarding its scientific value, its importance as a contribution to the comparative study of library law and custom. Existing records of library literature, particularly those which are contained in foreign periodicals, are not generally accessible. When accessible they are not readily available because sandwiched in between the current news and notes. And when finally discovered they are unsatisfactory because of their incompleteness both in respect to the selection of the literature recorded and in respect to the description of it. Such a report as we are considering, consisting of (1) a summary of the contributions of each country to library science, to be prepared by specialists representing the different sections of the library world, (2) a classified list of current books and articles in magazines relating to libraries and library administration, and (3) an index — such a report, I say, should remedy these defects in our existing record of library literature. As an annual it would not have the scrappiness inseparable from a monthly, and as the work of experts it would possess a completeness and an accuracy which is most to be desired.

Furthermore, it should be observed, bibliographical criticism must remain comparatively barren as long as it remains provincial, and our generalizations in library science must fall short of universal validity as long as we reason from mere local experience. A work which shall present us with additional data for comparative study of library administration should, therefore, prove useful not merely

as a work of reference, but as a factor in the reorganization of thought upon library questions.

Among the practical results to be expected from such a widening of the field of library science we may note two, (1) the discovery of new possibilities and responsibilities in international, national and local bibliography, (2) the suggestion of new ideals and methods of library administration.

This widening of the field of library science should in the first place be suggestive of new methods of international co-operation. As we broaden our intellectual and moral horizon new duties and opportunities are brought within our view, and the better definition of existing duties is made possible. Certainly nothing will promote the development of bibliography more surely than the latter, particularly the definition of the functions of bibliographical agencies, international, national, and local, a definition of those functions from a cosmopolitan point of view.

This widening of the field of library science should in the second place be suggestive of new ideals and methods of library administration. We need to project ourselves beyond the circle of our immediate surroundings in order to understand the real nature of our

work; we need to orient ourselves, as the phrase is. American and European libraries particularly have much to gain by a free exchange of ideas, not only because the communities which we have to serve, English, German, Scandinavian and other, are similar in character, and our needs therefore similar, but because our experience has been different. Europe has been in possession of libraries for hundreds of years and has books that we shall never have. We can profit by the experience of these ancient institutions, learn from them the wisdom of conservatism, as they from us, the desirability of change. American and English libraries above all must profit by intercourse and co-operation, because of their community of speech, of science and of literature.

An organ of international library activity which shall, to this end, gather up whatever is of general utility in the experience of the libraries of the world, and make more accessible the best of what is being thought and said, should widen the range of our view, lift us to a participation in each other's labors, settle some questions, raise new ones, help to clarify our conceptions of what is important and what is not, and, in short, place us in possession of the net results of current professional experience.

CLASSIFICATION: THE GENERAL THEORY.

By PROFESSOR DR. RUDOLF FOCKE, *Director Kaiser-Wilhelms-Bibliothek, Posen, Germany.*

THE higher a profession stands, the more scientific are its foundations. It is not only our preparatory general scientific training, not only our daily dealings with science or with scientific material that give us the right to characterize our labors as scientific. The essential element of the scientific nature of our profession lies rather in the intrinsic necessity of conducting our official business in a scientific manner, that is, according to scientific principles and general well defined premises.

Foremost among the librarian's activities stands the making of the catalogs. In these also centers the scientific part of his professional labors. All else is matter of technique, of practical experience and routine.

Three catalogs are indispensable to every well managed and well arranged library: The accession catalog, the alphabetical [author and title] catalog, and the subject catalog [realkatalog]. I consider this proposition as an axiom of library science. The shelf-list may be dispensed with, in as much as one of the other three catalogs may serve its purpose. The distinction here made is correct because it is based upon a scientific difference between the catalogs. Other classifications, for example the division into general and special catalogs, depend upon a graduated distinction which cannot be a first principle of division.

Each one of the three catalogs registers the books in a manner peculiar to itself. The

elementary constituents, that is the titles of the books, are the same in all of the three catalogs. The difference consists in the arrangement or order of the titles. For the accession catalog the governing principle is the date of the incorporation of the books into the library, for the alphabetical catalog the order of the letters of the constituent parts of the title, for the subject catalog [realkatalog] the contents of the books. The order of the titles in the accession and in the alphabetical catalog is therefore due to external reasons and is accidental, in the subject catalog it is due to intrinsic reasons and is obligatory. Wherefore it is evident that it is the subject catalog [realkatalog] only which is constructed upon a scientific basis.

To be sure we must have scientific knowledge even for the accession catalog and for the alphabetical catalog, especially knowledge of languages. But that knowledge has, nevertheless, only the value of a scientific working tool. The more he knows of languages, to mention no other qualifications, the more fit the librarian will be to run these two catalogs. This indeed holds good for the subject [realkatalog] as well, but here make themselves felt in addition to these auxiliaries, first the sciences themselves, which are to be exhibited in the subject catalog [realkatalog] as they express themselves in literature and which the librarian therefore must command more or less, and second, the theory of the scientific classification of books.

The requirements in the way of scientific accomplishments are least in the case of the accession catalog, they rise with the alphabetical catalog, and reach the highest point with the subject catalog [realkatalog].

The leading principle for the accession catalog is, as we have seen, the chronological order of the incorporation of the books into the library. There is nothing simpler than the rule based upon this. The accession catalog contains in addition information about the provenance of books, about their condition, price, etc. All of which is very important indeed, but involves no principle, no rule for the arrangement of the titles.

The leading principle for the alphabetical catalog is the order of the letters of the main component parts of the titles. Here difficulties arise. For the consistent carrying

out of this principle demands first, a uniform alphabet for all sorts of script, and second, a definition of what are the main component parts of the titles, the words under which the titles shall be entered, and the relation of these words to one another. In order to find one's way in the alphabetical catalog of a large reference library one must know the standard alphabet, which presupposes the transcription of foreign letters on the basis of a particular alphabet. In the second place one must be familiar with the rules governing the alphabetical arrangement of the titles. But if the very use of the catalog with any degree of certainty depends upon this knowledge, how much more must the librarian be sure of it, who is to continue and complete the catalog.

The leading principle of the subject catalog [realkatalog] is the subject of the books. Three demands are therefore made upon the librarian in this connection: first, he must have a sure judgment upon the subject of the books; second, he must arrange the titles according to the subjects, that is according to their relation and their place in the sciences; third, he must know the rules governing this arrangement with respect to subject; in other words he must be at home in the theory of the scientific classification of books, because the sciences in themselves do not convey a rule for the scientific classification of books, as we shall see.

How then are the rules established for the three several catalogs?

The rule for the accession catalog elaborates itself. It is contained in the definition of the accession catalog. The rule demands the arrangement of the titles in the order of accession, or chronological incorporation of books into the library. The observance of the rule is as simple as the definition.

The rule for the alphabetic catalog also is given by the definition of that catalog and in so far is just as easily determined. The rule says: The books are to be registered in purely alphabetical order; that is according to the sequence of the letters of the words under which the titles are entered. But since the conception of alphabetic order is not exact it requires closer definition and here the difficulties begin. Opinions as to what should govern and is essential with regard to the alphabetic arrangement of titles

differ widely in certain cases, as is well known. A decision upon principle arrived at deductively does not exist — any one practice or another may be followed. There are three ways in which a uniform treatment in the arranging of titles may be reached for one or more libraries: Custom founded on tradition; simple agreement; and official rules. While formerly custom prevailed exclusively, lately resort has often been had to official rules. And rightly so. For by means of voluntary agreement various practices are scarcely to be welded into a single one, while progressive technique certainly demands uniformity to the greatest possible degree.

The rule for the subject catalog [real-katalog] again, stated in its most general terms deduced from the definition is: The books are to be entered in groups and successive divisions according to the subject. The question arises: Is it really the subject alone that determines the arrangement of the titles? The answer can only be: Not at all. For besides the intrinsic principle of arrangement, *i.e.*, the subject, an external objective factor — the use of the books — must be recognized. This principle of arrangement, consideration of the chief end of every library, governs of course for the alphabetic catalog as well, while the accession catalog is destined primarily to serve the administration. But in the alphabetic catalog the two principles of arrangement, the rule deduced from the definition, and facilitation of the use, coincide. Not so in the case of the subject catalog [real-katalog], as we shall soon see.

The principle of order of the subject catalog [real-katalog] comprised in its definition is the subject of the books. The titles therefore are grouped and arranged according to the subject. This grouping, this order, in turn is determined by the diversity of the sciences and their branches. There is complete agreement on this point; the thesis is an axiom of library science. Books are arranged in the order of the sciences and their branches.

All the sciences combined constitute science. Its subdivision into special sciences may take the form of empirical enumeration or may follow a systematic classification. The systematization of science is a philosophical problem. Many solutions have been at-

tempted but no system has received general recognition.

Each separate science which is to be fitted into the general system is, like the whole, an organism. To reduce to a system the organism of a special science is already easier of accomplishment. In this way originates the classification of the special sciences. The degree to which such classification may be carried is unlimited in so far as subdivision must needs stop only when it arrives at the single idea, the single fact.

The systematic arrangement of books, or rather of their titles, must closely follow the classification of the sciences, as long as no other principle of arrangement is adduced, and this with regard to the system as a whole, as well as with reference to the systems of the special sciences. This is demanded by the general rule of the subject catalog [real-katalog].

To this principle of arrangement, which we will call the systematic principle, is opposed another one, which proceeds entirely from a practical standpoint. It seeks in the first place an arrangement which facilitates the most rapid, easy use of the collections of the library as classed by subject in various groups.

To attain this there exists, aside from application of the systematic principle, only the one way: To resolve the entire matter of science or portions of it into subject catch-words and arrange them alphabetically. We will therefore call this the subject-alphabet principle. I have already pointed out that it is most certainly entitled to consideration.

We have therefore now obtained two principles of arrangement for the subject catalog [real-katalog]: the systematic order and the subject-alphabet. We call subject catalog [real-katalog] every catalog which exhibits an arrangement, carried out according to the one or the other of these principles or a combination of both.

As greatly as these principles seem to differ and even to be opposed to each other, it may now be pointed out that the general principle is in both the same; the matter is resolved into separate groups or parts according to subject. There is no specific or material difference between the two principles, but merely a difference of form. The separate

groups or divisions are the same in the systematic as well as in the subject-alphabet arrangement. But they are arranged from different points of view and by different methods, bringing them into a different relation to one another.

May we then designate as classification any arrangement of material which results from the application of one of these principles? In order to answer this question we will now try to fix the definition of classification. Upon this philosophers are in general agreed. It is therefore an easy matter for us. Classification is an elementary process of cognition and consists according to its general concept in the systematic arrangement of ideas (*Begriffe*) into classes thoroughly carried out. We think always in a multiplicity of concepts. The multiplicity of concepts may be either an aggregate in form, that is, an agglomeration without inner connection, or it may be a system, that is, it may possess logical unity. As long as our multiplicity of concepts forms an aggregate our thinking is fragmentary; it rises and becomes systematic when the multiplicity of concepts forms a unity.

We will now apply this general rule to our subject. When we divide the whole subject matter of the sciences or of a special science into a series of co-ordinate divisions strung together one after another it is not classification but simply division. In classification subordination must accompany co-ordination. Subordination consists in the establishment of main divisions and subdivisions. Classification is therefore not a mechanical but a logical process of division, and moreover a logical division which proceeds from a supreme concept limits the scope of the concept by addition of distinctive attributes, forms new and subordinate concepts with reference to opposite characteristics, and arrives finally at the lowest species.

In the light of the definition given just now we will easily be able to recognize the essential difference between the principle of the systematic and that of the alphabetical subject catalog. While the latter contents itself with the empirical enumeration of the sections of the system and of the specific concepts falling within them, brought into alphabetic order, the systematic principle seeks the very closest conjunction with the logical

classification. It follows, therefore, that in the strictest sense of the term we can only speak of a classification in connection with the subject catalog [*realkatalog*] when the systematic principle is taken as a basis. In a broader sense, however, we call classification any arrangement of the subject matter or the content of a science which is carried out according to some plainly recognizable principle. For these two methods, which are the only ones possible, stand nevertheless in a certain closer relation to one another. In rank the systematic order stands, however, above the subject alphabet form; the former is the primary one. The logical classification is the necessary premise of the alphabetical subject arrangement. Without the former the latter could not even come into possession of those catchwords, which express more than one single concept, for it will not do to limit oneself to the titles of books in choosing such general conceptions.

The two kinds of arrangement whose principles I have just developed permit a three-fold method in the construction of the subject catalog [*realkatalog*]: 1. Adoption of a system; 2. Alphabetical grouping of the matter of the sciences as resolved into subject catchwords; 3. The combination of these two methods. The last mentioned procedure is applied when the co-ordinate divisions of one or more sections of the system are arranged alphabetically, on account of greater perspicuity, or when an alphabetical subject index is added to the classed catalog constructed upon the systematic principle, or when both occur.

Whoever goes to work carefully following one of these three methods will soon see clearly that there exists a specific difference between science and its literature, *i.e.*, the books, a difference which it is easy to make clear by definition. Science, its whole body as well as any given special science, is an organism. Its classification results in the first place not in books but merely in branch sciences and scientific subjects, which may be left either in their organic gradation or arranged alphabetically by catchwords. The sciences and their branches are the matter which finds expression in books. Science is material, literature formal. In books science is exhibited in various forms. I have pointed out this fact, which is of considerable im-

portance, already in a former paper* and have called the feature which is brought out here, this peculiarity of the book, the formal principle of literature (*das formale prinzip der literatur*).

We will call the two principles of order, with which we have dealt so far, together the scientific or material principle of order. To this is to be added as equivalent the principle of order by literary form (*Literarisch-formales anordnungsprinzip*) which we may also designate [briefly] as the literary or as the formal principle. But we may not stop at dividing books according to the material principle into scientific groups and materials; we must also arrange the books in divisions and sections according to the form in which they present the matter of science. Each group of books connected by contents—be it that they treat science as a whole, or a special science, or a specific subject—may therefore fall into the following subdivisions: Bibliography; History; Philosophy and Methodology; Sources; Periodicals; Collections; Miscellanea; Dictionaries; Systematic treatises; Monographs. In one rank, and in one subject there will be many, in another rank, or another subject, but few such [literature] for divisions. I refer to my former paper, in which I also demonstrated how to proceed in order to construct the scheme of a systematic catalog, with equal regard to both principles, the material or scientific and the formal or literary. What was said there also holds good for the subject catalog. For the literary form, divisions will not be arranged co-ordinate but subordinate to the subject divisions, just as they must be subordinated under the gradations of the systematic catalog.

The gradations of the systematic and the subject catchword divisions are [therefore] to be strictly differentiated and separated from the literary form divisions in the construction of the subject catalog [*realkatalog*]. Whoever offends against this rule, commits a blunder in method and makes the use [of the catalog] more difficult. One should not, for instance, as is done sometimes, place all the periodicals belonging to a science in the

same rank with the main systematic divisions. The periodicals belonging to the various systematic main divisions should rather be placed with those divisions, while only those periodicals devoted to the science in general will find their place in the first systematic subgroup—"General." It would be easy to quote numerous examples of mistakes of this and similar kinds from printed and manuscript catalogs, while many systems, as for instance that of Mr. Melvil Dewey, have avoided such errors.

If we sum up the substance of our study the following fundamental rule holds good: Classification may follow the systematic principle or the subject alphabet plan, but it must strictly differentiate the divisions originating in logical subdivision of the subject from the literary form divisions.

Adherence to the systematic principle satisfies the methodological demand that the whole of anything which may be the object of scientific investigation and literary treatment must be capable of presentation in the form of a clearly and logically developed chain of subdivisions. We feel the necessity of arranging the existing literature in an easily surveyed inventory, based upon logical relations, in order that we may find under the guidance of scientific system the writings which exist upon a certain science or branch, or upon any given subject.

Adherence to the subject alphabet principle takes into account the undeniable fact that no logical classification can group all the co-ordinate and subordinate divisions of science or of a special science so that even one, or the few, (not to mention the untrained many) may rapidly find their way through the intricate structure. It renounces that methodological demand and, with an eye to didactic value, puts in place of the systematic arrangement a mechanical co-ordination of the divisions standing in a relation of subsumption to one another, depending upon the alphabet, and shifting in this manner the trouble of finding one's way from the head to paper.

Both methods have their advantages, both have their drawbacks. It has therefore been attempted, to combine them, and rightly. The best combinations following constitute:

1. The systematic classification is taken as a basis, but with it is combined the subject

* "Grundlegung zu einer theorie des systematischen Katalogs." In: *Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher arbeiten*. Heft 13, 1900.

alphabet order of arrangement in such a way that whenever any section of the system contains so large a number of co-ordinate divisions as not to be readily surveyed, these divisions or subjects are arranged alphabetically; 2. To the subject catalog [realkatalog] made in this way, with some attention to the subject alphabet principle, an alphabetic subject index is joined.

There are no other methods of classification than these three: 1. The method of systematic classification; 2. The method of subject alphabet classification; 3. The method which consists of a combination of these two. At bottom there is but one method of systematic classification, for the subject alphabet method is of secondary importance; it cannot exist without the other. In truth, there is also but one system of classification, the logical system; it is the classification *κατ' ἐξοχήν*.

As there are but three methods of classification, so the possible varieties of the subject catalog [realkatalog] also are limited: there is the systematic subject catalog, the alphabetical subject catalog, and the subject catalog [realkatalog] combining the characteristics of these two.

Forms, apparently new, as for example the Dictionary catalog, and the Alphabeticoclassed catalog, are only varieties of the three basic forms. There are no important objections to their adoption; for certain classes of libraries they are even much to

be recommended. To this class of innovations belongs also the system of Mr. Melvil Dewey, which is nothing more than the method of systematic classification with the superaddition of an extraneous principle, to wit: the decimal system, the objects aimed at being external symmetry and practical advantages. It is permissible to inject such a new principle into the original principle of systematic order provided an actual practical gain results, as is the case with the subject alphabet principle. Whether we have such a case here, or whether the acceptance of the Decimal system, which acts upon the classification of the sciences like a Procrustes bed, whether this and other considerations do not tend to prove the whole thing unsuitable it is not the province of this paper to decide; its thesis is the general theory of classification. Nevertheless I would not refuse Mr. Dewey the acknowledgment that his system represents an energetic attempt to introduce technical uniformity into the subject catalog [realkatalog].

In conclusion I will remark that everything I have said about the relation of classification to the subject catalog [realkatalog] holds also good for the relation between bibliography and classification. The close relation between the subject catalog [realkatalog] and bibliography makes both of them subject to the same principles of construction.

CLASSIFICATION: PRESENT TENDENCIES.

BY CHARLES MARTEL, *Library of Congress.*

IT is nearly a quarter of a century since the late Mr. Cutter presented before the fourth A. L. A. Conference, held at Washington, 1881, a report on classification, taking his cue from a custom prevailing with other learned bodies of giving a periodical survey of the activities and progress in the several domains of science cultivated by them. His suggestion of covering in this way the various departments of library science met with warm approval. Reports on classification followed with more or less regularity at succeeding conferences. In the interval between formal

reports there were papers and discussions on various features of the classification problem for public libraries, centering around the merits or advantages of particular schemes, especially the D. C. and the E. C. or Cutter classification. That series of reports and discussions is very instructive and helpful for the study of tendencies, but there does not appear to be much inner connection or continuity between them with reference to that particular purpose, and they embody only a fragmentary record of the literature of classification, which is imperfectly supplemented by periodi-

cal lists of current publications like the rubric "Cataloging and classification," opened in 1885 in volume 10 of the *Library Journal*.

Naturally, the handbooks of library science like Maire and Graesel treat the subject and present the literature more systematically and comprehensively. Even here, however, the limits are drawn more or less closely, and sources when not including theoretical discussions are barely touched. The most complete record is the bibliographical history of systems of classification in Dr. Richardson's "Classification, theoretical and practical," 1901. But the bibliographical history confines itself to a record of comprehensive systems. There is a chapter VII: "Partial system of classification," where it is said, "It would be vain to attempt to give any comprehensive survey of the enormous number of partial classifications, but this account would be incomplete if attention were not called to the fact of the existence of these, and to the great advantage that they may be in the preparation of a general system." I am grateful for this eminent precedent and may well plead that space forbids the insertion of a bibliography within the limits of a short summary like the present, of certain phases of the subject.

I propose to confine myself to a statement of the existence of certain classes of documents of interest to the classifier of books and will offer on the basis of a few typical examples my interpretation of their significance, without prejudice or pretension, hoping nevertheless that my interpretation may be true and that many of you will agree with me. I will add that it is to be hoped that the next report on classification may have the benefit of the annual bibliography of library literature projected in another paper before this Conference by Mr. William Dawson Johnson.

Among the reports presented to your Conferences, that of Horace Kephart before the World's Library Conference, Chicago, 1893, is distinguished by unusual comprehensiveness. It was based on the returns to a circular of inquiry to American librarians and presented a digest of the answers, together with an interpretation of the tendencies in the form of a masterly summary of conclusions by the editor.

It is not for the purpose of comparison to my own disadvantage, however, that I revert to that report, but because, though confined

almost wholly to a consideration of American expert opinion and practice at that time, its conclusions seem to me borne out by the trend of doings since then both at home and abroad. As far as American library practice is concerned the situation seems but little changed, if at all. I have had an opportunity of examining the returns to a circular similar to that of 1893, sent out a few years ago. The proportion of libraries using or adopting the Decimal classification, pure or modified, of those using the Cutter E. C. and the remainder, chiefly the larger libraries or special libraries using individual schemes has remained almost constant with a relatively larger increase in the number using the E. C. classification.

This seems to indicate that there are two apparently opposed tendencies, each holding its own: on the one hand, the tendency toward corporation and uniformity, on the other, the tendency toward specialization and individuality. Since the report of 1893, some important bibliographical events have taken place which seem to justify the reasonable belief that the two may be combined in a measure to great advantage. Taking a glance at the various classes of documents and facts, which bear evidence in this question, we have (1) Systems of classification of the sciences; (2) Systems of classification for libraries or for books; (3) Schemes underlying the catalogs of general libraries with more or less leaning towards development in certain subjects; (4) General schemes for special libraries; and (5) Schemes for general and special bibliographies, *i.e.* for the classification of titles, rather than of books; (6) The arrangement of many general and special libraries, public and private, whose classification is not in print in any form.

Within the last four groups falls the "enormous number of partial classifications," referred to by Dr. Richardson. Of the prodigious number of libraries, catalogs, and bibliographies a relatively small number have the same classification — an astonishing fact, considering the undeniable advantages of a reasonable degree of uniformity in arrangement and the great economy which would be effected in adopting a system already devised. What can be the explanation? It is in the very nature of classification that it should closely fit the collection of things classified. The gen-

eral library, the universal bibliography, the select reference library, the small popular library, the special library according to its subject, if classified with the fine discrimination and regard for extent, nature of collections, character of use, etc., etc., will have an ideal classification as far as the purpose of classification, the use of the collections, goes, but their classification will differ from one another in various ways. Idealism and individualism need not go too far, however, and concessions can be made with profit in the interest of co-operation and uniformity. The problem is, how far?

One of the bibliographical events alluded to above is the foundation in 1895 of the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels. True to its program, it has during the first decade of its existence worked energetically through publication and propaganda for unification, of method in bibliography and classification. With the help of collaborators, it has extended the Decimal classification tables for a great number of subjects, and a revision of the entire system has progressed to the number of 20 sections.

The other event is the co-operative publication of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. Some advance has, I believe, been made toward the organization of similar enterprises for the literature of the technical arts, for history and philology. All great

divisions of literature may eventually be covered. We shall then possess classifications, originally devised by specialists, expert both in science and bibliography, classifications improved as experience and use may seem to dictate and modified from time to time in accordance with the progress of science. There will be local lists to be applied in the natural history and physical sciences, others for historical subjects; there may be language and period tables, and simple and extended arrangements of the form divisions at the beginning of subjects. The librarian will co-ordinate them for his use in a general collection, and libraries, large and small, may have their normal standard schemes adapted to their requirements. A notation also will be easily adjusted, using perhaps the symbols of the special classification for the form divisions, local divisions and systematic subdivisions, but different libraries prefixing their own general class symbols to place the main subjects in the order suitable to their character and use. This seems to me the legitimate and desirable extent to which uniformity may go. The attempt to assign to every subject a significant symbol, absolutely fixing its position and limiting the use of that symbol I believe explains the relatively slow progress of the Decimal system in Europe as against its successes in the United States, where it is used in libraries mostly of the same character and scope.

PRESENT TENDENCIES OF CATALOG PRACTICE.

By WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, *Librarian of Harvard University.*

THE present tendencies of catalog practice may be conveniently summed up under three heads, as tendencies toward enrichment, simplification and economy.

I.

Under *enrichment*, we note all the endeavors to make the library catalog a more perfect and serviceable tool by expanding it into a combined author and subject list, and by enlarging its scope, in both these ways adapting it to meet a greater variety of demands and to serve a greater number of persons.

The typical catalog *has* been a simple author list, its entries arranged alphabetically

by authors' names, or by titles when no author's name could be found. Its entries may have been of the briefest, a title a line perhaps, or they may have been full, careful, accurate, distinguishing one edition of the same book from another, and describing the peculiarities of the individual copy in hand, as does the great catalog of the British Museum, perhaps the most complete and carefully worked out example of the pure author catalog that exists. In the case of biographies, to be sure, this catalog enters under subject as well as under author, and its entry of anonymous works necessarily introduces a certain number of subject headings, but these excep-

tions only emphasize the fact that it does not pretend to show what the library has on any subject or in any special department. A collection of the enormous extent of the British Museum can hardly be expected to do this; at least it cannot be expected to provide a complete catalog by subjects or a subject index* for its whole collection, though this very project was discussed with some heat in letters in the *Times* in October and November, 1900, and was commended by Dr. Garnett.

Of other libraries, however, more is demanded. Every library must, according to our present lights, have its subject catalog as well as, or combined with, its author catalog. For the smaller libraries this is especially true, and here the necessity of the subject catalog is unquestioned. In the case of the larger libraries—the large libraries of reference conducted mainly in the interest of students—the relative merits of subject catalog and bibliographies as keys with which to unlock the treasures of the library is sometimes discussed with a decided leaning in favor of the bibliography.

In practical use can the bibliography take the place of the subject catalog? The question assumes many different aspects, according as it is looked at from the point of view of the small library or the great one, the highly specialized library or the general one, according as one considers the needs of the untrained reader or the experienced scholar, and also according to the special subject one has in mind. A full discussion of the question is therefore impossible in a paper which must deal with other subjects as well. An article by C. H. Hull, then of the Cornell University Library, in the *Library Journal* for June, 1890, (15:167) is the best statement that has been made of the shortcomings of subject catalogs and the advantages of working with a generous collection of bibliographies, yet the author confesses at the end that he is only half convinced by his own well-put arguments, and no library already provided with a subject catalog has been induced, or has had the courage, to discontinue it, though many librarians feel the burden of keeping it up and look

with apprehension upon the bulk to which their catalogs are likely to grow. The most recent statement in favor of the subject catalog is that by Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, of the Library of Congress, in the *Library Journal* for September, 1904, a statement called out by a request for advice with regard to the policy to be pursued by the Royal Library in Vienna. I must confine my remarks to one or two points only.

It may readily be admitted that no subject catalog is equally useful in all its parts. Lists of general works on music, philosophy, theology, history, etc., which do not admit of a natural subdivision, gradually increase in bulk, become wearisome to examine, and after all are seldom of service, books of this kind being oftener known by their authors and sought in the author catalog. General works on scientific subjects accumulate in the drawers of a subject catalog as the years go by, and the superseded books overshadow and conceal the recent and authoritative ones. Such cases may lead us to prune our subject catalogs on some sides or to modify their arrangement. Such headings, if omitted altogether, would be less missed than others, or they might be restricted to include only a few select titles. In large libraries, bibliographies could fill their place reasonably well. Or, to suggest a different policy, the arrangement of the cards under such classes in chronological order (instead of in the ordinary or alphabetical sequence) would immediately give the titles under even such subjects a new interest and value.

Against the bibliographies it is rightly urged that, more often than not, the needed bibliography either does not exist or is hopelessly out of date, and it will always be true that any thorough bibliography will present such a mass of titles not to be found in any one library, as to require great labor to select those titles that may be had, and any searcher who has not a command of the whole subject already will be discouraged.

Relief from the difficulty of too great bulk seems to lie in two directions: (1) in the printing from time to time of certain whole sections of the catalog (subjects in which the library is specially strong) and the cancellation of the corresponding cards, or (2) in the printing of select lists to include only books of current interest and value for the

* In England a subject catalog is distinguished from a subject index, the former being understood to be in classed form, the latter in dictionary form. I shall use the term subject catalog to include both forms.

general reader. In the first case the size of the catalog itself would be diminished, in the second, the necessary use of the catalog.

Another plan might be worth trying in certain cases. Take such a bibliography as Engelmann's *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum*, comprehensive, exact, minute, corrected and completed by the issue of successive editions; check in it all the titles to be found in your library, cancelling the corresponding cards in your catalog and leaving in their place under each author (*i.e.* subject) a reference to the volume and page of the bibliography. Leave in the catalog cards for such books only as have escaped the notice of the bibliography, and add cards for books published since its completion. The bibliography thus becomes a catalog of the library so far as its titles serve, and the catalog becomes a continuation of the bibliography so far as the material is represented in the library. The expense will be considerable—in the end perhaps not less than the expense under the ordinary system. The advantage will be some reduction in the bulk of the card catalog and probably some convenience in consultation. I cannot stop to work out the details, but offer the suggestion as a possible way of reconciling in some cases the claims of the subject catalog and the bibliography. Notice, however, that it presupposes the existence of a subject catalog in fairly complete form, certain portions of which, and certain portions only, may be supplemented or displaced by published bibliographies. I do not myself believe that any library, large or small, that already has a subject catalog, can afford to discontinue it as a whole; on the other hand, a large library that undertakes now to make a subject catalog after its collections have been accumulating for a long term may wisely omit the older books or the most of them, and leave these to be sought either on the shelves or in bibliographies. This is in effect the course pursued by the British Museum, whose Subject Index includes modern works only, being limited in most cases to books printed between 1880 and 1900. Another library might include a selection of older books, but in any case the labor of preparation and the bulk of the catalog would both be substantially reduced by such limitation.

Let us then have a subject catalog and let us have it as perfect as we can manage to make

it, will continue to be the cry of librarians, in my opinion, and the scholars who sometimes scoff at our imperfect results will in time find that the subject catalog justifies itself.

The question still remains—What kind of a subject catalog? Shall it be in dictionary or classed form? Which is to prevail? This is a problem, one of the problems, it seems to me, which has not at present a definite answer. Long ago the class catalog held the field with no competitor, but with many rival claimants in its own family. Then came the dictionary catalog, and at present in America it has almost driven out its older and more aristocratic rival, while in Europe it has made steady and notable gains both as applied to library use and in bibliographical publications. Among classed systems, almost the only one which shows any vigor of life is the Decimal classification; but this, though intended for the classification of titles in a catalog as well as of books on the shelves, has been mainly adopted as a shelf classification in this country, and with some notable exceptions has made comparatively little headway as the basis of a subject catalog. It was designed primarily for popular libraries, and in such libraries it has done its best service. But lately there has appeared in the field the Bibliographical Institute of Brussels, a vigorous young champion of the Decimal classification as a system of cataloging. The energetic directors of this Institute have taken the Decimal classification as used in America, have translated it into European languages, and with amazing ingenuity and perseverance have expanded and modified it, and added new elements of elasticity and new methods of combination to its already flexible system of notation, so that for purposes of bibliographical subdivision and record, a far greater degree of exactness and detail can be attained now than ever before. At the same time, with the greatest industry, the Institute has been bringing together for its *Répertoire* an enormous mass of bibliographical material, already amounting to two and a half million references classified by subjects according to the expanded Decimal classification. This it is ready to put at the disposal of all comers gratuitously, while copies of what it has collected are furnished at very low rates. It has also established, or affiliated with itself, numerous bibliographical periodicals or cur-

rent title-lists, in all of which the Decimal classification numbers are attached to each title and in many of which the titles are classified on this system. It has made the system more widely known than ever before, has shown by actual practice its applicability to the most minute records of bibliography, and, what is more, has demonstrated the necessity of a classed system with a simple notation for work that is to have international significance or secure international co-operation.

A dictionary catalog must necessarily be compiled, so far as its headings are concerned, in a single language, but a classed catalog, in which the headings are represented by figures, is equally applicable to any language, and simply requires an index in the language most familiar to the student. Will the Decimal system finally prevail as the normal type of subject catalog? Who can say? It has a strong hold as a shelf classification in a very large number of libraries; the advantages of uniformity and of employing, as it were, a universal language are very great; the Bibliographical Institute has certainly extended the possibilities of its use as a bibliographical tool of great precision and adaptability; yet the rough and ready convenience of the dictionary catalog, its simplicity apparent from the very start, and the directness of its answers to the questions put to it will no doubt prevent its being displaced by any other system in popular libraries, while the example of Mr. Fortescue's "Subject index of the modern works added to the library of the British Museum, 1881-1900," shows that the dictionary principle can be satisfactorily applied even to the greatest collections. This catalog also shows that even in a dictionary catalog a certain amount of classification necessarily creeps in under its larger headings (especially country headings) in order to reduce into a manageable shape the great mass of titles that accumulates there, and in some cases this catalog frankly slips over into the classified form while keeping its alphabetical arrangement, as in putting under Psychology the sub-heads, Attention, Belief, Consciousness, Effort, Imagination, etc.*

Our normal catalog has become then, and is to remain, enriched by subject entries. It

is also frequently enriched by annotation. It is not content, that is to say, with simply placing the contents of its library before readers in orderly fashion and leaving them to, it may be, an uninstructed choice. The demand grows that the reader shall be guided. He is not expected, like the profound scholar, to know his subject before he comes to the catalog, and even the scholar is not expected to be a universal genius, and to be as familiar with the field which his neighbor cultivates as with his own.

Notes indicating the relative value and scope of different books on the same subject, even notes designed to catch the casual eye and awaken an interest where no interest before existed, are all natural outgrowths of the general desire to make the library an active educational force, not a mere storehouse from which the educated alone may draw what they have already learned to value. Hence comes the desire to reach out after the reader, after the child before he becomes a reader; and the appropriate tools have to be provided—bulletins of new books with short, interesting accounts of them, select reading lists on subjects of current interest, even picture bulletins to attract the notice of the young or the uninterested. "Best book" cards have been recommended and used to some extent. Mr. Johnston, of the Library of Congress, has lately proposed the preparation of printed cards summing up under each specific subject the best books on each subject, with brief notes as to their scope, etc. It is not impossible that something of the kind may be done and the cards distributed to libraries. All devices which help the unpractised reader are welcomed, and fit in acceptably into the general purpose to make our libraries, even the small ones—or especially the small ones, count for all they can.

The introduction of annotation into library catalogs is really the introduction of a feature characteristic of bibliographies as distinguished from catalogs, but it must be confessed that hitherto there have been too few bibliographies so enriched. Most bibliographies are still unannotated, bare lists of classified titles in whose mounting numbers the compiler takes solid satisfaction, whether he knows anything of the contents of the books recorded and can give the student some useful hint or not. The German *Jahresberichte* are

* Precisely the same arrangement that characterizes the subject catalog of the Harvard College Library.

the best examples of that richer bibliography which not only lists but describes or even summarizes. Our own Association has taken an honorable part in adding to a hitherto meagre company annotated bibliographies which are of real service as guides to readers. But I am wandering from my subject, which is the catalog, not the bibliography. My excuse is that catalogs are introducing bibliographical features and are inclined to pattern themselves on the more popular form of critical bibliography.

A third method of enriching the catalog is by the inclusion of references to articles in periodicals, society transactions, etc., a field which was once considered to belong to the bibliography alone. The catalog of the Boston Athenæum was one of the pioneers in doing this, but the smaller libraries were quick to learn the lesson that with their limited resources they could make what they had more directly useful by displaying in their catalogs essays, articles, etc., which would otherwise be overlooked. The smaller the library the more important this is, for the greater is the difficulty and loss of time involved in using elaborate bibliographical tools, when so little of what is recorded there can be found at hand. Yet for most libraries, the appearance of Poole's Index, with its successive supplements, makes the insertion in their catalogs of what can there be traced unwise and cumbersome. In more learned fields, with the better organization of bibliographical work, with the completer records of current production presented first in periodicals and annual lists and finally in systematic bibliographies, the chance of such articles being overlooked becomes less and less.

At the same time production has enormously increased, and while every great library tries to keep itself supplied with the principal periodical publications, and is constantly enlarging its list, the bibliographical record as constantly outstrips it and still presents a great mass of material not to be found in any but the very largest libraries. Under these conditions is a library justified in attempting to include in its catalog any part of this material, in periodicals and society transactions, which lies more or less remote from the ordinary processes of book cataloging?

During the last few years, the inclusion of such material has been directly encouraged by the issue in several quarters of printed catalog cards. The number of such cards representing articles contained in other publications is now really very large, far larger, I imagine, than most of us realize. To mention them very briefly, with no attempt at completeness, there are: cards for the whole current literature of zoölogy prepared at Zurich by H. H. Field (103,000 titles); cards indexing the descriptions of new American botanical species issued formerly by Miss Clark in Washington and now by Miss Day at the Herbarium in Cambridge (about 30,000); similar cards issued by the *Herbier Boissier* for European species (about 4000); cards issued by the *Torrey Botanical Club* for the literature of botany (about 8000 titles); cards issued by the Department of Agriculture in Washington for the contents of its own Year-books and the publications of Experiment Stations, and cards now in process of printing, prepared by the same department, to cover the contents of certain long sets of agricultural periodicals (2800 titles); cards issued by our own Publishing Board, prepared by five great libraries working in co-operation and covering the contents of some 235 periodicals of a more or less learned character; cards for certain sets of government publications, society transactions and books of composite authorship, like Warner's library, the Chicago University Decennial publications, etc., and cards for the contents of bibliographical periodicals, all issued by our own Publishing Board (25,000). Cards of a similar kind, intended to cover all material of a bibliographical nature, whether found in periodicals or in other books, and cards for titles in physiology, anatomy, Portuguese law and the history of *Eure et Loire*, all published by or in connection with the Bibliographical Institute of Brussels (20,000); cards for the literature of mathematics published by Gauthier Villars in Paris (about 10,000 titles).

There are doubtless other undertakings of a similar nature which I have overlooked in this hasty survey, but those which I have mentioned alone have produced in the last few years something over two hundred thousand titles printed on cards to be incorporated in card catalogs.

What is to be the attitude of libraries toward cards of this kind? The work of the smaller libraries is not seriously touched by them, but so far as these libraries have the material covered by these cards, they should accept and use them freely (more freely than they do), for they make accessible material to which there is no other clue except in the elaborate bibliographies which the small library is not expected to own and does not find it practicable to use. The A. L. A. Publishing Board, in all the work which it has undertaken on its own initiative, has tried to keep the needs of such libraries in view, and it may be said in passing that the work of this kind that it has carried on has been more profitable financially than any of its book publications (with one exception).

But what are the large libraries to do with these new cards which are beginning to descend upon them like the leaves in autumn, and which, if full advantage were taken of them, might easily double the number of entries to be added to the catalog yearly? For the most part, the titles found on these cards are specific in subject and therefore the easier classified; they represent additions to knowledge or are discussions of matters of current interest, and therefore have a value for the immediate present, a value that in some cases will diminish as time goes on. But a large part of them will soon get to be incorporated in the standard bibliographies and be as easily found in that way as in the card catalog. What shall we do with them? Shall we drop them into our card catalogs? Shall we make a separate "répertoire" of them, to borrow the expression of our Brussels friends? And if so, on what basis shall we arrange them? Those which reach us from Brussels bear the Decimal Classification mark in its expanded form and can be arranged accordingly. The American cards, for the most part, bear a suggested dictionary-heading, modestly printed at the bottom, for we know from experience that our catalogs differ so much one from another that no generally satisfactory heading can be assigned by a central bureau. This suggested heading is a substantial help in classifying, yet, even so, the handling, classification and arrangement of these cards is a serious burden, and if the system should break down, this difficulty will be the

principal cause. From this point of view, the work done in Brussels is on a better plan, for not only the cataloging and printing, but the classifying is done at the central point.

If we put them into our general catalogs, these new titles stand side by side, as they should do, with earlier books and articles on the same subject. The student has but one place to look. Beside finding books that concern his subject, he finds references to some of the latest periodical contributions, references that he may be already familiar with from recent bibliographical records in the journals, but others also, just ahead of the bibliographical record or just behind what is being currently reported, and this latter material, until it has got established in systematic bibliographies, is perhaps the most likely to escape notice. For the specialist in his own field this may not be so, but we are too apt to forget in discussions of this subject that the specialist has to make frequent incursions into other fields, and that there is a great number of beginners in literary investigation who have not the whole thing already at their fingers' ends.

Once in the catalog, however, these cards cannot be readily extracted. They will in all probability remain there, swelling the bulk of the catalog, and in some cases, not by any means all, giving information which might just as conveniently be sought in a bibliography.

If, on the other hand, these cards are kept as a separate catalog by themselves, we have the inconvenience of separated entries relating to the same subject, and of a secondary parallel catalog growing up by the side of the main one, yet on the whole this may be the best practical solution. It is at any rate a safe temporary solution until the final outcome is more clear. Under this treatment, we shall build up a new general bibliography, full and minute in some departments, fragmentary in others, having the same relative advantages and disadvantages with respect to bibliographies in book form that card catalogs have with respect to book catalogs. Library practice in general has decided in favor of the card catalog; the card bibliography may come into equally general use. Whether in that case it will eventually be combined with the catalog or will remain a

separate collection, it seems to me too early to decide.

II.

Other tendencies in cataloging are in the direction of simplicity and uniformity. The card catalog itself, as a substitute for a printed catalog with a succession of supplements or a cumbrous system of interleaving, was a step in the direction of simplicity, and the gradual codification of cataloging custom and tradition has brought about a certain degree of uniformity. The card catalog, as the simplest permanent complete record of a library's contents, seems to be an established and accepted fact, despite certain inconveniences which are inseparable from it.

It occupies much floor space, it is not as readily consulted as a printed book, and individual portions of it can be used by only one person at a time, but no better method which retains its advantages of unity, completeness and simplicity has yet appeared. Its bulk gives some cause for uneasiness, both on account of the space it occupies and because of increased difficulty of finding in it what one seeks. The question of space must be seriously reckoned with by the architect, but so must the question of shelving for the books, and the difficulty of providing room for a million additional cards is as nothing compared to providing for the half million volumes of which they give the record. As to difficulty of consultation, it is quite true that it is more troublesome to find a given card among 500,000 other cards than among 5000, but it is not very much more so. A card catalog is made up of a number of trays arranged in alphabetical order. Each tray contains a certain number of groups of cards arranged in alphabetical or numerical order and distinguished one from the other by a common heading (author or subject). In each group the individual cards are arranged in a precise and easily understood order, with nothing haphazard from beginning to end. If a catalog increases from 5000 to 500,000 cards, the trays increase in the same proportion, but it is still *almost* as easy to put one's hand on the special tray one wants; the tray contains no more cards than one of the trays in the small catalogs; it probably contains fewer groups (authors or subjects), for these do not increase in the

same proportion as the catalog. Under each group there are likely to be more cards, but all are still arranged in the same order, and on the average there will not be very many more than before, for if, while the catalog has increased a hundred times, the number of specific groups will have increased (let us say) fifty times in the author division and twenty-five times in the subject division, and the number of cards under each group will only have doubled (on the average) under the authors, and quadrupled under the subjects. It would seem therefore that, while the content of the catalog increased a hundred fold, the difficulty of consulting it might increase by a tenth or possibly a fifth. The ratio of 1-10, or even 1-5, to 100 is not an alarming one to contemplate. Moreover the book catalog is subject to the same progressively increasing difficulty in consultation. If the catalog has been reprinted in a complete form, the proportional increase of difficulty is doubtless less than in the case of a card catalog, but if the catalog has grown by successive supplements, as most book catalogs must, the inconvenience of the book form is immensely greater than that of the card form, and on the ground of simplicity, the advantage is altogether on the side of the card catalog.

Nevertheless, while the card catalog seems to have come to stay, printed book catalogs on a large scale are still undertaken, but mainly, it should be remarked, by national libraries having an obligation to make their riches known to others. The British Museum catalog is complete and a supplement, bringing down its accessions to 1900, is well under way. Will it continue to issue printed supplements? The Bibliothèque Nationale has already printed sixteen volumes of a general alphabetical author catalog, which reaches part way through the letter B. A commission in Berlin is collecting material for a joint catalog of eleven Prussian libraries, which I suppose will be printed in book form. The Surgeon-General's Office, in Washington, is still issuing the great quarto volumes of its catalog. Sixteen volumes sufficed to go through the alphabet the first time; the supplement contains already nine volumes, and has reached the letter L. Probably not less than a million and a quarter entries (author and subject) are contained in the work so far. On the other hand, the Library of Congress,

which is not behindhand in recognizing its obligations to other American libraries, is printing its catalog in card form, and is prepared to send its cards as a whole to depositories in different parts of the country.

In matters of form, the movement is also in the direction of simplicity and uniformity, and to attain this end many new codes of rules have been issued or are now under revision. The codes, it is true, become longer the oftener they are revised, but the object is to make the work simpler and more uniform by providing specific instructions to fit a greater number of cases. In this country, in England, in Prussia, in Austria, in Belgium, in Spain, this work has been, or is now, in progress, and we ought to be nearer to the next great step forward, an international agreement so that co-operation between the bibliographers of different nations may be fostered.

The changes in our own rules (those with which I am most familiar) have been generally in the direction of making the catalog simpler from the reader's point of view, without sacrificing substantial accuracy or exactness; theoretical considerations are made to give way to practical convenience. For instance, in theory an author's full name should be given in the heading, but practically the introduction of names which he may have received at baptism, but which he never uses, is confusing, and the present tendency is to omit them. For it is held that a library catalog is not a biographical dictionary, its prime object simply being to show, as directly and quickly as possible, what books the library has. For the same reason entry under pseudonyms is permitted when the pseudonym is in everybody's mouth.

In theory every book or series of books should be entered under an author or under some one who stands to the book in the place of an author, as an editor, compiler, translator, or even a publisher, but many such books or series are commonly known under the title only, and title entry is the easier and better. In this we approach nearer to European practice, which commonly enters all such cases and frequently even the publications of learned societies under their titles.

Uncommon abbreviations, however ingenious and however satisfactory they may be to

the inventor, we should be ready to drop if, after trial, the public is not inclined to adopt them. Peculiarities of type, capitalization, spelling, or punctuation which make a catalog look strange or unnatural, even if they may be defended on theoretical grounds, catalogers are now disposed to give up and to make their work, when it comes to print, conform to the best trade usage.

III.

The other tendencies in catalog methods which deserve mention are those which in one way or another secure economy. The chief methods of securing economy are by uniformity, by co-operation and by centralization.

The tendency to uniformity has already been mentioned in connection with simplified methods of cataloging and revised codes of rules. A certain degree of uniformity is one of the prerequisites for successful co-operation and centralization, and the desire to bring these into practical operation has been the main incentive to the adoption of uniform catalog rules. Too great uniformity, however, in matters of detail must not be insisted upon, or all possibility of co-operation is cut off. A librarian who by careful attention to these matters has secured a high degree of uniformity and consistency in his catalog in matters of form or style, finds it hard to let go his hold on any of these details and to accept cards varying ever so little in punctuation, arrangement and capitalization from his own. But if one takes a little broader view, concessions in these things are well worth making for the sake of attaining a practically satisfactory result at a real saving of labor and expense.

Co-operation and centralization have already brought us good results in cataloging as in other departments of library administration, and from a still larger application of these principles are to be won some of the most useful developments of the future. Co-operation has already given us admirable "union lists" of periodicals taken by libraries in the same vicinity, and the co-operation in the issue of bulletins has been attempted with a moderate degree of success. Co-operation in bibliographical work is especially effective, and to its aid we owe Poole's Index, the A. L. A.

Index, the A. L. A. Catalog and the Portrait Index, to mention only the undertakings in which members of this association have lent their aid. The printed cards for the contents of periodical publications issued by our Publishing Board is another instance of the same method. Five libraries working in co-operation prepare the copy and send it in to our office, which looks after the printing and distribution. Already nearly 21,000 titles have been prepared in this way.*

Centralization of work is closely connected with co-operation, and the cataloging of books seems to be a particularly favorable field in which to apply it. A popular new book is bought by, let us suppose, 500 different libraries. Each library has to go through a closely similar process in order to insert the title in its catalog and place the book on its shelves. So far as the preparation of the catalog card is concerned, this might be done once for all at a central point instead of being repeated 500 times by 500 different persons in 500 different places, provided the result could be communicated in suitable form, at the right time, and without too great expense, to the 500 libraries. The Library of Congress, receiving new publications more completely and promptly than any other library, equipped with every facility for carrying on the work, and recognizing and accepting the opportunity to serve the general library interests of the country, is the natural central point for this work in the United States; the printing-press supplies the means of inexpensive multiplication in satisfactory form, the post-office service delivers the cards promptly in every part of the country, and the cost is no more than that at which a far less perfect card can be produced in the library itself—in most cases it is much less than the cost at which the corresponding work is now done by the individual library. All the necessary favorable conditions seem to be present and the libraries of to-day may be congratulated upon having already come into the enjoyment of advantages which those of any other time have

never had. If the method of ordering individual cards can remain simple, if the central bureau can keep the cards in stock so as to fill orders without delay, and if the library receiving them does not have to make too many additions (such as shelf-marks) or corrections to fit them to its use, the plan which Mr. Putnam has put in operation in Washington will surely succeed, and there seems every reason to believe that all these conditions will be fulfilled.

One difficulty has appeared. Cards which in point of bibliographical elaboration are satisfactory in the Library of Congress and in other great libraries, are objected to as confusing from their very fullness by those who have made or used the simpler catalogs of the smaller town or society libraries. A simpler form of card corresponding to what Mr. Cutter has called "Short" or "Medium" in his catalog rules, is demanded, and perhaps some way can be found to supply it, but it is too much to expect that the Library of Congress itself shall print two kinds or modify to any extent its present carefully considered system. This is one of the points where uniformity pinches at first (like ready-made shoes when first tried on) but may be expected to wear easier on longer acquaintance.

Of the different ways in which this scheme of making and printing catalog cards at a central office can be adapted to the service of other libraries, I need not speak in detail, since the subject at the present time is a familiar one to this company. The work as done by the Library of Congress has its limitations, it is true. It catalogs only books received within the walls of that library. This is a large number, but large as it is, other large libraries find that they buy great numbers of books which the Library of Congress does not receive. This is true both of current publications, and to a still greater degree, of older works. The success of the work now done by the Library of Congress suggests the possibility of its being carried still further. Why should not a number of the larger libraries establish a central office at which all their titles not provided by the Library of Congress should be printed, the results being distributed to all the participating libraries? A saving would result whenever the same

* For a complete record of all work of this kind undertaken up to 1902 see Jahr and Strohm's "Bibliography of co-operative cataloging and the printing of catalog cards" appended to the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1902.

book was owned by two or more libraries, and a further saving could be expected from organizing the work on a larger scale, but even if the saving were inconsiderable, the fact that each library would thus be kept informed of the acquisitions of the others would be no slight advantage.

This suggests another direction in which co-operation is likely to be fostered by the easily reproduced printed card. Interlibrary loans are a familiar method of co-operation, though not one with which we are at the moment concerned, but as such lending becomes more common, it will become more and more desirable for each library to possess accurate information in regard to what books its neighbors own. The printed card makes it possible to impart such information promptly and economically, I might almost say, automatically. The Library of Congress deposits a full set of its cards at several different points; the John Crerar Library sends its printed cards to the other libraries in Chicago, and libraries in other places will doubtless in time follow the same practice.

The work done by the Library of Congress, while by no means confined to American books, only makes any approach to completeness in American publications.

The question naturally comes: Cannot other nations establish the same system for the books printed within their own borders? Such a proposition for Italy was made some time ago by Mr. Richardson of Princeton, and was cordially received by Signor Biagi and Signor Chilovi of Florence, but I have not heard that any progress has been made. The success of such an undertaking would doubtless depend in each case upon the support to be found for it in its own country. American libraries could profit by the issue of such cards in European countries, only if through the booksellers some arrangement could be made, so that catalog cards could be imported along with the books to which they belong.

Centralization of work or of administration as a principle is something of which we are apt to be shy in America, or in some parts of America. We are inclined to value highly our local independence and individual initiative, and to be restive under any system of central control. It is a fair question to ask

whether in library matters, where individual initiative has been a fruitful source of progress, this is to be checked by such plans as we have been discussing. The danger certainly exists and must be guarded against. If the difficult and expensive part of the work is done at the central point, and the more mechanical processes left for the library, the result may be the gradual introduction into the library of rule-of-thumb methods in place of trained personal judgment and understanding. Such a result would be a calamity; there is a tendency toward it whenever well devised machinery is introduced to accomplish what has heretofore depended upon personal interest, and illustrations of it are found from time to time in many departments of library work. It is possible, however, to use mechanical improvements in a better way, and to turn the effort and the ability which were once exhausted on elementary or routine matters into channels where they will accomplish better things. We must see to it that improvements in administrative details are made use of in this higher way to give new force and intelligence to the whole.

This paper has covered the ground but imperfectly. It has raised more questions than it has answered, but library administration would be a cut and dried affair indeed, if every question were to find its final answer on the spot.

To sum up, the questions in connection with this subject which the library profession now has before it are in my opinion the following:

How to establish a just relation between subject catalog and bibliography.

How to improve our subject catalogs.

What form of subject catalog is best.

How to make use of printed analytical cards to the best advantage.

How to make the best possible use of printed cards from the Library of Congress and how to extend the work on similar lines.

How to obtain international uniformity.

How to get foreign government libraries to print catalog cards.

How far libraries should go in keeping on file cards for books in other libraries.

These questions are left to this company to take up in the hope that new light may be shed upon them, but looking toward final solutions only in the future.

ANNOTATION.

BY WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, *Librarian of Amherst College Library.*

THE subject assigned to me is "Annotation." I understand this term to mean, for present purposes, the addition to book titles in a library catalog or elsewhere of notes intended to aid to a better understanding of the titles, a fuller knowledge of the contents of the books, or a more complete and ready appreciation of their value. Notes have always formed a part of book catalogs, but more especially those of booksellers and auction sales rather than those of public libraries. They are recognized as indispensable if the catalog is to serve its ends of giving a fairly adequate account of the various books, and of identifying editions or copies that have special excellences or peculiarities of any kind.

Catalogs of public libraries have generally exhibited much less of annotation than those of booksellers for the main reason, probably, that those who made them lacked the bookseller's motive. The librarian's object was to furnish a list from which one might select a given book or a book on a given subject; and his catalog need not set forth his wares in glowing colors to attract the knowing patron, or to dazzle and partially blind the unwary one. This is consistent with one theory, and that for a long time the accepted one, of the public library, by which it was regarded as a storehouse of literature, more or less available to those who could use it, the ends sought in its administration being, first (and most important) the acquiring and preservation of books, and second, making them available to those who inquired for them.

So long as this was the prevailing theory of the library, annotation might, and did, flourish in booksellers' lists so that many pages in them might be oceans of notes with sparse islets of titles, while nothing of the kind appeared in a library catalog. But the public library of the last fifty years, and more especially of the last twenty-five years, is based on quite a different theory, which if it is to be described in one word, is perhaps best called the educational theory, particularly

with the use of the word "educational" which reflects the modern concept of "compulsory" education. This theory regards the public library as an agency established in the name of the community to accomplish definite results in public culture through the use of books. These results can only be secured when an intelligent and well directed use of the library is, if not universal, at least prevailingly common in the community.

Such a theory of the library smacks strongly of "paternalism" in government, and has been wholly disapproved by Herbert Spencer and writers of his school, but it is not too much to say that it is the accepted theory wherever free public libraries have been numerous established, and that in fact on no other theory could they have been made the object of the generous expenditure of public money, and the truly lavish outpouring of private means, which have made possible their wonderful growth and development in recent years.

It is, in fact, quite evident (we may remark in passing) that neither in England and her colonies, nor in the United States will the economic advantages of public co-operation for culture be surrendered at the demand of an individualistic social philosophy. This "educational" (or more properly cultural) theory of the library, while cropping out in the utterances of the far-sighted men who initiated the modern library movement, both in England and the United States, at the middle of the last century, only gradually broke through the trammels of usage and convention, and affected the practice and the regulations of libraries. Long after the theory was generally accepted, libraries maintained their rigors of administration. Readers were debarred from all access to the books; only one volume could be taken at a time; fines for over-detention were rigorously collected, until in many places, a large share of the possible readers, having burned their fingers with fines, were escaping further inflictions by

letting the libraries severely alone; incipient readers, hungry for books, were excluded because they were under fourteen years of age. Only within about ten years has the liberal theory fairly taken possession of the library machinery, and this only in some small sections of the country where the library movement has attained its riper stage.

But it is thirty years since Justin Winsor, then librarian of the Boston Public Library, in prophetic recognition of the bearing of the educational theory of the public library on the making of library catalogs, brought out the pioneer annotated library catalog in his "List of books in history, biography and travels in the Lower Hall of the Boston Public Library." After a generation this catalog stands as a model of what an annotated library catalog should be. A comparison between it and the annotated bookseller's catalog is instructive. In the bookseller's catalog the notes refer to individual books, saying all that can be said in favor of the book, the edition, and the particular copy offered. In the library catalog, on the other hand, the notes constitute rather a guide to the choice of books, comparing them, as impartially as may be done, showing how one will best serve one purpose and one another and opening up to the reader whole vistas of information to which the ordinary library catalog gives no clue.

Was then a new era in library cataloging inaugurated by the Boston Public Library List? If this was the sort of catalog demanded by the new theory of public library management, we might suppose that its example would have been followed by many other libraries, and that no longer would the old-fashioned catalog, with its bare list of titles, be tolerated. Such, however, was not the case. Even the Boston Public Library itself, while it did issue two or three other finding lists with notes similar to those in the one we have referred to, did not long continue the practice, nor extend it to anything like the whole scope of the library; nor have other libraries to any considerable extent prepared such catalogs either in ms. or in print. The practice has indeed become somewhat common of printing with titles of new books in library bulletins notes extracted from critical reviews, but this is quite a different practice.

One other library, however, stimulated by the example of the Boston Library, did issue an "Educational catalogue" in 1875, which is, in fact, so far as the present writer is informed, the one example of this method as applied to the catalog of an entire library. This was the Crane Library of Quincy, Mass. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, now of Lincoln, Mass., was president of this library and the compiler of the catalog. In 1879 he read a paper before this association at its meeting in Boston, giving his views of the subject, after four years of experience with this catalog. In this paper he expressed much doubt as to the real value of his notes, saying: "I have since come to the conclusion that for the purposes, at least, for which I designed them, the notes of the Quincy catalog were almost wholly useless." He further indicated that the notes needed for such a catalog must be very much more popular, less scholarly, than were his, and outlined his idea of them as being "unpretentious and compact, and above all else, *human*." He further expressed his "confident belief" that with such annotated catalogs as might be produced "the public library would very speedily become a far more important and valuable factor in popular education than the whole high school system."

Perhaps the most suggestive remarks in this paper of Mr. Adams's are those in which he intimated that only by "combined action" of various libraries can such a result be secured. He said: "The immense cost of doing the same copy and press work over and over seems at present to be the chief obstacle in the way of all educational catalogs. It is an obstacle which seems to require very little ingenuity to overcome."

As Mr. Adams indicated, the educational catalog demanded more resources, intellectual and material, than the individual library could furnish. As to the intellectual, a Winsor or an Adams might be found here and there, who was capable of executing such a task, but not many libraries were provided with such men, nor were the libraries generally financially able to bear the expense of such undertakings.

As, however, the American Library Association grew and assumed importance as an agency for such "combined action" as Mr. Adams had desired, it was inevitable that an

"appraisal of literature" for the benefit of libraries in general should be urged upon it as one of its legitimate functions, through its Publishing Board. This was done by Mr. George Iles in papers presented to the Association in 1891 and 1892. In these papers, in the second of which the term "evaluation of literature," so often heard since, was introduced, Mr. Iles based his argument for action by the Association on the inadequacy and partiality of the book reviews and notices found in critical or other journals, his own sense of the need of an unprejudiced and systematic appraisal having arisen from his experience as a writer and student.

Mr. Iles followed up his vigorous exposition of this idea by engaging seriously in the work of securing the issue, through the Publishing Board of this Association, of "annotated bibliographies." Three have been published:

List of books for girls and women and their clubs.

Bibliography of fine art (including Music).

Literature of American history.

In the preparation of these bibliographies Mr. Iles has endeavored to carry out his idea of expert and competent testimony to the value of the individual works, and has gone so far as to include some titles which are adversely criticised, in which cases the notes serve the purpose of warning. In order to secure this expert appraisal of books, Mr. Iles has paid the collaborators a reasonable sum for their services, which has made the undertaking an expensive one; and he has endowed the enterprise to the extent of the several thousand dollars he has thus expended, the proceeds from the sales of the books barely covering the publishing expense. It has been demonstrated that such publications, while eagerly sought by a limited number of libraries and scholars, and proving extremely useful to them, cannot be paid for out of the proceeds of sales, and must be prepared if at all at the expense of some sort of an endowment fund. For lack of such support the scheme has not been carried beyond the issue of the three lists named. It is hoped that the Publishing Board may find it feasible to prepare similar lists for other fields of knowledge, by the co-operation of librarians reasonably expert in certain departments of knowledge, thus avoiding the large cost of a paid staff of expert reviewers.

The need of periodically issued annotated lists of desirable new books, to serve as a guide to libraries in their purchases, has been much felt, and is emphasized by observing how quickly guides like those referred to above get out of date and need supplementing. In the annual report of the Publishing Board for the current year will be found some statements regarding efforts now making in this direction.

Meantime the English *Library World* has for some months had a department called "The book collector," giving monthly a small number of titles of new publications ("appraisal by selection") with the addition of brief descriptive, and to some extent critical, notes.

There is as yet no consensus of opinion as to the kind of notes that should be given in these publications for the use and benefit of libraries. To meet Mr. Iles's idea of a superior sort of appraisal, at once competent and impartial, notes must be essentially critical; his call is for something more authoritative than the notices in our reviews and journals.

Various objections to such a scheme of "authoritative" criticism have been made. That which is based on the impropriety of any effort on the part of librarians to "direct" the reading of their patrons—an objection oftener expressed in England than here, the English people being more jealous of the "liberty of the subject" than are Americans—needs little attention; as has been already remarked, our libraries are committed to an educational policy, and will not shrink from exercising a directive and helpful function any more than will our school authorities in their department.

Another and better-founded objection to this expert appraisal is that there are in every department of knowledge differing schools of thought, and that to select one expert to appraise a certain book may result in getting a one-sided and far from impartial view. As an English scholar said to the present writer, speaking of the plan of the "Literature of American history," "to make that sort of note a man would need the acumen of a Casaubon and the candor of an archangel!"

It is easily argued that it is much better for the librarian and his patrons to be left to form a well-rounded idea of a book by reading notices and reviews from different

quarters than to have this nominally "expert" judgment from some one source. And as the work must have an editor it is inevitable that his predilections will give more or less color and tone to the publication, *e.g.* through his selection of a staff of contributors.

This general objection to the appraisal scheme was well (perhaps too strongly) set forth by Prof. Richard T. Ely, in a paper before this Association in 1901. Dr. Ely, indeed, came very near denying the right or propriety of any effort on the part of libraries or of this Association to assist readers in their choice of books.

Doubtless there is hesitation among our librarians as to the scheme of expert appraisal as conceived by Mr. Iles. This is apparent in the "Symposium" on the subject in the *Library Journal* for December, 1901. At the same time the general expression of those who contributed was commendatory of the "Literature of American history," which was the special subject of notice, and favorable to future efforts in the same line. A paper by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, in the same number, and another in the number for August, this year, discuss intelligently questions as to the kinds of notes most useful and as to the places where notes can best be made of service. Notes on single books in a list under authors (as for example in a card catalog) must be confined to statements about the particular book, and their value is much affected by the passage of time. In a subject-catalog on the other hand, a note under a given subject may constitute a general view of its literature, and be of the greatest service in showing which books are of the most value for this or that phase or portion of the subject.

It would appear that four forms of "annotation" may well be cultivated by this Association and will be welcomed by the libraries of the country. 1st, Lists of books in all departments of literature, exemplifying the idea of "appraisal by selection" and also accompanied by notes which shall not undertake to pass critical judgment on them so much as give descriptive information with references to and citations from critical reviews. 2d, Introductory notes to these lists, which, like that in the "Literature of American history" or the notes in the Boston Library's Finding

lists shall discuss the literature of the subject and especially the sources. 3d, A periodical issue, giving as promptly as possible, especially for the benefit of the smaller libraries, which generally buy books at long intervals, and whose librarians do not see many critical journals, a selected list of the best new books with descriptive notes such as are best adapted to be helpful in the choice of these books for purchase, and in their use by the readers. 4th, Cards for subject-catalogs giving under subject names a summary guide to the best reading. Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, of the Library of Congress, whose interest in this matter has already been mentioned, has issued some experimental cards of this sort, which will commend themselves to many librarians. This kind of card has been made in some of the larger libraries, but most libraries will welcome an opportunity to secure them at a reasonable price, as they cannot hope to make them for themselves.

Some confusion of thought has arisen from a failure, in discussing this subject, to distinguish between the needs of the larger and the much more numerous smaller libraries. Mr. Iles's scheme has had in view the supplementing of the resources for judging books of even the largest and best supplied library. The efforts of our Publishing Board have been directed rather to doing for the numerous smaller popular libraries what the larger libraries habitually do for themselves. Annotation is a very different thing for one purpose than for the other, and that which may be usefully done in the latter case should not come under the objections which may be made in the former. This Association may well be interested in whatever can be done by united or endowed effort in either of these directions. But our most immediate and most hopeful work, as has been said, is along the line indicated by the terms of gift of our Carnegie Fund: "The income of which should be applied to the preparation and publication of such reading-lists, indexes, and other bibliographical and library aids as would be especially useful in the circulating libraries of this country."

That a simple, unpretentious, mainly descriptive kind of annotation may well have a large place in the work thus described cannot be doubted.

STATE AID TO LIBRARIES.

BY GRATIA COUNTRYMAN, *Librarian Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library.*

IN order that this topic may be somewhat limited, it will be understood as precluding all state aid to public school and district school libraries, to state law libraries and state historical libraries. It will be interpreted as meaning that form of state aid which has sought to promote the establishment of *free public libraries* by the appropriation of state funds. It will also include the effort to furnish, through state agency, the free use of books to the entire population of the state, and to supervise and organize this library effort through state organizations, as the public school system is organized.

The aid of the state was first invoked when the movement for *library extension* felt the need of help which could not be supplied by any other means. The story of state aid and of library extension are therefore nearly identical, and state aid has been the good right arm without which little would have been accomplished toward library extension.

Library extension has been the battle cry of the library leaders for the last decade and a half. Previous to that time nearly every city or large town had its well equipped library, more or less properly maintained by municipal taxation. The advantage which the city had over village or country life was as marked in its library facilities as in every other. The continual and alarming drift of the country population into the cities was due to the barrenness of opportunity which up to that time library workers had done little to mitigate.

There have been many movements looking toward a reversal of this condition of barrenness, such as rural mail routes, rural telephones, better school privileges, and not least among them, the village and travelling libraries which have been made possible through state aid. The city no longer has a monopoly of libraries, and perhaps no more significant thing has happened in the history

of libraries than the rapidity with which the spirit of library extension has spread over the country, and the zeal with which the work has been prosecuted. For the most part, the initiatory work has been accomplished by the voluntary and unpaid services of enthusiastic library workers and by the well directed efforts of women's clubs, and the wisdom of an occasional legislator.

To most of us state aid to libraries seems as natural a use of the functions of the state as aid to schools or commercial enterprises. It seems as legitimate to have a library commission as a state board of education or a dairy and food commission. But in the earlier history of the work, and in some localities still, it was considered as an act of paternalism not to be countenanced. In the Minnesota legislature Ignatius Donnelly, a literary legislator, said in regard to the proposed law for state aid to libraries that the state might as well furnish the people with boots as with books. No arguments, however, have prevailed against the conviction that if libraries were a good thing for cities, they were equally good for all towns, villages and country communities, and that since the smaller towns and country places could not maintain libraries themselves that the state should give aid in some systematic way that could be applied impartially to all of its people who needed such aid.

Under this conviction 22 states have enacted laws embodying state aid in some form. State aid is therefore a principle established by practice, the experimental stage is passed and it remains to us to review what it has accomplished for library extension, and the methods by which a great educational and constructive work has been begun.

State aid, having for its object the building up of free libraries, has taken two chief methods of accomplishing this result — that of a *direct* gift of money or books, and that of a loan of books by the *travelling library*

method. Each state has placed the distribution of state aid under a state library commission or under its state library, so that the *personal aid* of expert librarians has been employed to carry on the distribution, and has become in fact the most important application of state benefit.

Of the 22 states above mentioned, seven use both forms of state aid, 11 use the travelling library only, and three give direct aid only, and two, Colorado and Georgia, have library commissions which are at present advisory only. Of the ten states which give direct aid nine are Eastern states, and of the 18 which use the travelling library method 11 are Western states. Quite a distinct difference of method seems to be drawn between the East and West, the East preferring to use the direct money aid. The difference also in the amount of personal visitation given by Eastern and Western commissions is very marked, the West making it a chief feature. This difference has come about partly by accident in that one state is liable to pattern its law after an adjacent state, but chiefly because of the difference of population. Eastern states like Massachusetts and Connecticut have a much larger town population than states like Wisconsin, Minnesota or Nebraska, which have a large and scattered country population. In the West, moreover, where the towns and villages are comparatively new, other necessary improvements make it difficult to levy a library tax. The travelling library has exactly fitted the conditions of both town and country. Whereas in the East many towns which were able to support a library needed only the *initial* impetus of state aid in some form, and a wise direction of their efforts, East and West have, therefore, developed along somewhat different lines, as will be manifest from the following résumé.

Massachusetts was the pioneer state in this direction, establishing a library commission in 1890 which was authorized to grant \$100 in books to any town upon the establishment of a free public library. These books were to be selected by the commissioners, who used the greatest care in selection and required the assurance of each town receiving the gift that they would take all reasonable means to

make the books accessible. Information and advice on library economy have been freely given, but no actual personal assistance in the organization or classification. In 1890, when the law was enacted, there were 105 towns out of 352 without free libraries. At the end of five years this number was reduced from 105 to 24, and now in 1904, every town in Massachusetts has a library. The work of the commission has been altogether through direct aid, but it has recently been considerably supplemented by the Women's Educational Association, who themselves have equipped travelling libraries, and have 43 in the field.

This pioneer step of Massachusetts quickened library interest everywhere. It suggested this new possibility of aid from the State Treasury. Within a year, the commissioners received requests for information from nearly every state in the Union, and even from Great Britain and Continental Europe.

New Hampshire followed the next year, 1891, enacting a law nearly identical with the Massachusetts law, giving \$100 to each town founding a free library. The New Hampshire commission was not satisfied, however, with starting a library which had no assurance of further support, so in 1895 they were instrumental in passing a *compulsory library law*, which is unique, and which comes nearer to paternalism than any other piece of library legislation known to the writer. According to this law, every town in New Hampshire must levy a certain assessment to maintain a library; the minimum amount instead of the maximum is prescribed; if the town has no library, or does not wish to establish one immediately, then the fund accumulates. If a town wishes to omit an assessment, it must especially vote to do so; failure to vote results favorably to the library fund. So when the New Hampshire commission establishes a library by a gift of \$100, that library is assured a continuous support. The commission also publishes a bulletin of much merit for the instruction of libraries. In 1903, 144 libraries had been established by state aid during the 12 years, leaving but 24 towns without a free library. The Board of Library Commissioners was

then abolished, and the work turned over to the trustees of the State Library, who assumed the work, and are in effect a State Library Commission.

The next year, 1892, New York entered the list with quite an elaborate law, the results of which we will review a little later on.

In 1893, Connecticut established a commission to be annually appointed by the State Board of Education. This commission, like the others, was advisory and was authorized to give an amount in books equal to the amount spent by the town for the establishment of a library, not exceeding \$200. In 1895 an act was passed allowing an annual grant to any town equal to the amount expended by the town not exceeding \$100. In 1903, an increased appropriation was made for travelling libraries, and for a library visitor, who should personally encourage and assist new libraries.

In 1894 Vermont's law was passed, following the Massachusetts law, but in 1900 the commission was empowered to buy travelling libraries, and in 1902 to hire a secretary, the whole appropriation being \$900 annually.

Maine and Rhode Island had by this time passed laws giving direct aid under certain conditions, but Maine did not establish a commission until 1899. Since that time Maine has had an appropriation of \$2000 annually for travelling libraries, besides giving \$100 to new libraries and 10% cash on the yearly appropriation. The commission in 1904 conducted a training school of two weeks' duration, and the state librarian, who is secretary of the commission, assists new libraries by visits and correspondence.

It will be noticed in all these states that in the beginning the method of state aid was confined to the direct gift of books or money, following Massachusetts as a model. The amendments authorizing travelling libraries were made quite recently, after that plan was a well established movement.

To return to New York: In 1892 the Regents of the State University established the Public Libraries Division of the State Library, and in 1893 the first system of travelling libraries was organized. The

regents were given power to charter libraries which fulfilled certain conditions, and to give them financial aid. These libraries are supervised and inspected yearly, which gives opportunity for much valuable personal counsel. Attention has been particularly given to library architecture, and the furnishing of library buildings. The state appropriations have varied from \$25,000 to \$62,000 at present, and could be expended for travelling libraries, for direct aid to town libraries, and for the necessary administration. The direct aid given is equal to the amount spent by the town, not to exceed \$200, and may be granted annually. The New York Public Libraries Division has engaged in numberless activities, it does very valuable work for clubs, prints most helpful reports and lists of books and conducts the finest training school in the country. Not only have the libraries of New York benefited by the activities carried on under state aid, but other states have watched and learned from New York experiments, and the publications and reports sent throughout the country have been most suggestive.

The story must now pass to the West. Wisconsin established a commission in 1895, Ohio in 1896 and Georgia in 1897. Then the labors which had been going on in a number of states for several years came to a head in 1899, when seven states passed laws establishing commissions, all carrying appropriations for travelling libraries except Colorado. The seven states were Maine, Indiana, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Michigan. Then followed Iowa and New Jersey in 1900, Idaho, Washington, Nebraska and Delaware in 1901, and Maryland in 1902, and so the movement has crossed and recrossed the continent.

Just as Massachusetts had been the model for the New England States, and New York a model for us all, Wisconsin became the pioneer and inspiration of the West. Massachusetts gave direct aid only to libraries, New York added the features of travelling libraries and library inspectors, while Wisconsin, dropping the feature of direct aid, made the plan of field workers and per-

sonal visitation and instruction the chief feature, with the travelling library as a necessary but subordinate feature. They began with a nominal appropriation of \$500 and now have \$18,000. From the beginning, most of the appropriation has been spent in salaries and administration, but the work has been largely missionary work, the creation of a desire for books, and the personal work was the first necessity. Right here it seems fitting to express our appreciation of that great hearted man, Frank A. Hutchins, who has worn himself out in the service of Wisconsin libraries, and who in spite of his unceasing efforts to reach every man, woman and child in Wisconsin with free books, still had time to give sympathetic counsel to every other worker, and to impart to them his own earnest spirit. Wisconsin activities include general and special travelling libraries, a magazine clearing house, a state document department, publications of book lists and other helps. They also help without cost to organize and classify new libraries, to reorganize old ones, and to visit and interest towns having no libraries. They conduct a summer training-class, which will probably be changed soon to a permanent school.

Ohio began work in 1896, in connection with the state library. Indeed the Library Commission has charge of the state library, and appoints the state librarian. The State Library of Ohio is a state library in fact as well as in name, and is open to all citizens of the state. It consists of two departments, the general library and the travelling library department, which in 1904 had an appropriation of \$8600. According to the 1903 report, Ohio sent out 923 travelling libraries, and reached 553 different communities, more than any other state in the Union. The travelling libraries of Ohio are not in fixed collections, but are made up anew each time they are sent out. This flexible feature may account for their great popularity, and might well be copied. The Ohio law does not authorize field workers, or the free organization of town libraries; that work has been accomplished in other ways than by state aid.

In Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Ne-

braska and Idaho, the work has proceeded along lines very similar to Wisconsin, with more limited facilities, but just as commendable work. Each has a travelling library system with salaried officers to administer the work. Each, except Kansas and Idaho, do as much organization and field work as their appropriations will allow. Each is seeking to establish free libraries and to better those already in existence. Minnesota, Indiana and Iowa have summer training schools.

While the working details vary somewhat, yet so nearly akin is the work of the Western states, that more or less co-operative work has been found practicable, and more is contemplated for the future. And the time will certainly come when all the commissions will find it economical and practicable to do many things which are for the common good at one central office. But to return to the résumé of each state:

In Kansas, the commission has confined its efforts to travelling libraries, having 15,000 books in circulation, visiting 371 localities, which is as extensive a work, considering the time and money so far expended, as is done in any other state. They expect to send out a library organizer as soon as possible.

Indiana has at present an appropriation of \$7500 for commission work. Besides the usual features of travelling libraries, club libraries, free organization of libraries and training school, Indiana is making a specialty of library Institutes. For this purpose the state has been divided into 17 districts, which will be covered systematically; five institutes were held in 1903 and eight in 1904. A new department of library work with schools has just been formed, which will be watched with interest.

Minnesota with an appropriation of \$6000 has now about 300 travelling libraries, containing over 10,000 books, and having a circulation of nearly 60,000 annually. Since the establishment of the commission the number of free libraries has increased from 34 to 74 and the number of library buildings from five to 32. The plans for many of these buildings have been made in accordance with the advice

of the commission, and most of the new libraries have been organized and cataloged free of cost.

State aid in Michigan is carried on by two organizations; the state library has charge of the travelling library system, and supplies books to communities having no libraries. The Board of Library Commissioners are concerned with building up town libraries, and to this end have a system of registered free libraries to whom 100 books are loaned for six months. Each library in the state through a mandatory law must make a report to its County Commissioner of Schools, who in turn must make report of every district, school and public library in his county to the Library Commission. This method seems to affiliate schools and libraries very closely.

Iowa, established in 1900, makes a specialty of the personal assistance of town libraries in the way of visits and correspondence, and also through the publication of a *Quarterly Bulletin*. They also have spent much time and labor in aiding library boards to plan their new buildings. They have accomplished at least a beginning in the better distribution of state documents.

Nebraska, nearly the last to form a commission, is following along the same lines as its predecessors, with equally successful results.

In California, the state library has recently formed a department of travelling libraries which are loaned throughout the state. They began in December, 1903, and now have 100 libraries in use.

Idaho has 6000 books in circulation at 100 stations, many of these being lumber and mining camps.

Washington, which has so new a field before it, is organized like Ohio, with a commission having the state library also in charge. A good beginning has been made with 57 travelling libraries in use. Their law authorizes direct financial aid to libraries, though no appropriation has yet been made for this purpose.

Pennsylvania has now an appropriation of \$6000 annually, and has about 7000 volumes in use in 227 communities.

Maryland unfortunately has two organiza-

tions working separately in that small state. Each commission has \$1000 annually. The Public Library Commission is attempting to establish county library systems. The State Library Commission uses the travelling library plan, and in 1903 sent out 109 libraries; they are also anxious to prosecute the work of establishing town libraries more vigorously.

The Delaware commission has sent a library organizer over the state, has remodelled the library law and has published a handbook on library economy, which has recently been revised and greatly enlarged.

New Jersey has an appropriation of \$2500 annually, \$1000 of which may be used directly to aid free libraries. They have published a handbook of instruction and a list of 1000 best books, and have sent out an organizer to aid small libraries. They have a good field for missionary effort, as only \$400 out of \$1000 has been used any one year to aid free libraries, and of the 62 travelling libraries which they possess but 12 are in use.

And so in brief we have reviewed very incompletely the work which various states have undertaken. It will not serve for any purpose except to show the direction of effort under state aid; for it is impossible in this paper to enter into much detail of the work of each state; a handbook of library commissions will shortly be a necessity. It is even more impossible to tabulate the results, for the very best results have been intangible. That many towns have felt the awakening of library interest through the efforts of some enthusiastic library worker, that dead libraries have been put into working shape, that laws have been remodelled, that many country communities have rejoiced in the use of free books, that these and many other things have been brought about, are matters which do not yield readily to statistical tables. But these and many others are the fruits of library extension carried out through state aid, which we believe are only the first fruits.

The field is unlimited, and the only wonder is that fourteen years have accomplished so much.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL: WORK NOW DONE.

BY ELECTRA COLLINS DOREN, *Librarian Dayton (Ohio) Public Library.*

THIS paper confines itself strictly to the work of public libraries with public schools and aims to present a composite view of the practice and the working ideals of American librarians, as gathered from replies to a circular inquiry upon the subject, sent in July, 1904, to 300 representative libraries.

Responses were received from 218. A spirit of alertness and interest, even when but little definite or systematic work on their part with the school was possible, was a distinguishing characteristic. Not all of the libraries which replied to the circular answered all of the questions in it, but with very few exceptions each of the 218 was prosecuting some kind of work with schools. In other words, such work is plainly a prominent consideration in the scheme of administration of American public libraries.

The school work of libraries falls practically into two broad divisions—distribution and reference. Under the former are classed book resources, classroom libraries, deposit stations and teachers' cards. Under the second come ordinary reference work and assistance to students, library and bibliographic instruction, museum and extra illustrative material. Auxiliary interests are (1) the co-operation of librarians and teachers, and (2) the story hour.

Resources; supplementary readers: From the reports before us we find that the book resources of the country for free distribution to the public schools are only equalled by the diligence of publishers in exploitation of buyers. Libraries are not the only purveyors of books; schools have collections, largely confined, however, to text-books and supplementary readers, and among them, it may be said, are some very excellent ones. From a count of answers from 15 cities upon this class of books which is furnished almost exclusively by boards of education, it appears that in these 15 cities alone there is a total of

340,000 volumes of supplementary reading. A small town in Pennsylvania has in addition to an excellent public library a proportion of 1.7 supplementary readers to each child of the school population. Several cities have one to every child, and those cities lowest in the scale have one to every 16 pupils. These collections, of course, are very largely composed of duplicates or sets for entire classes. In some instances, as at Los Angeles and Alameda, California, and at Columbus, Ohio, the local library is made a depository and makes the distribution to schools.

One hundred and thirty-four cities on our list are reported as furnishing free supplementary readers; in 60 of these cities there are public libraries which also furnish schools with classroom libraries of general literature.

Classroom libraries: Twenty-five public libraries having classroom or school duplicate collections aggregating 69,000 volumes had last year a total annual circulation to public school pupils of a million and a quarter volumes. One library, that of Buffalo, New York, with a collection of 33,000 volumes, circulated over 309,000, while a little library in Wisconsin (Kenosha) with a collection of 825 volumes had a proportionately large issue of 8500. In addition to its 105,000 supplementary readers (one book to each pupil), Milwaukee has as a part of the public library a school duplicate collection of 15,000 volumes, which has an annual circulation of 143,000 volumes. The New York Public Library circulates from 11,000 volumes 115,000. That children in the public schools are reading at such a rate seems incredible; yet these are simply cited as examples and the records show that the average annual circulation of each book in the 97 library collections reported is $7\frac{1}{2}$ times. To return to the recital of statistics: 97 public libraries (44%) of libraries reporting furnish the schools with

classroom libraries; 49 of the public libraries (29%) report that they also lend collections to private, parochial and Sunday schools.

Of the 97 libraries which lend classroom libraries, 22 do not distinguish between the main collection and that for distribution to schools. The other 75 libraries maintain school duplicates as a separate collection, the earliest noted having been opened in 1879.

In the 17 years from 1879 to 1896, 19 libraries, a little more than one per annum, opened such collections. In the last eight years (1897-1904) 56 libraries (or 80%) have followed suit.

In 27 libraries (or 30%) the schools defray carriage expenses. In all the rest the library bears all expenses. The school duplicate collections vary in size from 200 volumes to 33,000 volumes and comprise books in all classes of literature. Two only report exclusion of fiction, and four the inclusion to any great extent of supplementary readers, such as those usually furnished by boards of education. All others report "general," "all classes," "best juvenile literature." Three libraries — Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Dayton — have duplicates as reference libraries for teachers. All libraries duplicate from three to four copies of each book. Many duplicate more liberally, averaging 15 to 20 copies of a single book, while still others run up to 50, 68 and 100 copies. The maximum number of volumes sent to a single classroom varies in different libraries from 10 volumes to 150 volumes. Forty-six libraries (or over 50%) send books to *all* grades from the kindergarten to the high school; 12 omit the first grade; nine the first and second grades; 21 the third and below, and nine make no reply. The length of time that the libraries may be kept is from one month to a school year; three months is the average.

One hundred and fifty-three libraries (66%) independent of and in addition to school duplicate collections allow special cards to teachers upon which from three to 30 books may be drawn at one time; the minimum time limit being four weeks; the maximum a school year.

School deposit stations:

These are branch libraries in miniature for the use of the adults as well as the children in the immediate vicinity of the school building. Thirty-three libraries employ this means of distribution; some add reference work for the school and a periodical room for the public. Collections vary from several hundreds to three or four thousand volumes.

Apart from the general value to the child's direct education is the social one of uniting the interests of parents and children. This is also the rule in the case of classroom libraries, the books of which are read by the adults of the family. We know of one such library of thirty volumes which was read by nearly 500 people within a period of three months. Many touching stories have come to us of the new sense of companionship awakened between the father and child through the reading of these books together.

Reference work:

In respect to the reference work for schools, 72 libraries (or 33%) have special collections of reference books for children, of from 20 volumes to 3500 volumes. Milwaukee reports 10,000 volumes. Fifty-six libraries (25%) supply subject catalogs and book lists, either printed or typewritten for school subjects; 28 libraries have special assistants for children's reference rooms; 62 libraries (20%) report one or more special rooms reserved for teachers and students; 126 (56%) make reserves of circulating books for class use in the library.

As to differing methods of work for high schools and grammar schools, 25% discover nothing essential, except that which naturally arises from differences in subject and the superior attainments of older students. Seventy-five per cent., however, of the libraries, note these differences as follows, named in order of emphasis:

(1) High school reference work is both greater in extent and more minute, tending to research and source work.

(2) It more frequently makes demand for reserves of circulating books for class use.

(3) High school students receive more

definite class instruction in the use of reference books, catalogs and bibliographies, etc.

One library (Atlanta) regularly furnishes lectures to high school students upon subjects for debate.

Many libraries lack provision for reference work to pupils of the grammar grades. Books are therefore sent to the teachers. When such reference work is given at the library, however, it requires personal direction and more detailed and specific help from the library assistant than does the high school work.

Library instruction:

The report upon library instruction in schools, *i.e.*, in the use of reference books, catalogs, special bibliographies and resources of the local library, is somewhat surprising. Evidently the experiences of the reference librarian are bearing fruit in organization of effort in this department, so that a larger number of students may benefit from the opportunity to increase their independent power in utilizing literary materials. Sixty-three libraries (29%) offer such class instruction. (In one case, that of a high school, it was declined.) In 28 libraries instruction consists of informal talks and lectures and is occasional, as necessity arises from year to year; in 35 libraries, however, it has taken the definite form of a regular course although still more or less experimental. In all cases it is an elective and does not as a rule count in credits. Such courses have been given in 20 high schools and in a number of normal schools as well as a few grammar schools. In addition to the foregoing 63 libraries, 19 report that this work will be introduced during the present school year. A total of 82 librarians consider it necessary and very desirable. Three are doubtful as to the expediency and 25 report that some interest has been evinced upon the part of the teachers. Eight libraries offer courses to teachers and normal school students in children's literature. Of 40 colleges to which inquiries upon this subject were addressed, Oberlin College, University of Michigan, Western Reserve University, University of Texas and the University of

California responded with outlines of definite courses. Nearly all the college librarians who replied felt that it would be a distinct gain to the student were he to have bibliographical instruction as a part of his entrance preparation.

Museums and illustrative material:

Fifty-six libraries have, under the same governing board, either direct or co-ordinating, museum collections comprising objects of art, natural history, ethnological and historical material. Nine of these are supported by taxation, the others by gift, endowment or corporation. Independent of such collections, 82 libraries make collections of pictures, lantern slides, photographs, picture bulletins and toy picture books to lend as supplementary material for class work.

Story hour:

The introduction by library workers of this method of leading children to the use of books is of comparative recent adoption in the schools, but may be said to have had its prototype some 30 years ago in the weekly reading hour in some of the public schools of Boston.

Fifty libraries now employ it as a permanent feature of their work and in a number of cases in the classroom itself.

In all but four instances the story hour has had the effect of noticeably increasing the circulation of a higher class of books. Going a step further, the Wagner Free Institute, Philadelphia, and the Cincinnati Public Library have been very successful in illustrated lectures to children. Both serve as a strong incitement to the use of books.

The library work with schools is steadily growing. Since closing this report (October 15), word has been received from the secretary of the Indiana Library Commission that a trained librarian and teacher has been appointed to organize library work in the schools throughout the state. The outline which accompanies this report presents a very comprehensive program and indicates study of already existing methods.

Such, briefly, are the facts as to the methods of American libraries in their prac-

tice in the direct field of public school work. It is to be regretted that it is told from the library side only. On the continent schools have their special libraries, but have no working connection with the public library. In England co-operation is under discussion and interim report has been made this year by the special committee appointed at the Leeds conference. Until we can have school views of this same library practice and repeated critical discussion of it by teachers, we ought perhaps to curb our fancy and credit ourselves only with a subjective existence.

To the question as to the nature of the demands upon the library from pupils and teachers, the 104 replies indicate that such demand is dependent first, upon the scope of the curriculum, and second, upon the enthusiasm of teachers. Librarians find that the calls classify first and most insistently along the lines of reference work, including illustrative material, *i.e.*, pictures, bulletins and museum specimens (when they can be had), and second, supplemental and collateral reading. In both of these emphasis seems to be laid most strongly and most generally upon the reading which bears upon literature and English composition; history and debates rank next; then follow in order geography and natural science, fiction and fairy tales. Special stress is laid upon the fact that simple attractive books are needed for the more immature children of all grades.

The possibilities of work for the library in the school as viewed by 76 librarians seem to be limited only by time and money. (I confess to a consciousness of another and more serious limitation. It is that arising from a system which crowds too many pupils into one class and burdens the teacher with details of routine.) Suggestions from librarians as to lines of work to be emphasized in the future are given below in order of emphasis. (1) A distinct bias toward instituting regular, definite and systematic library instruction in schools is indicated by 26 librarians, who urge it on various grounds. Advices are as follows:

It should be given by the normal school; it should be given in all grades to prepare

children for the independent use of books and libraries; teachers should have a course in children's literature; and lastly, such courses should be outlined and systematized by a committee from the American Library Association.

(2) Another suggestion is for more classroom libraries and deposit stations.

(3) More detailed work and expansion along all the lines indicated by the circular.

(4) More study of literature in the schools.

(5) Develop reference work for the grammar grades: (a) by sending a special assistant to the schools to forecast subjects; (b) by a card catalog for reference in each school. (Several libraries do this by means of duplicated cards.)

Certain principles which belong to the proper exercise of function are suggested as limitations upon the work of the library in the school; these are:

(1) That the library should jealously maintain its own distinctive character as a promptuary and purveyor of books, not arrogating to itself the function of formal instruction.

(2) In rendering service to the schools, a due sense of proportion is to be preserved in considering the claims of school work and those for other classes of readers.

(3) Care must be exercised not to check the initiative of the school by doing too much, or by doing those things which it would better do for itself, *i.e.*, supplying text books, supplementary readers, and the like.

(4) Avoid anything which would savor of imposing upon children or teachers, a compulsory use of the library. Children should be allowed full scope for the independent choice of their reading, and librarians should wait for requests to come from teachers! (By waiting is doubtless meant that inviting silence which may be construed as courteous attention to unspoken desires.)

While the relation of library and school has been seriously discussed for the past 26 years, the most noticeable growth in new lines of work has taken place within the last eight years. It may be said, in describing the animus of the movement toward the school, that however crude the methods and however

meager the product of reality may appear to the superficial observer, the attempt to meet, shall I say the endeavor to *invent*, opportunities of service have been genuine attempts. They have proceeded from definite convictions; they are informed with ideals and they are directed toward a purpose—the evidences are found in continuity of development and a certain logical progression from less to greater. As for example, the expansion of distributing systems, or the growing sense of organization in reference work to deepen and broaden its efficiency by its bibliographic and library instruction; or the feature of collecting illustrative materials for class use, carrying illustration a step further by lectures with stereopticon for children.

In all these things, though so recent as to be regarded as experiments only, the tendency is nevertheless toward regularity, repetition, established procedure and further extension.

While constantly aiming to spread knowledge by attractive means and to supply the schools, as they are, with such books as

are needed for tools, following in greater and greater detail the curriculum from the primary to the graduating class, there is evident a determination on the part of the library, both in book-selection and organization, to use the schools as distributing centers for literature; to use them as conduits of purely literary writing to the large mass of people, who are distinctly unliterary, even though lettered; and to affirm directly and to all the fact of the book as a transforming power through the exercise of the imaginative faculties.

To those who are open to the æsthetic appeal of literature either as a presentment of experiences of a high order, or as in itself a regenerating influence, this is the final and greatest justification of such activities of the library in the school as are exemplified in provisions for other things than the printed book, such as art collections, picture bulletins and story hours. It is not to coax or coddle the child into learning, but so to nurture his fancy and inform his intellect that in manhood he shall know what a book can do for him.

WOMEN IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

BY SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD, *Vice-Director New York State Library School.*

A STRIKING illustration of the change of sentiment and practice with reference to the prominence of women in American libraries is afforded by a comparison of three conferences of the American Library Association. At the first meeting of the Association in Philadelphia, 1876, only 12 of the 103 members present were women; at the Chicago meeting in 1893, 166 of the 305 members present were women; at Magnolia in 1902, the largest conference yet held, 736 out of 1018 members present were women. The change as shown by attendance is thus from about eleven per cent. in 1876 to nearly 72 per cent. in 1902.

The *Library Journal*, commenting editorially (November, 1876) on the first meeting,

says: "They (the women) were the best of listeners and occasionally would modestly take advantage of gallant voices like Mr. Smith's, to ask a question or offer a suggestion."

Miss Caroline M. Hewins, librarian of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library, has the distinction of being the first woman to lift her voice in a meeting of the American Library Association. In 1877 at the second meeting, in New York, she asked whether in any other state besides Massachusetts the income from the dog tax was used to support the public library.

Miss Mary A. Bean, at that time librarian of the Brookline Public Library, was the first woman to appear on a library program. She

read a paper on "The evil of unlimited freedom in the use of juvenile fiction" at the Boston meeting in 1879.

In 1893, of the 28 papers making up the so-called "World's Fair papers," six were written by women. In 1902, of the 21 formal papers printed in the Proceedings, three were by women. In the same year two of the seven section meetings were presided over by women; one was the Children's Section, the other was a large general evening session in which prominent men like Dr. Canfield and Dr. Dewey gave addresses. The names of 36 men and 16 women, excluding foreign delegates, appear on the present program. From the rôle of modest listener in 1876 to a representation of nearly one-third on the program of an international conference is a long step. The proportion of participation in the work of the conference is still small in relation to the proportion of attendance.

It would appear to me, therefore, evident that there is practically no discrimination with regard to sex in the American Library Association. For many years women have been constantly represented on the Council and Executive Board. Any woman who has anything to say may be sure of a fair chance and no undue favor in saying it. What she may write or say or do in the work of the Association is usually rated at its real worth. I may not be a fair judge, but it would seem to me that the work of women in the Association shows a pleasing lack of self-consciousness. There is very little posing or apparent effort to be conspicuous. The broad-minded attitude of the men who have been leaders in the library movement from 1876 to the present day accounts for the place of women in the American Library Association.

Quite another question, however, is her place in the library field itself. What proportion of women are holding responsible positions? Are those positions varied or confined within narrow lines? Are her services considered valuable as tested by a money standard? I have undertaken to gather some statistics which may throw light on the relative service of men and women in American libraries, both as regards the character of that service and its remuneration. The inquiry

does not particularly interest or attract me, but I am glad to undertake it because of my confidence in the judgment of our president who thinks that such a statistical statement, with a slight analysis of the statistics, will be of value.

I have used as a basis for inquiry 100 libraries originally chosen as representative for a course of lectures on American libraries given by me in the New York State Library School. A tentative list was secured as follows: Mr. W. S. Biscoe, of the New York State Library, and the writer of this paper, read through with some care the list of libraries contained in "Public, society and school libraries," published by the Bureau of Education in 1901, checking those that seemed in any way worthy to be considered. The tentative list thus formed was submitted to about 43 librarians, as follows: all the members of the Council and Executive Board of the A. L. A. 1902-3, the directors of library schools, and persons specially familiar with the libraries of certain states. The list of representative libraries thus formed includes all large general libraries in the country and a selection of smaller libraries of different types in different parts of the country. Special collections like the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington have been excluded. The following is the list of 100 representative libraries thus selected:

REPRESENTATIVE LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC.

Free, circulating, endowed or tax-supported.

Boston P. L.	Newark F. P. L.
Chicago P. L.	Northampton, Forbes L.
Philadelphia F. L.	Peoria (Ill.) P. L.
Cincinnati P. L.	*Brooklyn, Pratt Institute F. L.
Baltimore, Enoch Pratt F. L.	*Hartford P. L.
New York P. L.	*Newton (Mass.) F. L.
Cleveland P. L.	*Brookline (Mass.) P. L.
Detroit P. L.	*Los Angeles P. L.
Buffalo P. L.	*Omaha P. L.
St. Louis P. L.	Syracuse Central L.
Brooklyn P. L.	New Haven F. P. L.
Worcester F. P. L.	*Dayton (O.) P. L.
San Francisco F. P. L.	*Kansas City (Mo.) P. L.
Milwaukee P. L.	Somerville (Mass.) P. L.
Springfield (Mass.) City L. Ass'n.	New Orleans, Fisk F. and P. L.
*Minneapolis P. L.	*Salem (Mass.) P. L.
Pittsburg, Carnegie L.	*Burlington (Vt.) Fletcher F. L.
*Indianapolis P. L.	Wilmington (Del.) Inst. F. L.
Providence P. L.	
Denver P. L.	

* Have a woman as librarian.

REPRESENTATIVE LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC.

Free, circulating, endowed or tax-supported.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Scranton P. L. | *Atlanta, Carnegie L. |
| *Utica P. L. | *Dubuque (Ia.) Carnegie. |
| *Wilkes-Barre, Osterhout | Stout P. L. |
| F. L. | *North Adams (Mass.) |
| *Philadelphia, Drexel In- | P. L. |
| stitute L. | *Jamestown (N. Y.) |
| *Dover (N. H.) P. L. | James Prendergast F. |
| *Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L. | L. |
| *Medford (Mass.) P. L. | *Oak Park (Ill.) Scoville |
| Gloversville (N. Y.) F. | Inst. L. |
| L. | *Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L. |
| Washington, P. L. of | Galveston (Tex.) Rosen- |
| D. C. | herg Library. |

FREE REFERENCE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Newberry L., Chicago. | Grosvenor L., Buffalo. |
| Peabody Institute L., | Watkinson L., Hartford. |
| Baltimore. | Howard Memorial L., |
| John Crerar L., Chicago. | New Orleans. |

GOVERNMENT.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Library of Congress, | Massachusetts State L., |
| Washington. | Boston. |
| New York State L., Al- | |
| hany. | |

UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Harvard University. | Amherst College. |
| *Chicago, University of. | Bowdoin College. |
| Columbia University. | Wisconsin, University of. |
| Yale University. | *Vermont, University of. |
| Cornell University. | Wesleyan University. |
| Pennsylvania, Univer- | Mass. Inst. of Technol- |
| sity of. | ogy. |
| Michigan, University of. | Oberlin College. |
| Princeton University. | Nebraska, University of. |
| Brown University. | *Northwestern University. |
| Johns Hopkins Univer- | *Illinois, University of. |
| sity. | Adelbert College. |
| Dartmouth College. | Leland Stanford Jr. |
| California, University of. | University. |

WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| *Wellesley College. | *Bryn Mawr College. |
| *Vassar College. | *Mount Holyoke College. |

PROPRIETARY.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Phila., Library Company | New York Society L. |
| of. | Providence Athenæum L. |
| Boston Athenæum L. | Redwood L., Newport. |

SUBSCRIPTION.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| N. Y., Mercantile L. | St. Louis Mercantile L. |
| Ass'n of. | Ass'n. |
| Phila., Mercantile L. Co. | San Francisco, Mechan- |
| of. | ics' Inst. L. |

The following blank was sent to the 100 representative libraries:

I have been asked by the President of the American Library Association to prepare for the printed Proceedings of the St. Louis Conference a statistical statement on "Women in American Libraries." Will you co-operate to that end by filling the following blank for the library which you represent:

1. Total number of staff members.
2. Total number of women.
- 1 and 2 should include all full-time employees, excluding janitors.

* Have a woman as librarian.

3. State relative salaries of men and women for:
 1. Positions involving administrative responsibility.
 2. Responsible positions, technical and otherwise, not administrative.
 3. Others.

in the following form:

Administrative Responsibility.		Other Responsible Positions.		Others.	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1 at \$5000	1 at \$2100	1 at \$2400	1 at \$1500	2 at \$720	7 at \$900
2 at 2400	3 at 1800	3 at 2100	3 at 1200	2 at 600	5 at 720
		3 at 1500	4 at 900	3 at 480	21 at 600
		3 at 1200		4 at 360	14 at 480
					3 at 360

State frankly (so far as you are willing) the policy of the library board and your individual opinion as to the employment of women on a library staff. Mention all the advantages and limitations which occur to you. Indicate positions or lines of work for which you may think women specially fitted, or unfitted, with reasons. Every statement regarding individual libraries shall be held as entirely confidential.

Will you kindly give the matter immediate attention. Very truly yours,

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

Replies have been received from 94 of the 100 libraries. A few declined to answer the questions regarding salaries.

Dividing the 54 public libraries investigated into two groups by size, and including in the larger group the first 21, the Newark library being the last of the first group, the following is true: In 19 out of 21 libraries in the large library group the librarians are men, the Minneapolis and Indianapolis libraries being the two in charge of women. In 21 out of 33 libraries in the small library group the librarians are women. Men are in charge of each of the six reference and of the three government libraries. Of the 24 college or university libraries (excluding those exclusively for women), 20 have men as librarians, four have women, namely, Chicago, Vermont, Northwestern and Illinois. Women are in charge of the four women's college libraries. Men are in charge of the five proprietary and of the four subscription libraries. Thirty-one of the 100 representative libraries are in charge of women.

In the first group, including 21 large public libraries, all reported, but only 18 reported

fully. Of these, 46 administrative positions are held by men, 73 by women. In the second group, of 33 smaller public libraries, 29 reported fully. Of these, 11 administrative positions are held by men, 29 by women. In the free reference libraries reporting, all administrative positions are held by men. In the government libraries, 24 are held by men, five by women. Of the 19 college libraries reporting fully (excluding those for women only), 47 administrative positions are held by men, 14 by women. All the administrative positions in the four women's college libraries are held by women. No women hold administrative positions in the five proprietary or four subscription libraries. In all statements made above regarding administrative positions, the head positions are included.

The following is a summary of facts with reference to responsible positions not administrative. Of 18 reporting fully in the large library group, 69 are held by men, 205 by women. Of 29 reporting fully in the small library group, eight are filled by men, 77 by women. In the free reference libraries reporting one such position is filled by a man, seven by women. In the government libraries, 102 by men, 84 by women. Of the 19 college libraries reporting fully (excluding those for women only), 20 are held by men, 44 by women. All such positions in the women's college libraries are held by women. In the five proprietary and four subscription libraries reporting, six are held by men, seven by women.

Of the 94 libraries of various types reporting, 514 subordinate positions are filled by men and boys, 1211 by women and girls.

2958 is the total number of persons employed by all the 94 libraries reporting; 2024 is the total number of women. One library employs only men, 21 employ only women, 10 employ less than one-half women, 36 from one-half to three-quarters women, and 25 more than three-quarters women.

In tabulating salary returns only public libraries have been considered. The number of libraries of the other types is small, the number reporting is smaller than for public libraries and fewer women are employed. The

comparison of salaries would therefore be of little value.

In the large library group the highest salary reported for men is \$7000, the lowest \$3000; the highest salary paid to a woman is \$2100.* The average highest salary paid to men holding responsible positions not administrative is \$1208, to women \$946. The average mean salary paid to men and boys in subordinate positions is \$532, to women and girls \$530. It will be remembered that the statistics include pages but not janitors or part time employees.

The highest salary paid to a man as librarian in the small library group is \$3000, the lowest \$1500, the average \$2118. The highest salary paid to a woman as librarian in this group is \$2000, the lowest \$800, the average \$1429.

The figures prove that women greatly outnumber men in the libraries selected. It is a safe conclusion that they outnumber them by a larger proportion in the libraries of the country. They hold a creditable proportion of administrative positions but seldom one involving large administrative responsibility. They outnumber men in responsible positions other than administrative, but they seldom hold the most responsible of such positions in the largest libraries or in those which might be called distinctly libraries for scholars. They vastly outnumber men in other positions. Broadly speaking, they hold a large number of important positions, seldom the most important.

They do not hold the positions offering the highest salaries, and broadly speaking, apparently they do not receive equal remuneration for the same grade of work.

The utmost kindness and courtesy have been invariably shown by librarians in stating the peculiar advantages and limitations of women, and most replies have been full, frank and discriminating. They throw considerable light on conditions as shown by statistics.

Economic reasons go far to explain the situation.

"Women will accept much smaller salaries than men of equal ability and preparation. There is an abundant supply of women who will work for less than men require and gen-

* Not the highest salary paid to a woman in American libraries.

erally can afford to do so. Therefore, women drive men out of the library profession as they do out of the teaching profession."

"Women do not cost as much as men. This you may say is a mean advantage, but with little money and many books needed it is a very potent one."

Library trustees in filling a position can usually choose from a larger number of women than of men who are fitted by natural ability, education, training and experience to do the work. A woman thus chosen will usually accept a lower salary and remain satisfied with the salary longer than a man would. If she has others dependent on her support the burden is more likely to decrease than to increase, and her social obligations are less in a pecuniary way. She is more likely than a man to prefer a comfortable position at a moderate salary among her friends to strenuous responsibility at a high salary in a distant city. Women in the future may have more people dependent on their support. They will never have so many as men. A growing desire in the single woman for independence, for personal comfort and for travel may make her more ambitious.

Women are quite generally acknowledged to work under a handicap because of a more delicate physique. This shows itself in less ability to carry calmly the heavy burdens of administrative responsibility, to endure continued mental strain in technical work or to stand for a long period. It also doubtless accounts for the "nerves and tears" mentioned by one librarian (a woman) and the "tears" mentioned with profuse apologies by a man. It is quite probable that the physical handicap of women will be reduced as greater emphasis is placed on the importance of athletics and of out-of-door life and sports for girls. I do not see how it can be eliminated. Whether women will ever hold the highest administrative positions in libraries may remain perhaps an open question. That such positions are not now held by women is a fact. It is evidently believed by men holding such positions and probably by trustees holding the appointing power, that women are not in the present stage of civilization fitted to hold such positions. The following reasons are given:

1. She has not the temperamental fitness for

the exercise of large authoritative control over a mixed staff.

2. She is not in touch with the world of affairs.

3. She is distinctly unbusinesslike.

4. She shuns rather than courts responsibility.

5. She is conservative and afraid of legitimate experiments.

6. She lacks originality.

7. She lacks a sense of proportion and the power of taking a large, impersonal view of things.

Some of the criticisms just cited have come from women. In many cases men stating certain disadvantages of women as a class have recognized that exceptional women are not only free from them but positively excel in the opposite direction. It is quite possible that with larger experience they may as a class rise above all disadvantages and ultimately hold the highest positions. There could be no agreement on such a point and individual opinion is of slight value. It is doubtless true that since women fill satisfactorily administrative positions of considerable importance, they might easily hold some others now held by men. A certain degree of conservatism and prejudice in the appointing power should not be left out of account. It may also be said on the other side that in the medium sized libraries, of which so many women have charge, some one or more of the trustees may in reality deal with city officials and make business decisions which would fall to the librarian if a man. How far such is the case it would be impossible to discover. But I know that trustees frequently elect a man instead of a woman because as they say they have not time to devote to the business interests of the library. They assume that a woman would not have business capacity. Such sentiments on the part of trustees account for what I believe to be a fact that a woman is seldom appointed from the outside to a head position in even the medium sized libraries. She is promoted from a responsible position in the same library or she was made librarian when the institution was small.

It is quite generally conceded that in positions which do not involve the highest degree of executive or business ability but which

require a certain "gracious hospitality," women as a class far surpass men. Such positions are: the head of a small or medium sized library, first assistant and branch librarian in a large public library, the more important positions in the loan department and all work with children, both in the children's room and in co-operation with schools. Here it is said her "broad sympathies, her quick wits, her intuitions and her delight in self sacrifice" give her an undoubted advantage.

One librarian writes:

"The enthusiasm a woman usually puts into her work is a great leaven and tends to lift the most monotonous task out of the commonplace."

And again:

"There should be at least one woman in a responsible position on every large staff where women are employed. There is always a certain amount of housekeeping and of matronizing (he might have said mothering) which is essential for the health and comfort of all concerned."

There are a few exceptions, but it is the consensus of opinion that, granted equal educational advantages, women are as well fitted as men for technical work, even the higher grades of cataloging. They are preferred by most libraries reporting for all ordinary cataloging positions because of "greater conscientiousness, patience and accuracy in details."

Women and girls are generally preferred to men or boys in the routine work of a library. They are thought to be more faithful and on the whole more adaptable. The lack of permanence because of marriage is largely balanced by the fact that boys who take clerical positions in a library so generally do it as a stepping stone to other work. Women lose more time on account of illness and their health must be more carefully watched. They are more subject to petty jealousies, more easily upset and demoralized in their work by little things. Although in the main more conscientious than boys, girls show a curious lack of reliability in the matter of punctuality. Women in charge of libraries have not infrequently told me that the hardest thing they had to do was to make the girls on the staff realize that it is dishonest to be habitually five or ten minutes late in the morning.

One librarian of large experience sums up his highly appreciative estimate of the work

of women by comparing them to a familiar character —

"There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead.
When she was good
She was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was horrid."

It is interesting to observe the proportion of men on the staffs of libraries in charge of women. Of such libraries reporting, by far the greater proportion of them have a staff made up entirely of women. In most others (there are exceptions) the masculine element is represented by pages, or by men who do evening work, or who fill comparatively unimportant positions. It seems to me that the library serving a constituency of men and women can render better service through a staff on which the important positions are divided between the two sexes. Men and women represent different elements, they look at things from a different point of view. If they work together side by side in an individual library as they do in the home, in social life, in the church, and as they already do in the library association, each contributing his or her best, the result is broader, richer and more vital than if men alone or women alone take part.

The economic reasons already dwelt upon operate in many libraries to prevent such an arrangement. One reporting library attempts as even as possible a division of positions between the sexes. In many other libraries I suspect such a division is recognized as an ideal.

Reviewing all the facts it seems clear that women in American libraries have accomplished much creditable work which has won generous recognition. Still more avenues of opportunity are open. At the same time, on account of natural sex limitations, and also actual weakness in the work of many women as well as because of conservatism and prejudice, many gates are at present closed to women.

To the ambitious every form of handicap acts as a spur. In the long run, however, women may prefer to work mainly in those lines where they can if they will equal men — in the various forms of scholarly effort; and in those where they naturally excel him — in positions where the human element predominates.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

By W. R. EASTMAN, CORNELIA MARVIN, HILLER C. WELLMAN.

YOUR committee on library administration is instructed to report at this meeting "a schedule of library statistics to be recommended for use in making and collecting annual library reports, this schedule to include or be accompanied by rules for counting circulation and for estimating other forms of library service."

In order to present in bold outline the work of a library year it is necessary to select certain salient features which are essential and to neglect those which are subordinate. We must also keep in mind the important distinction between permanent or fixed items and those which mark the history of a single year. Much confusion may be avoided if the fixed items are given once for all by each library in a *preliminary* report to be kept on file in the state office. Any changes which may afterward occur can be included in any *annual* report under the head of "Additional Information."

Preliminary Report.

For such a preliminary report the following form is proposed:

Preliminary library report October 17, 1904.
to state library commission.

Name of library

Place

Postoffice

Date of foundation

Under what law

Trustees

Number

Chosen by

Term of office

Names

Term expires

19

19

19

If the library is connected with another institution as a college, church or association, a statement of that fact will take the place of the report on trustees.

Source of income	Local taxation	\$
	State aid	
	Endowment	
	Membership fees	
	Gifts and other sources	

State income from each source for current year.

Terms of use	Free for lending
	Free for reference
	Free to limited class, as students
	Subscription

Underscore words that apply or add explanation.

Building	Date of completion
	Material
	Cost
	Source of building fund
	Book capacity
	Facilities for special work
	Other particulars

If the library occupies rooms in a building not its own a statement of that fact will take the place of the report on building. If rent is paid the amount should be stated.

Number of volumes.

Count only bound volumes.

System of classification

Catalog	Accession book
	Card
	Printed
	Manuscript

Underscore words that apply and add any needed description such as "author," "dictionary," "classed," etc.

To what extent have readers free access to shelves?

Charging system by cards

ledger entry

Underscore words that apply and add any needed description.

Number of books allowed to each borrower at one time.

Number of books of fiction allowed to each borrower at one time.

Librarian

Name

Salary

Number of assistants

Salaries of assistants

Number of branches

Number of delivery stations

Give details of branches and delivery stations on separate paper, giving name and location of each.

Additional information

(Signed)

(Librarian.)

Date

I have carefully read this report, have caused an exact copy to be filed with the library records, and with the consent of the library board it is submitted to the state library commission.

(signed)

President of

Whenever any changes in the items above reported occur, the fact should be noted in the next annual report under the head of "Additional Information."

The above report will usually be addressed to the state library commission, but in some cases to the education department or some designated state officer.

Annual Report.

It is a question of some importance and of some difficulty to decide at what date the library year should end. In the attempt to secure uniformity, the choice seems to lie between June 30 and December 31. In favor of June 30 it must be said that it corresponds with the school year, which is important when the library is recognized as part of the educational system. The break also occurs at a season of diminished activity in most cases. On the other hand, the year ending December 31 is the calendar year. It corresponds more generally with the municipal and business year, and the break comes at a season when not only the librarian but also the library officers are likely to be accessible for business purposes. The summer would be a quiet and ideal time for the librarian to make out reports if he could do it alone. But if the treasurer is absent in Europe there may be trouble about the items of receipt and expense. An experience of 12 years in trying to collect library statistics in the summer has satisfied the writer that promptness in returns is seriously compromised by the vacation habit. The busy months are better for all sorts of business. The committee therefore recommend that the library year be the same as the calendar year wherever feasible.

It is a question what kind of record of reference work shall be attempted. It is not easy to express its value in figures. An actual count of the books used in an open room would not only be impossible to make

but also misleading in a multitude of cases.

When feasible, the number of persons using the library for reading and study should be reported.

In the annual report blank which follows, three or four of the fixed items, name, place, postoffice and terms of use, are repeated for the sake of definiteness. All other items represent the work of the year. This form will serve for reports submitted to the state; or, by omitting unneeded particulars, for annual printed reports.

Annual library report for year ending Dec. 31, 1904.

Name of library

Place

Postoffice

Terms of use

Free for lending

Free for reference

Free to limited class, as students

Subscription

Underscore words that apply.

Days open during year

Hours open each week for lending

Hours open each week for reading

Number of volumes January 1, 1904

Number of volumes added during year by purchase

Number of volumes added during year by gift

Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during year

Total number Dec. 31, 1904

Count bound books only.

Number of volumes of fiction lent for home use

Total number of volumes lent for home use

Number of new borrowers registered during the year

Number of newspapers and periodicals currently received

Number of persons using library for reading and study

RECEIPTS FROM	PAYMENTS FOR
Unexpended balance.\$	Books..... }
Local taxation.....	Periodicals..... }
State grants.....	Binding..... }
Endowment funds...	Salaries, library service, janitor service
Membership fees...	Rent.....
Fines and sale of publications.....	Permanent improvements.....
Gifts and other sources.....	Other expenses.....
	Balance on hand.....
Total.....	Total

Additional information

Here insert statements regarding changes in organization, brief description of new rooms or building, increased facilities and any benefactions

announced but not received, with names of givers and amount, object and conditions of each gift, together with any other information useful for the summary of library progress printed in the report to the Legislature.

(Signed)

(Librarian.)

Date

I have carefully read this report, have caused an exact copy to be filed with the library records and with the consent of the library board it is submitted to the State Library Commission.

(President.)

Every library, large and small, can readily make this report and upon this basis the state summary can be presented with a completeness which will be of real service. But an attempt to require more from small libraries and untrained librarians will not only cause uneasiness and hesitation, but will also result in uneven and partial returns and in many cases in failure to secure any reports at all.

It is claimed that an elaborate report blank is educational; that it suggests many lines of library enterprise beyond the mere lending of books, such as work with children, with schools and with clubs; that it may enforce the need of employing a more capable and advanced librarian, and that it can do no harm for a careless library to be reminded year by year how much is expected of it in detail of organization and in progressive schemes for public enlightenment. The objects sought are such as we all have at heart but there may be other and more suitable agencies for securing them than the annual report blank. This should neither be made an instrument of torture nor a summons to judgment. The state commission have other resources. They may send out circulars of inquiry, encouragement, instruction or admonition without limit as they deem it wise; they may make their personal appeal and gather the librarians in institutes to press these matters home. But the library that chooses to disregard their persuasiveness has nevertheless its rights, and one of them is to have the opportunity of reporting what it has done without being too forcibly or insistently reminded of what it has not done in matters which are non-essential. We cannot afford to make our smaller and weaker libraries feel that they are outside the pale or disgraced

in any way because they cannot answer all our questions affirmatively.

Supplemental Report.

But there are many libraries which might with profit both to themselves and to the public make a much more detailed and comprehensive report. To such, a supplemental form may be offered. It was suggested last year that an expansive form of report might be useful, printing essential items in bold type and the details in smaller letters. But further consideration, combined with an attempt to work out the table on such lines, has led your committee to prefer the use of a supplement leaving the original report in which all libraries join, to stand in more simple, clean cut outline. In the supplement the number of volumes may be separated into subject classes, the lending of books distributed among the various agencies for lending and the work of each department set by itself. This will call for an analysis of the main report and may be employed by all who wish to use it; but, if required at all, it should be required only from libraries of a certain size or importance or from those which apply for special grants or privileges. With this distinct understanding the form may be suggestive and valuable.

A library with delivery stations will state either in the supplement, or on a paper attached to it, the number and location of each and the circulation from each. This circulation will then be included with that of the main library. A library with branches will make a similar record for these, adding their circulation to the general total, and in addition, each branch should make its separate report as other libraries do, so far as the material for such report is available under the system employed by that library for branch relations.

In the department of travelling libraries or collections of books sent out for distribution from another center another consideration is involved. The use of these books whether in schools, institutions, factories, engine houses or distant neighborhoods is not within the direct control of the library. It is a circulation carried on by outside agencies and the results are known only at second hand. The conditions of use are often

such as to make an exact account impossible, and yet by reason of these very conditions the work may merit the highest commendation. A system so elastic as to adapt itself perfectly to school life, work life and home life is likely to defy expression in the terms of statistics. Yet the use of such books while issued is very great and the expense of replacing worn books is considerable, so that libraries seem to feel that these books ought to be counted in their circulation which is the figure used most frequently for comparative purposes. Hence much pains has been taken to express properly the value of this use. Exact records have been tried, but they do not cover all forms of use which the books invite and even in partial form are secured with difficulty and accepted with much uncertainty. Libraries have resorted quite generally to averages and estimates. Here are some of the various plans proposed. In one place a volume counts once when sent to a school, and again for each time it is taken home by a pupil, but school room use is not recorded. In another case the circulation of each volume sent to a school is estimated at four, certainly a low figure in the case of books retained from five to ten months. In certain other libraries it is the custom to count one in the circulation for each month a book is at a school. Others count one for each fortnight. Cases are known of counting one for each week, and some do not count such circulation at all. Most of these estimates are fair and can be defended. It would be hard to say which is best; but in the face of such variety and manifest uncertainty, we cannot avoid raising the question whether any one of them is really worth while. The simplest solution of the difficulty is to state the case as it is, report the number of books sent out, tell where they went and how long they were retained, and stop with that. This is just as strong an appeal for credit or for recompense as if the attempt were made to translate these facts into equivalent terms of circulation. If so many books go to a school, that tells the whole story for which the library is competent to vouch, and tells it more clearly than if the facts are concealed in an indefinite and disputed translation. The books are used in various ways, of course; they come back

badly worn, of course. Such results are to be expected when the books go to a school, and the public as well as state and local authorities are entirely capable of reading all this into the report. If some exceptional teacher has done exceptional work with the books, that also can be separately stated and considered. The same principle will hold in regard to devising equivalent statements of reference work in terms of circulation. It is not necessary to reduce all library activity to circulation. There are different departments to be recognized and each has its own value. Circulation, reference and travelling libraries are three distinct departments, each to be judged on its own merits and recognized accordingly, and hence to be separately reported.

It will be easier to reckon the value of service rendered from a plain statement of known facts than to follow a circuitous line of estimation, translations or equivalents.

Rules for Counting Circulation.

The following rules for counting circulation are recommended:

1. The circulation shall be accurately recorded each day, counting one for each lending of a bound volume for home use.
2. Renewal of a book under library rules at or near the end of regular terms of issue may also be counted, but no increase shall be made because books are read by others or for any other reason.
3. Books lent directly through delivery stations and branches will be included, but the circulation from collections of books sent to schools or elsewhere for distribution will not be included. A separate statement of such travelling libraries will be made.
4. Books lent for pay may be included in the circulation, but must also be reported separately.

In these rules there is no intent to determine the policy of any library as to the manner or terms of circulation, but only to place the count on a uniform basis which will render comparison possible.

Supplementary Report for Larger Libraries.

A form for supplementary report from more important libraries follows:

Supplemental library report for year ending Dec. 31, '04.

Name of library

Place

Postoffice

Number of branches

Number of delivery stations

Give on separate sheet the statistics of branches and stations, including name, location, volumes in branches and circulation.

Classes of books added and total in library

Classes	Additions		Total No. in Library		
	Circulating department		Reference	Circulating department	Reference
	Adlt's	Children		Adlt's	Children
General works.....					
Periodicals.....					
Philosophy.....					
Religion.....					
Sociology.....					
Language.....					
Natur'l science.....					
Useful arts.....					
Fine arts.....					
Music scores.....					
Literature.....					
Travel.....					
History.....					
Biography.....					
Fiction.....					
U. S. Documents.....					
State documents.....					
Books, foreign languages.....					
Total.....					

Number of unbound pamphlets

Number of maps, pictures, manuscripts, etc.

Other library material

Classes of books lent

Classes	From main library		From branches and stations		Total
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
General works.....					
Periodicals.....					
Philosophy.....					
Religion.....					
Sociology.....					
Language.....					
Natural science.....					
Useful arts.....					
Fine arts.....					
Music scores.....					
Literature.....					
Travel.....					
History.....					
Biography.....					
Fiction.....					
Books in foreign languages.....					
Total.....					

Number of schools to which books were sent

Number of books sent to schools

How long retained by schools (average)

Number of other travelling libraries sent out

Number of books in other travelling libraries

How long retained in places other than schools (average)

Number of Sundays the library has been open

Number of children using library for reading or study

What departments in library other than delivery and reading rooms?

Give account on separate sheet of work done for children, schools, clubs and societies

Any other form of special service

Additional information

(Signed)

Date

Librarian

It will be borne in mind that while certain forms of report are required by the state and perhaps also by the city or village, no library is obliged to submit its case without argument. Each has opportunity to make all additions and explanations it may think desirable and the larger libraries are really under obligation to their own communities to enlarge upon and emphasize the tabular presentation of their activities, successes and failures. In printing reports for the information of the local public they will often find it convenient to arrange some items in forms differing from those here proposed and to add others.

Your committee have sought to present with the utmost possible simplicity three forms of statistical reports: one to convey preliminary information of each library, another to show its annual service on certain elemental and essential lines, and a third to suggest details in regard to which a fuller presentation from some libraries will be found valuable. These are intended to be filed with the state and used in making up a general summary report, but the information asked should be furnished also in annual printed reports. The leading purpose has been to take a step toward uniformity. To this end it has been necessary to leave out many interesting items of inquiry that seemed of subordinate consequence or that have appealed only to a few, and to include only those respecting whose vital importance we are all agreed. The aim has been to free the statistical question from its complications and to reduce it to its simplest terms as an accurate record of known facts. With the light to be gained by discussion and by comparison of views, may we not hope soon to be able to express the results of library activity in a common language?

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

BY ROLAND P. FALKNER, *Chairman.*

IT has been customary for your Committee on Public Documents to present in its annual report an account of the legislation and publications during the preceding year which may be of interest to librarians.

The sole legislation of Congress affecting the public documents of the United States was a Joint Resolution of March 24, 1904, authorizing the publication in two volumes instead of one of the Index to Congressional Documents from 1881 to 1893, in preparation by Dr. John G. Ames. This may be noted as presaging perhaps the early appearance of a part of the work.

The indexing of public documents, rendering them more valuable for general use, continues. The work of the Superintendent of Documents has been carried on under lines already familiar and continues to enjoy the grateful appreciation of librarians.

The executive bureaus feel more and more the need of a survey of their own publications and one after another prepare indexes of them. Such an index, covering the period 1867-1902, has been prepared by the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department. The United States Geological Survey, in its Bulletin no. 215, has continued the index of its own publications for the period 1901-1903. Still more helpful is the Bulletin no. 222 of the Survey which indexes the publications of the several official surveys which preceded the present organization.

Contributions to library science are found in the publications of the Library of Congress. The revised edition of the "A. L. A. catalog" is published under its direction. It has also issued a pamphlet on the "Classification of music," thus adding another chapter to its work of classification. It has in press the first volume of a "History of the Library of Congress," prepared by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston.

Contributions to general bibliography have

been made in large numbers by the Library of Congress and by other offices of the Government. Since the date of our last report the Library of Congress has begun the publication of selected reference lists already familiar to librarians generally. These are less exhaustive in scope than general bibliographies which have been published by the library, and are designed for the guidance of the general reader.

The last report of this committee submitted a list of the general bibliographies to be found in public documents issued between May 1, 1902, and May 1, 1903. A similar list for the year ending May, 1904, is appended to the present report.* Like the former list, it bears testimony to the fact that references to existing literature are coming to be recognized as an important part of the scientific and executive publications of the government.

It has been our practice to note the activities of the several states which tend to make the official publications of the states more valuable for libraries and to make their contents better known. For information on this point we are indebted to the courtesy of the state librarians, who, as heretofore, have generally replied to the circulars of inquiry addressed to them. With respect to legislation it should be remembered that the states which hold legislative sessions in years terminating with an even number are comparatively few. Laws of interest to librarians have been enacted in Iowa (Ref. Laws, Session of 1904: exact content not known to writer). In Rhode Island the recent enactment of the Legislature has placed at the disposal of the state librarian 25 copies of all public documents for distribution among the public libraries of that state. (See Acts and Joint Resolutions, 1904, pp. 55 and 93.)

Of kindred interest to librarians are any steps which may be taken in the direction of

* This will appear later in *The Library Journal*.

bringing the state documents to the attention of librarians generally. In this connection it may be noted with pleasure that the Wisconsin Free Library Commission has published a brief list, with some annotations, of state publications from July 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, with directions how they could be obtained and indications as to those which have a peculiar interest for permanent preservation in a library.

Less directly the publication of bibliographies of the state documents tends in the same direction. Our inquiries reveal considerable activity among the state librarians in preparing lists for Part III. of Mr. R. R. Bowker's "State publications." The editor advises us that this Part will cover the western states—that is to say, all states and territories west of the Mississippi with the exception of the southern states, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The volume will contain about 300 pages, one-third of which is already in print. Work is well under way and the publisher hopes that the volume can be issued in the early part of 1905.

Reports come to us of bibliographical undertakings in other states. One of the most comprehensive is the proposition for a state bibliography of Connecticut which is being undertaken by a committee of librarians in that state. The bibliography will include the state publications, which will be especially in

charge of the state library. The state librarian of Indiana advises us that he has in press a new catalog of the state library. In Iowa a comprehensive list of the state publications has recently been prepared by the state library and published by the Iowa Library Commission. A recent issue of the Iowa State Historical Society consists of a general bibliography of state documents which has been prepared by Miss Budington of the Iowa State University. In the state library of Maine there has just been completed a card index to the special laws of the state from 1820 to 1903. This index, whose value for local history must be manifest, is now on cards (27,000), but its publication in book form is looked for at an early date. In New Hampshire the state library has recently issued volume 1 of its catalog. In Wisconsin Mr. I. S. Bradley is at work upon a complete bibliography of the state, including not only official publications but all other matter relating to the state.

In concluding our report we desire to express our grateful thanks for the courtesy of the state librarians, who have in many instances furnished us with valuable information relating to the bibliographies of their states which the committee is unable to publish in detail, since its only function is to record the most recent undertakings along these lines.

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING BOARD.

By W. I. FLETCHER, *Chairman.*

THIS report is made to cover the time between the Niagara and St. Louis conferences, practically fifteen months.

The personnel of the Board remained the same during the past year, as the term of no member expired. The services of Miss Katharine L. Swift as assistant to the secretary have been retained. The Board is still looking forward to the time when the long-talked of "headquarters" of the Association shall provide it with suitable accommoda-

tions for its growing work, and also facilitate that work by closely associating it with the general office work of the Association.

As is shown by our financial statement, work on the "A. L. A. catalog" has absorbed \$1500 of our income since our last report. The Board voted to pay \$100 a month for 12 months for clerical work on the catalog at the State Library in Albany, and later voted an additional \$300 to pay Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf for special service in the final

revision of the work. Melvil Dewey has given the catalog his personal supervision, and the Library of Congress is issuing it as one of its special publications. At the writing of this report the printing is nearly completed, and it is hoped that it will be issued before the meeting of the Association. It has been decided to issue it, for greater convenience, in two parts; the first part containing the classified and annotated list, the second the dictionary catalog of the same books. The number of volumes cataloged is about 7500, and most of these are on exhibition in the "Model Library."

The "portrait index" is much nearer completion than it was a year ago. It has proved necessary to put a great deal of work into the revision of the ms., especially in rightly identifying and distinguishing persons of similar names, particularly those entered (as monarchs, etc.) under their Christian names. A few first pages of the work are in print and will be exhibited at this conference, and it is hoped that the work of printing can proceed with some rapidity during the coming year. This work has now for several years absorbed much of our income, being chargeable with a considerable share of our "office expenses," as the secretary and one assistant (and for several months a second), have been quite largely occupied with it.

Of the "A. L. A. index," 75 copies were sold during 1903. There are still many libraries that fail to appreciate the value and usefulness of this book.

The "A. L. A. list of subject headings," compiled by Mr. Gardner M. Jones, continues to have a sale of about 500 copies a year, being on the whole our most successful publication. It now needs a thorough revision, and it is hoped a new edition may be prepared soon.

Miss Kroeger's "Guide to reference books" has also been welcomed by the libraries, and over 1000 copies have been sold, so that the book has become a slight source of profit to the Board, and we have been able to make a small payment to Miss Kroeger for her work as compiler.

The Library Tracts go rather slowly, less

than 700 copies being called for in 1903. They have been less used by state commissions and others for distribution as a means of forwarding library interests than was expected.

For two or three years a movement has been on foot looking to the preparation by the Children's Librarians' Section of the A. L. A. of a somewhat extended list of books for young readers. The committee of the Children's Librarians' Section made a report last year outlining a scheme for the work and addressing some queries to the Publishing Board, to which the matter had been referred by the Association. (Proc. Niagara Conference, p. 206, 207.)

After consideration of these queries the Board reached the conclusion:

1. That a list of children's books prepared by the committee arranged for by the Children's Librarians' Section would be eminently worth while;

2. That it should be a selected list rather than a full bibliography of children's literature;

3. That the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$150 for the mechanical preparation of the list should be authorized.

4. They appointed a member of the Board as an adviser to confer with the chairman of the committee in charge of the list.

5. They were not able to present "a critical estimate from the publisher's standpoint of the strong points and weak points in the lists of children's books which have been published already"; but they felt that in general the list should include from 1500 to 3000 titles, with critical and descriptive notes, designed largely to interest the children and parents, but of such a character as to be of great assistance to librarians.

A conference was held by the sub-committee of the Board with the chairman of the committee of the Children's Librarians' Section, at which it was learned that the latter, owing to the approaching publication of the "A. L. A. catalog," felt that a selected list was no longer desirable, but desired to know whether the Board would be willing to print a bibliography which should represent a

guide to children's literature. She felt that she could not at present give any estimate of the time necessary to prepare such a bibliography, or of its size when completed, or of the cost of its mechanical preparation.

After further consideration the Board felt that it must defer decision as to its willingness to print such a bibliography until its scope and cost could be outlined by the Section with more definiteness. The Board is convinced that a list prepared by the Section would be of great value, and hopes that the plan may be matured in the near future.

As it was evident that the proposed list of young people's books would not be forthcoming this year, Miss Hewins was asked to revise and have reprinted at once her "Books for boys and girls," to be issued in similar form to the "Tracts." She consented to do so, and the list in a form much superior to the earlier edition is expected from the press before the St. Louis meeting.

The card publications of the Board have proceeded since the last report with very little change. Some changes have been made in the list of serials covered by the serial cards, due mostly to the dropping of some sets which have been taken up as subjects for printed cards by the Library of Congress. The number of serials indexed has been kept good by the addition of other titles. The revised list has been sent out quite recently to the libraries, and the Board would call special attention to the advantage to many of the smaller libraries of subscribing for cards for a part of the list—such as are, in each case, taken by the library. No addition has been made to the cards for "Miscellaneous sets," but cards are in preparation and will soon be issued for the set of Decennial publications of the University of Chicago. Cards are in stock for most of the sets that have been indexed, and the Board invites suggestions as to additional sets that should be covered. We still have a good supply of the cards printed in 1903 for the Massachusetts public documents, and can also supply the cards for articles in bibliographic periodicals, which have been issued for the last two

years, the Bibliographical Society of Chicago doing the indexing.

Our "annotated bibliographies," with the exception of Miss Krocger's "Guide to reference books," already referred to, find a slow sale, largely because they are of a special character, not appealing strongly to the smaller libraries. It is apparent that no sufficient support can be obtained from the libraries for the extension of the scheme to other departments of literature, unless the material can be provided less expensively than has been the case with the lists already issued.

The high appreciation on the part of the libraries using them of these annotated lists, and the fact that they so soon become out of date and need supplementing, has led to a demand for something in the way of a periodical issue of selected and annotated titles of new books, prompt enough to be of service in the selection of books for purchase. The difficulties in the way of such an issue are considerable, especially as to its promptness. The Board has given much attention to this matter for the last two years, and is at the present writing considering a proposed arrangement with Mr. Bowker of the *Library Journal* for the issue of a library purchase list in combination with a monthly index to leading periodicals. It is hoped that the feature of annotation may soon be added, and the Board is prepared, if this undertaking develops as it is expected to, to provide for competent editorship and give the idea of early and periodical annotation of current literature a thorough trial.

The attention of librarians is called to the fact that the Board is its own selling agent, and that it is a matter of mutual advantage for orders for its publications to be sent directly to the Board and not given to the trade.

The usual financial statement is attached to this report. It is for the calendar year 1903; as the conference comes later in the year than usual, the treasurer will present at the conference a summary statement of the affairs of the Board up to Oct. 1, 1904.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1903

PUBLICATIONS.	Copies sold in 1903.	Copies on hand Dec. 31, 1903.	Balances Jan. 1, 1903, on the basis of expenditures over receipts to date.		Operations Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1903.		Balances Dec. 31, 1903, being excess of expenditures over receipts to date.	
			Spent	Received	Expenses	Receipts	Spent	Received
A. L. A. Proceedings	6			\$7.69		\$4.90		\$12.59
Books for boys and girls.....	477	58		7.60		18.76		26.36
Fine arts bibliography.....	13 pap. 43 cl.	36	\$274.45			37.43	\$237.02	
French fiction.....	37	1190		42.99	14.70	1.89		30.18
Books for girls and women.....	32 pap. 54 cl. 363 pts.	166 172 3560			103.65	103.65		
Guide to reference books.....	796	4 cl. 200 sheets	578.47		187.34	864.14		104.81
Larned's Am. history.....	156 cl. 2 sheep	8 cl. 85 sheep 277 sheets			811.45	811.45		
Library tracts, 1-4.....	677	2292	153.50			20.28	133.22	
Reading for the young: Complete.....	4 pap. 2 cl. 2 1/2 mor.		349.85			44.28	305.57	
" Sup.....	7	129 pap. 219 cl.						
List of subject headings.....	46 457	323 51 cl. 7 1/2 mor. 55 sheets		1059.69	283.49	785.00		1561.20
A. L. A. index.....	74 cl. 1 1/2 mor.		1252.15			679.60	572.55	
Portrait index, prelim. exp.....			1739.50		727.60		2467.10	
Bibliographical cards.....				11.39	180.42	151.33	17.70	
Current books.....				584.97		5.21		590.18
English history cards.....	38 sets cds 27 pams.		86.33		228.50	191.00	123.83	
Periodical cards.....	199,795 cards			1131.62	1202.90	1705.92		1634.64
Miscellaneous, 17-28.....	84 sets	180		639.54	42.39	169.51		766.76
Mass. Pub. Doc. cards.....				17.03				17.03
Warner library cards.....	63	50	461.03			378.00	83.03	
Wells' Sup. to Larned.....	198	111			179.10	179.10		
Totals.....			\$4895.28	\$3502.52	\$3961.54	\$6151.45	\$3940.22	\$4743.75
General balance.....				1392.76	2189.91		803.53	803.53
			\$4895.28	\$4895.28	\$6151.45	\$6151.45	\$4743.75	\$4743.75

OTHER ACCOUNTS.	Balance Jan. 1, 1903		Operations of 1903		Balance Dec. 31, 1903	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
A. L. A. catalog.....					1200.98	
General expense and income account		\$1175.41	\$2084.10	\$2611.80		\$1703.11
Old members' account		38.65	11.38			27.27
Charges unpaid		82.14	82.14	688.89		688.89
Balance of cash.....	\$980.36		7634.28	7713.51	\$801.13	
Library Bureau account		1928.21	3374.06	1709.45		263.60
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. account.....		349.24	683.38	334.14		
Due on bills and subscriptions.....	1200.53				1484.49	
Totals	\$2180.89	\$3573.65				\$2682.87
Balances.....	1392.76				\$3486.40	803.53
	\$3573.65	\$3573.65			\$3486.40	\$3486.40

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1903-1904.

BY J. L. HARRISON, *Librarian The Providence (R. I.) Athenæum.*

THE report covers the period from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904, and includes single gifts of \$500 or more, of 250 volumes and upwards, and such others, miscellaneous in character, as seem specially noteworthy. The material has been obtained from the *Library Journal*, *Public Libraries*, *Public Library Monthly*, the daily press, from responses to 800 circular blanks sent to libraries and from 75 letters addressed to state commissions, state associations and local library clubs. To all those who by their replies have so kindly assisted in his work, the reporter acknowledges with grateful thanks his deep indebtedness.

Five hundred and six gifts are reported, representing in all 137,318 volumes and \$6,103,137. An analysis of the moneyed gifts shows that \$732,359 were given as endowment funds for general library purposes, \$198,654 for the establishment of book funds, \$78,709 for the cash purchase of books, \$1,507,600, of which \$970,100 is reported as accepted, from Andrew Carnegie for buildings; \$2,750,419 from various donors for buildings, \$27,400 for sites and \$642,496 for purposes the objects of which could not be ascertained. This item consists for the most part of bequests, and presumably will be largely invested as endowment funds. In addition, 15 sites, the value of which is not known, are reported, and also the gifts of buildings and grounds to the amount of \$155,000.

The gifts of the year, other than those made by Mr. Carnegie, amount to \$4,595,537. This includes 36 gifts of \$5000 each, 18 of \$10,000, nine of \$15,000, seven of \$20,000, five of \$25,000, two of \$30,000, four of \$35,000, three of \$40,000, one of \$45,000, and 21 of from \$50,000 to \$600,000.

The total amount of the 21 largest gifts is \$3,055,000, given as follows: \$50,000, a bequest from Mrs. Daniel Hussey to Nashua, N. H.; \$50,000 from the family of the

late Frederick Billings to the University of Vermont; \$50,000 from Mrs. George R. Curtis to Meriden, Conn.; \$50,000 from Willard E. Case to Auburn, N. Y.; \$50,000 from the Robert Wright estate to the Apprentices library company of Philadelphia; \$50,000 from the heirs of Simon Hershenshein to New Orleans; \$51,000 from Silas L. Griffith to Danby, Vt.; \$59,000 from Judge William H. Moore and James H. Moore to Greene, N. Y.; \$60,000 from Ralph Voorhees to Rutgers College; \$65,000 from an unknown donor to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; \$65,000, a bequest from Col. Nicholas P. Sims to Waxahachie, Texas; \$80,000 additional from the Sibley estate to the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston; \$100,000 from the Maxwell family to Vernon-Rockville, Conn.; \$100,000, a bequest from Mrs. Mary Kasson, to Gloversville, N. Y.; \$100,000 additional from Mrs. T. B. Blackstone to Chicago; \$125,000, a bequest from Wilbur F. Braman, to Montpelier, Vt.; \$200,000, a bequest from Kendall Young, to Webster City, Iowa; \$250,000 from William Baldwin Ross to Yale University; a building valued at \$300,000 from Martin A. Ryerson to Grand Rapids, Mich.; \$600,000, a bequest from Charles F. Doe, to the University of California, and \$600,000 from Mrs. Leland Stanford to Leland Stanford Junior University.

Among the notable collections of books given may be mentioned the Konrad von Maurer collection of German history, comprising 10,000 volumes, from Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge to Harvard University; the Sidney S. Rider collection of Rhode Island history, a collection of 10,000 volumes, manuscripts and broadsides from Marsden J. Perry to Brown University; a collection of 20,000 volumes on magic from Dr. S. B. Ellison to Columbia College; the private library of 4000 volumes of the late John Sherman to the Ohio State Library; 8000 vol-

umes relating to fungi from E. W. D. How-
lay to the University of Minnesota, and 2700
volumes on ichthyology from David Starr
Jordan to Leland Stanford Junior Univers-
ity.

Among the interesting gifts may be men-
tioned Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's gift of a li-
brary valued at \$100,000 to Anaconda, Mont.;
Mrs. Charles A. Cutter's gift of \$5000 to
Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., as a
memorial to her husband and for the pur-
pose of establishing an endowment fund, the
income to be used for increasing the libra-
rian's salary; \$6000 from Edwin H. Cole to
St. Lawrence University, also for the pur-
pose of creating an endowment fund for the
salary of the librarian; the Morse collection
of Japanese carvings, valued at \$10,000, to
Princeton University, and a handsome
stained glass window, "Hans Christian An-
dersen with the children," purchased with
money raised by popular subscription and
given as a Christmas gift to the children's
room of the Milwaukee public library.

The report confines Mr. Carnegie's gifts
to the United States. They number 100, and
amount to \$1,507,600. In their distribution
the North Atlantic division of states re-
ceived \$505,800, the South Atlantic \$100,000,
the South Central \$75,000, the North Central
\$601,800 and the Western \$225,000. Of the
states receiving the greatest number of
gifts, Minnesota ranks first with 13, Cali-
fornia second with 12, and Iowa and Wis-
consin third with nine each. There were 14
gifts under \$10,000, 51 of \$10,000, 16 between
\$10,000 and \$15,000, six between \$15,000 and
\$20,000, five of \$25,000, three of \$30,000, one
of \$40,000 and four of \$50,000 or more. The
larger gifts include \$50,000 to Mount Holy-
oke College, \$50,000 to Beloit College, \$100,-
000 to Clark University and \$250,000 to the
General Society of Mechanics and Trades-
men of New York City. A further analysis
shows that two gifts were for branch li-
braries, 13 for college libraries, one for an
institutional library, one for library equip-
ment, and 83, including 12 additional gifts,
for public libraries. The total additional
gifts amount to \$107,900, varying in sums
from \$2500 to \$25,000, and the gifts to col-
leges, which seem to be increasing, to
\$390,000.

It may not be inappropriate at this time
to review briefly the history of the "gifts
and bequests" report, and to express the
hope that a few words spoken in its behalf
may lead to a larger service in the future.

In 1884 the *Library Journal* established as
a regular feature a department of "gifts and
bequests." It was not until 1890, however,
that the report on gifts and bequests became
a part of the fixed proceedings of the A. L.
A. meetings. Since, and including that year,
10 reports have been presented. Those of
1890, 1891, 1896 and 1897 were made by
Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of 1894 by Mr.
Horace Kephart, of 1898 by Miss Elizabeth
P. Andrews, of 1900 by Mr. George Stock-
well, of 1901 and 1902 by Mr. George Wat-
son Cole, and of 1903 by the present re-
porter. There were no reports in 1892, 1893,
1895 and 1899, but those of 1896 and 1900
each covered two years, so that apparently
the only breaks during the past 15 years are
those of 1892 and 1893.

The reports vary in length from one to 23
pages, in the months comprising the year
covered, in the minimum number of vol-
umes and amount of money required as a
basis of record, in the treatment of subject
matter, and in what, perhaps, is of most
importance, the classification of gifts in the
tabulated summaries.

It may be stated, however, that the year
from June to May predominates, and that
the minimum number of volumes most used
is 250, and the minimum amount of money
\$500. In treatment of subject matter five
reports are tabulated, three are printed solid,
the text arranged under state, city and li-
brary, with a summary under divisions and
states, grouped after the plan used by the
United States Bureau of Education in its
library statistics, while one is confined to a
brief statement of a general character. The
headings under which the gifts are classified,
both in the tabulated reports and the tables
of the text reports, vary to some extent in
nearly every case, the tendency of each suc-
ceeding year being to a more minute classi-
fication.

No one can realize more fully or regret
more sincerely the incompleteness of the re-
ports presented than those who have pre-
pared them. The sources of information,

so far as the reporter is personally concerned, are practically limited. For the completeness and accuracy of his work he must rely on the co-operation of the libraries. It has been suggested several times in these reports that the state commissions might collect the information for their states, as the Massachusetts commission is so thoroughly doing, and at a definite time turn the material over to the reporter who has been assigned the work of covering and summarizing the entire field. As the state commissions must be more familiar with the libraries of their states and have facilities for coming into closer touch with them than the reporter, this method, especially if the proposed national organization of state library commissions is effected, would seem the most practical and businesslike means of securing accurate and complete reports.

In the first report, prepared by Miss Hewins for the Fabyan conference, she said:

"Last June 800 postal cards asking for statements of gifts and bequests received were sent to libraries in the United States. Only about 200 of these libraries have answered the cards. Some request more definite information as to whether all gifts, or only gifts of money, are to be counted. Many send minute particulars, many more only vague generalities. Some tabulate their statements, others scatter them through letters of several pages."

After more than a decade of reports the reporter last year met with the same old difficulties. This year an attempt was made to avoid at least some of them by sending out blanks, with spaces for answers left under each of the ten headings used. By this means a somewhat more minute classification of the gifts reported has been possible. Attention is called to the method employed, however, not for the purpose of discussing the headings, but with the object of suggesting the official adoption by the Association of a carefully worked-out classification to be used in future reports.

It would seem, in short, that the gifts and bequests reports would be more serviceable if it could secure 1. Greater accuracy and completeness, 2. Uniformity of entry and tabulation of summaries, thereby facilitating comparison.

The first end could doubtless be obtained

with the hearty co-operation of the state commissions, and the second by the official adoption by this association of definite rules of entry and headings for classification.

ALABAMA.

NORMAL. *Agricultural and Mechanical College Library.* \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

TALLADEGO. *College Library.* \$15,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Jan. 18, 1904.

TUSKEGEE. *Normal and Industrial Institute Library.* 462 volumes, largely educational and general literature, from the estate of Miss Anna E. Moore, of Altoona, Pa.

ARIZONA.

PHOENIX. *Public Library.* \$25,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE. *University of Arkansas Library.* 500 volumes from Col. F. M. Gunter.

CALIFORNIA.

BENICIA. *Public Library.* \$10,000 for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

BERKELEY. *University of California Library.* \$600,000, a bequest from Charles F. Doe, of San Francisco. The will provides that the gift shall be used for the construction of a building, and, in the event of a surplus, the income of the same for the purchase of books.

— 650 volumes relating to French language and literature from Madame F. V. Paget.

CHICO. *Public Library.* \$10,000 for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

FRESNO. *Public Library.* A library site, given by a number of citizens.

— \$500, for books, from Louis Einstein.

HANFORD. *Public Library.* \$12,500, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

HAYWARDS. *Public Library.* \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

NEVADA CITY. *Public Library.* \$10,000, for a building from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

OAKLAND. *Free Public Library.* Three large mural paintings from the artist, Mrs. Marion Holden Pope. The subjects are "Literature crowned by fortune," center panel, "Poetry," and "Prose."

REDDING. *Public Library.* \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

REDWOOD CITY. *Public Library.* \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

SAN FRANCISCO. *Mechanics Institute.* Mural decoration, from Rudolph J. Taussig.

SAN FRANCISCO. *Public Library*. \$15,000 additional, for a branch library, from Andrew B. McCreery, making a total gift of \$42,500.

SAN LUIS OBISPO. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

SANTA CRUZ. *Public Library*. \$750, for furnishing the library, from the Santa Cruz improvement society.

— \$100, for improving the grounds, from the same society.

SANTA MONICA. *Public Library*. \$12,500, for a building from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

SANTA ROSA. *Public Library*. \$1000, from Nelson Carr. The gift was used for the construction of stacks.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY. *Leland Stanford Jr. University Library*. \$600,000, for a building, from Mrs. Leland Stanford. (Gift noticed in 1903 report, but amount not given.) The library will be the last of the buildings to complete the quadrangle at Palo Alto. It will be 305 feet by 194 feet, in Byzantine style, of buff sandstone, with an especially ornamental front. The entrances will be at each corner of the building and these entrances will be supported by pilasters of sandstone. The great rotunda, 140 feet in height, will occupy the center of the building and will be 70 feet in diameter. On the ground floor the space in the rotunda will be used as a general reading room. The corner stone will be laid soon after the opening of the fall term.

— 2700 volumes on ichthyology, probably the finest library in existence on the subject, from Dr. David Starr Jordan.

VALLEJO. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

WATSONVILLE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

WOODLAND. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

YOSEMITE VALLEY. *Le Conte Memorial Lodge*. \$5000, from the Sierra Club of the Pacific, for a library, reading room and headquarters, given as a memorial to Joseph Le Conte, whose death, in 1901, occurred near the site of the lodge.

COLORADO.

BOULDER. *University of Colorado Library*. \$15,000, for a building from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

PUEBLO. *Public Library*. \$10,000 additional, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$70,000.

CONNECTICUT.

BERLIN-KENSINGTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from H. H. Peck, of

Waterbury, and Mrs. N. L. Bradley, of New Britain.

BRIDGEPORT. *Public Library*. \$1000, a bequest from W. B. Hincks, for the purchase of books.

COLCHESTER. *Bacon Academy Library*. \$12,000, for a building, from Dr. Edward B. Cragin, of New York City, as a memorial to his father.

COLUMBIA. *S. B. Little Free Library*. \$2500, for a building, from Saxon B. Little, of Meriden.

— \$500, a bequest from Judge Dwight Loomis, of Hartford.

DARIEN. *Public Library*. Building site, from Dr. and Mrs. Noxon.

EAST HADDAM—MOODUS. *Public Library*. \$5000, a bequest from Mason H. Silliman, available on the death of his son.

ELLINGTON. *Public Library*. \$13,000 additional, from the Hall family, making a total gift of \$43,000.

FARMINGTON. *Public Library*. \$3000, a bequest from Frederick Augustus Ward.

KILLINGLY—DANIELSON. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Edwin H. Bugbee. — 1000 volumes, from the same donor.

MERIDEN. *Curtis Memorial Library*. \$50,000, for a building, from Mrs. George R. Curtis. (Noticed in 1901-02 report, but amount not given.)

— \$7885, for a fund, subscribed by a number of citizens.

— \$1000, from Russell Hall, for the establishment of the "Russell Hall Alcove."

MIDDLEFIELD. *Levi A. Coe Library Association*. \$2000, a bequest from Judge Levi A. Coe.

MIDDLETOWN. *Berkeley Divinity School Library*. \$500, for the general endowment fund from various alumni.

— *Wesleyan University Library*. 454 volumes relating to theology, from the family of the Rev. S. M. Stiles, of Hartford.

— 394 volumes of U. S. public documents, needed to complete sets, from the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley.

NEW BRITAIN. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a fund, from John B. Talcott.

NEW HAVEN. *Free Public Library*. \$5000, a bequest without restrictions, from Philo S. Bennett.

— *Yale Law School Library*. 700 volumes, from Francis Wayland.

— *Yale University Library*. \$250,000, for an extension of the library building, from William Baldwin Ross, of New York City.

— \$37,000, a bequest from Mrs. Henry Farnam, of New Haven, the income to be used for the purchase of books.

— \$22,000, a bequest from Edward Wells Southworth. (This sum has been realized by the estate in addition to the \$150,000 reported in 1902-03.)

RIDGEFIELD. *Public Library*. \$500, a bequest from John Adams Gilbert.

RIDGEFIELD. *Public Library*. Building, from James Morris.

SOUTH NORWALK. *Public Library*. \$1000, a bequest from R. H. Rowan.

SOUTH SALEM. *Public Library*. \$5000, from Cyrus J. Lawrence, of New York City.

SOUTHINGTON. *Public Library*. \$25,000, a bequest from Charles D. Barnes, available on the death of the two legatees named in the will.

— Building, given by various citizens.

STAMFORD. *Ferguson Library*. \$5000 toward an endowment fund. Name of donor withheld.

STRATFORD. *Public Library*. \$1000, a bequest from Mrs. Charles Olney, of Cleveland, Ohio.

SUFFIELD. *Kent Memorial Library*. 2000 volumes, comprising one of the most valuable antiquarian libraries in the state, from Hezekiah S. Sheldon, of West Suffield.

VERNON-ROCKVILLE. *Public Library*. \$100,000, for a building, from the Maxwell family.

WESTBROOK. *Public Library*. \$6000, for a fund, from Edwin B. Foote, Thomas P. Fiske, Nancy A. Perry, Cornelia Chapman and John S. Spencer.

WINSTED. *Beardsley Library*. \$10,000, a bequest from Amanda E. Church, comprising her entire estate.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON. *Wilmington Institute Free Library*. \$20,000, from William P. Bancroft, on condition that the city council agree to give the library \$50 a year in perpetuity for each \$1000 given. The gift was accepted with the proviso that the appropriations under the terms of the contract should not exceed \$5000 in any one year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON. *Howard University Library*. 263 volumes, from Gen. Whittlesley.

— 304 volumes, from Dr. J. E. Rankin.

— *Library of Congress*. A collection of 1500 pieces, comprising letters, papers and a manuscript autobiography in six volumes, of Martin Van Buren, from Mrs. Smith T. Van Buren, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

— A collection of papers known as the "Chancellor Kent collection," from William Kent.

— *Public Library*. \$25,000 additional, for buildings, from Andrew Carnegie.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA. *Carnegie Library*. 414 volumes on labor and monetary questions, from James C. Reed. The collection is valued at \$1000.

IDAHO.

BOISÉ. *Public Library*. \$5000 additional, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$20,000.

BOISÉ. *Public Library*. \$5000 toward the building, subscribed by various citizens.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON. *Jennie D. Hayner Library*. \$20,000, from Mrs. W. A. Haskell and Mrs. John E. Hayner, to be known as the "John E. Hayner endowment fund."

— \$500, an endowment fund in memory of John E. Hayner, from John A. Haskell.

— \$250, for an endowment fund, from Mrs. William Eliot Smith.

ANNA. *Public Library*. \$40,000, for an endowment fund, from Captain A. D. Stenson.

CHICAGO. *Newberry Library*. A valuable collection of maps and manuscripts, covering the history of the French marine from the 13th century to 1870, made by Paul Carles, from Edward E. Ayer.

— *Public Library*. \$100,000 additional, for a building, from Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, making a total gift of \$250,000.

— *The John Crerar Library*. 300 volumes and 200 pamphlets relating to political economy, from Henry D. Lloyd.

EVANSTON. *Northwestern University Library*. \$215, for German books, the proceeds of a performance of Schiller's *Wallenstein*, given in Chicago.

LINCOLN. *Public Library*. \$5000 toward the building fund, from Stephen A. Foley.

LITCHFIELD. *Public Library*. \$5000 additional, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$15,000.

ROCK ISLAND. *Public Library*. \$5369.32 additional toward the new building, from Frederick Weyerhaeuser, making a total gift of \$7869.32.

ROCKFORD. *Public Library*. A museum of natural history, collected by Dr. J. W. Velie, from the Beattie family.

SALEM. *Public Library*. \$25,000, for a building, from William J. Bryan.

— \$15,000, for the purchase of books, from the same donor.

TUSCOLA. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

URBANA. *Burnham Library*. \$10,000, from W. B. McKinley.

— *University of Illinois Library*. 384 volumes and 544 pamphlets on chemistry, the private library of the late Prof. Arthur W. Palmer, from Mrs. Palmer.

INDIANA.

COLUMBUS. *Public Library*. \$2500 toward the building fund, from Joseph Irwin.

ELWOOD. *Public Library*. \$5000 additional, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$30,000.

FORT WAYNE. *Public Library*. \$15,000 additional, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$90,000.

HAMMOND. *Public Library*. \$25,000, for a building from Andrew Carnegie.

HANOVER. *College Library*. \$10,000, a be-

quest from Mrs. Eliza C. Hendricks, for the completion of the Thomas A. Hendricks Memorial Library, making a total gift of \$35,000.

INDIANAPOLIS. *Butler College—Bona Thompson Memorial Library.* \$15,000 additional, for a building, from Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Thompson, making a total gift of \$45,000.

— \$600, from alumni, for the purchase of books.

— *Public Library.* Building and site, valued at \$2500, for a branch library, from the Riverside Sunday-school Mission. The building can be utilized with few alterations.

— 534 volumes relating to Indiana history, said to be the most valuable collection on the subject in existence, from Judge Daniel Wait Howe.

MICHIGAN CITY. *Public Library.* \$5000, for an endowment fund for books, from John H. Barker, given on condition that an equal amount be raised by subscription.

— \$7000 given by various citizens to secure Mr. Barker's offer.

MUNCIE. *Public Library.* \$5000 additional, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$55,000.

PERU. *Railroad Y. M. C. A. Library.* \$4000, from Miss Helen Gould.

TERRE HAUTE. *Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library.* \$25,000 additional, for a building, from Crawford Fairbanks, making a total gift of \$75,000.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON. *Frec Public Library.* 250 miscellaneous volumes, from Philip M. Crapo.
— Rear Admiral George C. Remey, a native of Burlington, has presented the library, upon its request, an oil portrait of himself, by Harold L. MacDarold.

CHEROKEE. *Public Library.* \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

DUBUQUE. *Public Library.* A collection of minerals, numbering some 1000 specimens, from Mrs. James Hervey.

IOWA FALLS. *Public Library.* \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

— \$2500 toward the building, from E. S. Ellsworth. The library will be known as the "Carnegie-Ellsworth Free Public Library."

LE MARS. *Public Library.* \$2500 additional, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$12,500.

ODEBOLT. *Public Library.* \$4000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

STORM LAKE. *Public Library.* \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

TAMA. *Public Library.* \$7500, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WATERLOO. *Public Library.* \$20,000 additional, for a second building, in another part of the city, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$50,000.

WEBSTER CITY. *Kendall Young Library.* \$200,000, for a building and endowment fund, a bequest from Kendall Young, which became available on the death of his wife, in September, 1903. The will provides \$25,000 for the erection of the building and \$175,000 as an endowment fund.

WEST BRANCH. *Public Library.* Library building, costing \$2000, from Mrs. Hulda Eulow.

WEST LIBERTY. *Public Library.* \$7500 for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WINTERSET. *Public Library.* \$10,000 for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

KANSAS.

KINGMAN. *Public Library.* \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

LAWRENCE. *University of Kansas Library.* \$500, for an endowment fund for the purchase of books on English literature, from the Kappa chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity.

MANHATTAN. *Carnegie Free Public Library.* Site valued at \$1500, from the Manhattan Institute.

— Real estate valued at \$600, from the same donor.

— \$1025, for establishing and maintaining a library, from the Manhattan Library Association.

TOPEKA. *Washburn College Library.* \$40,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted March, 1904.

KENTUCKY.

BEREA. *Berea College Library.* \$30,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted June 9, 1904.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS. *Public Library.* \$50,000, from the heirs of the late Simon Hershain.

— 270 volumes relating to agriculture, from Lewis Stanton.

MAINE.

BRUNSWICK. *Bowdoin College Library.* 400 volumes relating to education, from Mrs. Thomas Tash, of Portland.

FARMINGTON. *Public Library Association.* Building and site, valued at \$35,000, from John L. and Isaac M. Cutler.

— \$4000, an endowment fund, the income to be used for general repairs to the building, from Isaac M. Cutler.

— \$2000, for furnishing the building from the same donor.

PORTLAND. *Public Library.* 949 miscellaneous volumes, from Edward M. Rand.

WATERVILLE. *Colby College Library.* 1100 volumes relating to ethics and theology, from Mrs. Caroline M. Fairbanks.

— 200 volumes in fine bindings, with black walnut bookcase, from Dr. William Mathews.

MARYLAND.

- HAGERSTOWN. *Public Library*. \$16,000 toward paying off an indebtedness of \$21,000, from the children of B. F. Newcomer.
- \$5000 toward the same purpose, from E. W. Mealy.
- \$5000, for the establishment of branch libraries in the county and a department for the young, from an unknown donor.
- TRAPPE. *Philemon Dickinson Library*. Building and grounds, from Miss Laura Dickinson, a daughter of the founder.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- ACTON. *Public Library*. Oil painting from E. M. Raymond, of Boston.
- AMESBURY. *Public Library*. \$500, to be used at the discretion of the trustees, from Robert T. Davis, of Fall River.
- Card catalog case, periodical cases, pictures and reference books, valued at \$500, from Moses N. Huntington, as a memorial to his sister, Ruth A. Huntington.
- AMHERST. *Library Association*. \$952.50, a bequest from Isaac Gridley.
- ASHLAND. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.
- BOSTON. *American Congregational Association Library*. \$1000, from the estate of S. Brainerd Pratt, the income to be used for caring for the Bible room of the library.
- *Boston Athenæum*. \$10,000, from the estate of Robert Charles Billings. The gift forms an endowment fund, one-half of the income of which is to be used for printing and one-half for books.
- \$800, for books, from Howard Payson Arnold.
- *Boston University Library*. 1100 volumes, from Prof. Augustus Buck.
- *Massachusetts Historical Society*. \$80,000 additional, from the Sibley estate, making a total gift of \$180,000.
- *Public Library*. \$4154, a bequest from Lucius Page Lane, for the establishment of a fund to be known as the "Sarah Chapin Memorial," the income to be used for the purchase of books on natural religion, moral philosophy and sociology.
- Memorial tablet of Robert Charles Billings, by St. Gaudens.
- 2480 miscellaneous books, from the late Joseph H. Center.
- 505 miscellaneous books from Charles A. and Nathaniel T. Kidder, in the name of the late Henry T. Kidder.
- 466 miscellaneous volumes from Mrs. Harriet T. Boyd, of Dedham.
- 2388 numbers of German patents, from the patent office, Germany.
- BROCKTON. *Public Library*. \$3000, a bequest from Mrs. Henry L. Ford.
- CAMBRIDGE. *Harvard University Library*. \$3450 for books from various donors, for purchases in specific departments.
- \$1000, from Edward Mallinckrodt, of St. Louis, for refitting the library of the Boylston laboratory and purchasing books on chemistry.
- \$900, from J. H. Hyde, of New York City, for cataloging and binding books of the Molière collection.
- 10,000 volumes on German history, from Assistant Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge. The collection was formed by the late Professor Konrad von Maurer, of Munich, and will probably be known as the "Hohenzollern collection," in memory of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Harvard in 1902.
- 750 volumes, from the family of the late J. Elliot Cabot, of Brookline.
- CHELSEA. *Fitz Public Library* \$500, a bequest from W. T. Bolton.
- CONCORD. *Public Library*. \$10,000, a bequest from Samuel Hoar, available on the death of his wife, the income to be used for the purchase of books. If no lineal descendants survive, the residue of his personal property is to be divided between the library and the fellows of Harvard University.
- \$2000, for the art department, a bequest from the same donor.
- Mr. Hoar also bequeathed the library his office table. It was used as a cabinet table by successive presidents of the United States, from Madison to Grant.
- DRACUT. *Public Library*. Oil portrait of Dr. Israel Hildreth, presented through the efforts of Col. Butler Ames.
- DUXBURY. *Public Library*. Painting of the brig "Smyrna," built in Duxbury and the first vessel to bear the American flag into the Black Sea after it was opened to our commerce, presented by William B. Weston, of Wilton.
- EAST DOUGLAS. *Simon Fairfield Public Library*. \$25,000, for a building and site, from James Marshall Fairfield, of Boston, as a memorial to his father and mother, Simon Fairfield and Phoebe Churchill Fairfield.
- \$500, for books, from James M. Fairfield.
- EASTHAM. *Public Library*. \$15,000, a bequest from Robert C. Billings, \$1000 for present improvements and \$14,000 as a general endowment fund.
- EDGARTOWN. *Public Library*. \$1000 toward the Carnegie library building, from Mrs. Caroline Warren, of Boston.
- Site for the building, from the same donor.
- FRANKLIN. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$5000, a bequest from Albert D. Mason, available on the death of his wife.
- GREENWICH. *Public Library*. \$475, a bequest from Mrs. R. Spooner.
- HARDWICK. *Public Library*. \$10,000, a bequest from the Rev. Lucius R. Paige.
- HAVERHILL. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for an endowment fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books, from James H. Carleton.

- HAVERHILL. *Public Library*. Bound volumes of the *Haverhill Gazette*, 1828-1835, covering the editorship of Whittier, from Miss Sarah D. Thayer.
- HEATH. *Public Library*. 400 volumes, from Marshall Field, of Chicago.
- LANCASTER. *Public Library*. \$1000, a bequest, the income of which is to be used for developing the library's collection of Lancastrian, from Henry S. Nourse.
- \$500, a bequest from Francis N. Lincoln.
- LEE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Extension of time in which offer can be accepted has been requested.
- LEICESTER. *Public Library*. 250 volumes, from the Springfield City Library Association.
- LYNN. *Public Library*. Antique clock, a bequest from W. Henry Herner.
- Oil portrait of the late Orsamus B. Bruce, superintendent of schools, from the teachers and scholars of the city.
- MALDEN. *Public Library*. \$15,000, a bequest for a fund, the income to be used for the purchase of works of art, from Mrs. Elisha Converse.
- MEDFIELD. *Public Library*. \$5000, from the Billings estate, the income to be used for the purchase of books.
- MELROSE. *Public Library*. \$3500, contributed in small amounts, towards the new Carnegie building, by the citizens of the town.
- MIDDLEBOROUGH. *Public Library*. \$1000, a bequest from Joseph E. Beals.
- MILLBURY. *Public Library*. \$1000, a bequest from Calvin W. Barker.
- MILTON. *Public Library*. \$21,000 toward the building, from Nathaniel T. Kidder.
- \$1000, for the building, from A. L. Hollingsworth.
- \$500, for the same, from Mrs. William H. Forbes.
- Lot, valued at \$5000 and containing an acre and a half, from various citizens whose names are not announced.
- NATICK. *Morse Institute Library*. Life-sized portrait of himself, from J. O. Wilson.
- Bronze memorial tablet, commemorative of the life and works of Henry Wilson, from George F. Hoar.
- NEDHAM. *Public Library*. Site for the new Carnegie library, from J. G. A. Carter.
- NEW BEDFORD. *Public Library*. Marble bust of the late librarian, Robert C. Ingraham, by Walton Ricketson, from friends of Mr. Ingraham.
- NEWBURYPORT. *Public Library*. Portrait of Edward Strong Moseley, for 40 years a director of the library, from C. W. and F. S. Moseley.
- Portrait of William Cleaves Todd, founder of the reading room, from his associates in the work. Both portraits are by Robert G. Hardie.
- NORTHAMPTON. *Forbes Library*. \$5000 as a memorial to her husband, Charles A. Cutter, the income to be devoted to the librarian's salary, from Mrs. Cutter. The gift was made on the condition that a yearly amount equal to the income of the fund should be added to the salary appropriated by the city council.
- \$500, from the trustees of Smith College. The gift is annual.
- OXFORD. *Charles Larned Memorial Library*. \$30,000, for a building as a memorial to his mother, from Charles Larned.
- REVERE. *Public Library*. \$3100, for furnishing the reading rooms, from Revere Woman's Club.
- Drinking fountain in memory of his mother, Mary E. Grover, from Theodore Grover.
- Stained glass window, from the Current Events Club of Beachmont.
- ROCKLAND. *Public Library*. \$12,500, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted April 29, 1904.
- ROCKPORT. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Nov. 11, 1904.
- SALEM. *Essex Institute*. One-half interest in the Ropes homestead and all its contents, as a memorial to the Ropes family, a bequest from Miss Mary P. Ropes. The gift is available on the decease of her sister, Miss Eliza O. Ropes. It is the wish of the donor that a botanical garden be maintained on the grounds, and that free classes, with a competent instructor, for the study of botany, be held in the house. Real estate and bonds were given to support this object.
- \$25,588, a bequest from Walter Scott Dickson.
- SOUTH HADLEY. *Mount Holyoke College Library*. \$50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.
- \$50,000, from various sources. \$3000 of this amount was given by friends and undergraduates, \$1000 from the class of 1904 and \$15,000 from citizens of Holyoke.
- \$1700, for general endowment fund.
- SOUTHAMPTON. *Public Library*. \$5000, for a library building, to be known as the "Edwards Memorial Library," from Winslow T. Edwards, of Easthampton, as a memorial to his father. The gift is made on condition that a site be furnished and that \$100 be granted annually for maintenance.
- SPRINGFIELD. *City Library Association*. \$5000, the income to be used for the purchase of books of permanent value in history, science and the useful arts, a bequest from Albert D. Nason. The gift is available on the death of his widow.
- \$1500, to be divided equally between the library, art and science museums, a bequest from Richard W. Rice. The gift is available on the death of those having a life interest in the estate.
- \$1000, to be known as the "Astor fund," the income to be used for specimens of the wood engraver's art, either books or proofs, from the estate of Mary R. Searle.

SPRINGFIELD. *City Library Association*. \$1000, from E. Brewer Smith.

— \$1000, from D. B. Wesson.

— \$1000, from Henry H. Steinner.

— \$1000, from Nathan D. Bill.

— \$600, from Dr. L. Corcoran. These five gifts to be applied to the reduction of the library debt.

— Large and valuable collection of coins, from the heirs of Henry S. Lee.

— Cases for the display of the collection, from the trustees of the Horace Smith estate.

STOCKBRIDGE. *Public Library*. \$1000, a bequest from Daniel R. Williams.

STONEHAM. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

TUFTS COLLEGE. *College Library*. \$1144, for books, from various alumni.

— \$500, for books, from T. T. Sawyer, of Boston.

— \$500, for books, from Taber Ashton, of Philadelphia.

— 1670 volumes, from the estate of the Rev. G. H. Emerson.

TYNGSBORO. *Public Library*. \$5000, for a building, to be known as "The Littlefield Library," a bequest from Mrs. Lucy Littlefield.

WAKEFIELD. *Public Library*. Crayon portrait of Mrs. Harriet N. Evans, a benefactress of the library, from her nephew, Harry B. Evans.

WALPOLE. *Public Library*. \$10,000 toward the new Carnegie library, from various citizens.

WELLESLEY. *Public Library*. Three bronzes, from the Hunnewell estate.

— *Wellesley College Library*. \$5000, for an endowment fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books, a bequest from A. A. Sweet, of Newton.

— 500 volumes relating to Italian literature, from George A. Plimpton, of New York. Presented as a memorial to Frances Taylor (Pearsons) Plimpton, Wellesley, '84.

WEST BRIDGEWATER. *Public Library*. \$499.50, the income to be used for general library purposes, a bequest from Francis E. Howard.

WOBURN. *Public Library*. \$500, a bequest from John Clough.

WORCESTER. *Clark University Library*. \$100,000 as an endowment fund for the new library, from Andrew Carnegie. The gift is designated as an honor to Senator George F. Hoar.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN. *Public Library*. \$15,000, a bequest from Amos M. Baker, of Clayton. The gift was made for the purpose of founding a scientific library, to be kept separate from the main library, and to be called the "Amos M. Baker Scientific Library."

EATON RAPIDS. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

FLINT. *Public Library*. \$10,000 additional,

for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$25,000.

GRAND RAPIDS. *Ryerson Public Library*. Building completely furnished, valued at \$300,000, from Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago.

HILLSDALE. *College Library*. 300 volumes, for the Ambler alcove, from Judge W. E. Ambler.

IONIA. *Public Library*. 1000 volumes as a nucleus, from the Ladies' Library Association.

PORT HURON. *Public Library*. \$5000 additional, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$45,000.

MINNESOTA.

ALEXANDRIA. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

BLUE EARTH. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from W. E. C. Ross.

CROOKSTON. *Public Library*. \$12,500, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

— \$5000, for a site, from various donors.

FAIRMONT. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

FERGUS FALLS. *Public Library*. \$13,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted March, 1904.

HUTCHINSON. *Public Library*. \$12,500, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted June 10, 1903.

— Site from various citizens.

— 500 volumes, from W. W. Pendergast.

LITCHFIELD. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted April 1, 1903.

— \$2000, for a site, from citizens.

— 600 volumes, from various citizens.

LUVERNE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MARSHALL. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MINNEAPOLIS. *University of Minnesota Library*. 8000 volumes relating to botanical researches in fungi, from E. W. D. Howlay.

MOORHEAD. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MORRIS. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Dec. 10, 1903.

— \$650, for a site, from various citizens.

— \$500, from citizens, for beautifying grounds.

PARK RAPIDS. *Public Library*. 500 miscellaneous volumes, from Lucius T. Hubbard, of St. Paul.

PIPESTONE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

— \$2000, for site, from citizens.

REDWOOD FALLS. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WINNEBAGO CITY. *Public Library*. \$1000, for books, from George D. Gygabroad.

WORTHINGTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MISSOURI.

- FAYETTE. *Central College Library*. \$1400, from Samuel Cupples.
- MARSHALL. *Missouri Valley College Library*. \$5000, for books, from Joseph McClintick.
- \$1000, from G. H. Althouse and wife.
- MARYVILLE. *Public Library*. \$13,500, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- PARKVILLE. *Park College Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$5000, from Mrs. Carrie E. Parsons.
- \$4200, from Stanley G. McCormick.
- ST. JOSEPH. *Free Public Library*. 750 volumes on education, from Mrs. E. B. Neely.
- ST. LOUIS. *Eden College Library*. \$660, from the German Evangelical Synod.
- *Missouri Botanical Garden Library*. 450 volumes and an index of 52,300 cards, from the E. Lewis Sturtevant Library.
- *Missouri Historical Society*. \$5000, a bequest for an endowment fund, from Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, of Washington, D. C.
- *Public Library*. 375 miscellaneous volumes, from Mrs. John C. Learned.
- SPRINGFIELD. *Drury College Library*. 250 volumes, from the law library of Judge M. L. Gray.

MONTANA.

- ANACONDA. *Hearst Free Library*. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst has turned over to the city the Hearst Free Library, valued at \$100,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- ALEXANDRIA. *Haynes Public Library*. \$4000, a bequest from Elias A. Perkins, of Quincy, Mass.
- CONCORD. *Historical Society*. \$15,000, the income to be used for the purchase of historical and genealogical works, a bequest from William C. Todd.
- 3517 miscellaneous volumes, from the estate of Lorenzo Sabin, of Roxbury, Mass.
- 1233 volumes, valued at \$7000, given in memory of Rev. Charles Langdon-Tappan, from Miss Eva March Tappan.
- FRANKLIN. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- GREENFIELD. *Public Library*. \$6000, a bequest, for a memorial library to her parents, from Albe Stephenson, of Hillsboro.
- HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE. *Fuller Public Library*. \$1000, for a building lot, a bequest from Albe Stephenson.
- NASHUA. *Public Library*. \$40,000, for a building, a bequest from Mrs. Daniel Hussey, of Kentucky.
- \$10,000 as an endowment fund, for the purchase of books, a bequest from Mrs. Daniel Hussey.
- NEWINGTON. *Public Library*. \$1000 to be added to the library fund, from Woodbury Langdon, donor of the library.
- PORTSMOUTH. *Public Library*. Building and site from J. Albert Walker, made on condition that city would annually appropriate \$2500. The condition has been accepted.

- ROCHESTER. *Public Library*. \$17,500, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- WARREN. *Public Library*. \$500, a bequest from Mrs. Damon G. Eastman. Gift is conditional on the raising of \$2000 additional, and is for a building to be known as the "Joseph Patch Public Library."

NEW JERSEY.

- BERNARDSVILLE. *Public Library*. \$12,000, for a building.
- CAPE MAY. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.
- MADISON. *Drew Theological Seminary Library*. \$500, for books on sociology. Name of donor not given.
- NEW BRUNSWICK. *Gardner A. Sage Library*. \$12,000, to form an endowment fund, the income to be used for general expenses, from 10 friends whose names are not announced.
- *Rutgers College Library*. \$59,000, for a building, from Ralph Voorhees, of Clinton, N. J. The library will be known as the "Ralph Voorhees Library."
- \$1000, for equipment, from the same donor.
- \$4000, for equipment, from various alumni.
- Scientific and mineral collection made by the late Prof. Chester, given by Albert H. Chester, as a memorial.
- NEWARK. *Public Library*. Two bronzes of heroic size, an Apollo Belvedere and a bust of Cæsar Augustus, from Dr. J. A. Coles.
- PATERSON. *Public Library*. \$30,000 additional, for a building, from Mrs. Mary E. Ryle, making a total gift of \$130,000. Mrs. Ryle has offered to purchase the Market street site at a sum not to exceed \$65,000 in case the library board could not find a purchaser at a satisfactory price.
- PLAINFIELD. *Public Library*. 265 law reports, from Mason W. Tyler.
- PRINCETON. *Princeton University Library*. \$2000 as an endowment fund, for the purchase of books, from various persons.
- \$1000, for library helps.
- \$500, for books, from various sources.
- 1253 volumes, from three donors whose names are not announced.
- Morse collection of Japanese carvings, valued at \$10,000.
- SOUTH ORANGE. *Public Library*. \$1000, for the purchase of children's books, from Mrs. F. Le Baron Mayhew, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
- TRENTON. *Public Library*. \$1500 without condition, from Col. Washington A. Roebeling.

NEW YORK.

- ALBANY. *New York State Library*. 1338 volumes, from the Brookline Public Library.
- 647 volumes, from Fairfield Academy.
- 557 volumes, from Clavernack Institute.
- AUBURN. *Seymour Library Association*.

- \$50,000, for a building and site, from Willard E. Case, conditioned on the city giving nine cents for every volume of approved circulation. (Mentioned in 1900 report, but amount not given.)
- BROOKLYN.** *Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.* 6042 volumes, library of the physicians to the German hospital and dispensary of New York City, purchased by subscription and presented to the library.
- 1476 volumes, the library of the late Dr. Joseph Jones, of New Orleans, purchased and presented by Dr. William Browning.
- *Long Island Historical Society.* \$1000, a bequest from Charles A. Hoyt.
- BUFFALO.** *Historical Society.* 1269 volumes, from various sources.
- CAMBRIDGE.** *School Library.* \$6800 for a building, from Mrs. Lawrence Williams.
- CANTON.** *St. Lawrence University Library.* \$6000, for an endowment fund, the income to be used for the librarian's salary, from Edwin H. Cole.
- DUNKIRK.** *Free Library.* \$25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- EASTON.** *Burton Free Library.* Bequest of \$1000.
- FRANKLIN.** *Library Association.* \$5000, a bequest from Albert E. Mason, of Springfield.
- GLOVERSVILLE.** *Free Library.* \$100,000, a bequest without conditions, from Mrs. Mary Kasson. The gift is mainly in real estate, and includes the Kasson opera house and several business buildings.
- \$12,000 toward the Carnegie library building, contributed by various citizens in gifts ranging from five cents to \$15,000.
- GREENE.** *Moore Memorial Library.* \$40,000 additional, for a building, from Judge William H. Moore and James Hobart Moore, making a total gift of \$70,000.
- \$50,000, for an endowment fund for maintenance, from the same donors.
- \$9000, for organization expenses, also from the same donors.
- Library site from Mrs. Nathaniel F. Moore, mother of the donors, to whose husband the library is a memorial.
- HAVERSTRAW.** *King's Daughters Public Library.* \$1300, for furnishings, from Mrs. Denton Fowler.
- HUDSON.** *Public Library.* \$20,000, for an endowment fund, the income to be used for general expenses and books, from Mrs. Francis Chester White Hartley.
- IRVINGTON.** *Guiteau Library.* \$500, for the purchase of books, a bequest from F. W. Guiteau.
- ITHACA.** *Cornell University Library.* 880 volumes relating to history and English literature, from Dr. Andrew D. White.
- 302 volumes relating to Arabic literature, from Willard Fiske, of Florence, Italy.
- JOSHUA'S ROCK.** *Public Library.* Ground was broken for the new Mountain Side library building at Joshua's Rock in July, the ceremonies being very simple. There was a large gathering in the pine woods on the beautiful spot of ground donated by Mr. Elwyn Seelye as a site. George Cary Eggleston, president of the association, who has secured the money to erect the building from Andrew Carnegie and other friends in New York, addressed the assemblage briefly, recalling how the institution had been founded just 10 years ago by Dr. Edward Eggleston, the nucleus being realized from a large and successful "garden party" given by the doctor. He also spoke of the plans which had been formed for the institution's growth. The first sod was then turned by Mrs. George Cary Eggleston and Mrs. Elwyn Seelye.
- LE ROY.** *Library Association.* Bequest of a private residence, valued at \$2500, for library purposes.
- LONG ISLAND CITY.** *Queen's Borough Library.* Site from residents of College Point.
- 2093 miscellaneous volumes from the Conrad Poppenhusen Institute.
- MATTITUCK, L. I.** *Public Library.* Building and site, valued at \$20,000, from F. M. Lupton, of New York City.
- MONTOUR FALLS.** *Memorial Library.* Re-modelled building, valued at about \$3500, from Jesse C. Woodhull.
- NEW YORK.** *Columbia University Library.* \$10,000, for books, for Avery Library, from unknown donor.
- \$3000, for same purpose, from another unknown donor.
- \$1000, for current expenses of the Avery Library, from Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery.
- \$600 for books, for medical reference library, from unknown friend.
- Collection of 20,000 volumes on magic, said to be the largest of its kind in this country, from Dr. S. B. Ellison.
- 1134 volumes, from Prof. J. McK. Cattell.
- 250 volumes, from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.
- *General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.* \$250,000, for enlargement of building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- *Public Library.* 3000 prompt books, collected by Mr. Bliss during his long career as an actor, from James Becks. The collection contains notes by Garrick, Macready, Forrest and Booth.
- 1817 volumes and 375 pamphlets relating to Egyptian and Hebrew mysticism and allied subjects, from the estate of Isaac Myer.
- 406 volumes and 437 pamphlets relating to the Indian government, from the secretary of state for India.
- 360 volumes, 91 pamphlets and 235 prints, from Mrs. Henry Draper.
- 338 volumes and 380 pamphlets, from Mrs. Henry Marquand.
- 245 volumes and 53 pamphlets relating to naval history and sailing, from Charles T. Harbeck.

NEW YORK. *Public Library*. 863 prints, American wood engravings, from Thomas D. Sugden.

— 343 prints, a collection of engravings by Alfred Jones, comprising 268 bank note prints and 75 larger ones, from the Misses Jones.

— 129 prints, the Lepha N. Clarke collection of wood engravings, from Elbridge Kingsley.

— 240 prints, 60 volumes and 74 pamphlets relating to music, art, etc., from Samuel P. Avery.

— 71 field maps and 1168 orders used by the late Major-General Daniel Butterfield during the Civil War, from Mrs. Daniel Butterfield.

— Two oil paintings, William Cullen Bryant and Catskill landscape with portrait figures of Bryant and Thomas Cole, both painted by Asher Brown Durand, from Mrs. Julia S. Bryant.

— Bronze bust of George William Curtis, from the George William Curtis memorial committee.

— Bronze bust of Simon Sterne, by Victor D. Brenner, from Mrs. Simon Sterne.

— *St. Francis Xavier College Library*. \$3500, for books, a bequest from John Mooney.

POUGHKEEPSIE. *Vassar College Library*. \$1200, for books, from Samuel D. Coy Kendall.

ROCHESTER. *University of Rochester Library*. \$10,500, for improving and furnishing Sibley Hall in the library building, from Hiram W. Sibley.

— Bronze bust of Hiram Sibley, valued at \$2500, from his son, Hiram W. Sibley.

ROCKVILLE CENTER. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SARANAC LAKE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SCHENECTADY. *Union College Library*. 500 volumes relating to classical and oriental literature and language, from the Taylor Lewis Library.

SOLVAY. *Public Library*. \$10,000, from Solvay Process Co., to supplement Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$10,000 for building.

— \$500 annually toward maintenance, from the same company.

— Site, valued at \$1500, from F. R. Hazard.

SYRACUSE. *Syracuse University Library*. \$6000 as an endowment fund, the income to be used for "library improvements," a bequest from Mrs. John Morrison Reid.

TICONDEROGA. *Public Library*. \$5000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Arrangements making for acceptance.

WARSAW. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DURHAM. *Trinity College Library*. 7049 volumes relating to literature and history, from Dr. and Mrs. Dred Peacock, of Greensboro.

GREENWICH. *Public Library*. \$30,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Dec. 8, 1903.

NORTH DAKOTA.

GRAND FORKS. *Public Library*. \$2700 additional, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, making a total gift of \$22,700.

— \$5000, for site, from various citizens.

OHIO.

AMHERST. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

ASHLAND. *Public Library*. \$500, from an anonymous benefactor.

ATHENS. *Public Library*. \$30,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

BELLEVUE. *Library Association*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

— \$3600, for equipment, from Andrew Carnegie.

— \$6750, for a site, given by popular subscription.

— \$5000, for books, from Harlow C. Stahl.

CINCINNATI. *Public Library*. \$8000, a bequest from Miss Mary Pitman Ropes, of Salem, Mass.

CLEVELAND. *Adelbert College of Western Reserve University Library*. \$500, for books, from Hon. John Hay, of Washington.

— \$500, for books, from K. D. Bishop.

— *Case Library*. 1238 volumes, valued at \$7000, known as the Koch collection, and rich in fine bindings and *de luxe* editions, from Mrs. Laura E. Koch, as a memorial to her husband, Joseph Koch.

COLUMBUS. *Ohio State Library*. \$4000 volumes, the private library of the late John Sherman, as a memorial. The library will be kept intact.

— *Ohio State University Library*. 600 volumes relating to general literature and medicine, from Eliza Haines, of Waynesville.

DELAWARE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted. The library building will be erected on the site formerly occupied by the house in which President Hayes was born.

GAMBIER. *Kenyon College*. \$12,000, for a library building, for the theological department, from Mrs. Colburn, of Toledo.

— \$5000, to complete building, from the heirs of James Pullman Stephens.

MANSFIELD. *Memorial Library Association*. 700 volumes, from the library of the late John Sherman. The collection includes many first editions and valuable Americana.

WILBERFORCE. *University Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

ENID. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

OREGON.

EUGENE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

PORTLAND. *Public Library*. \$10,000, as an endowment fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books, a bequest from Mrs. Amanda W. Reed, of Pasadena, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANNVILLE. *Lebanon Valley College Library*. \$20,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, given without conditions.

GERMANTOWN. *Friends' Free Library and Reading Room*. \$10,000 without conditions, a bequest from Clementine Cope.

HAVERFORD. *Haverford College Library*. \$550, for books. Name of donor not announced.

PHILADELPHIA. *Apprentices' Library Co.* \$50,000, for an endowment fund, a bequest from Robert Wright.

— \$7,000, a bequest from Philip Jagode, available on the death of his widow.

— *Free Library*. John Wanamaker has proposed to erect two buildings, the free use of which will be given to the trustees for branch library work.

— Site, 50 x 133 feet, at Fortieth and Walnut streets, for a branch library, from Clarence H. Clark.

— *Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania*. 436 volumes relating to physics as a memorial to the late Prof. Ogden Nicholas Rood, of Columbia University, from Mrs. Rood.

— *Historical Society of Pennsylvania*. \$65,000, for a fire-proof addition to the present building.

— *Library Company of Philadelphia*. \$1000, a bequest from Charles G. Sower, the income to be used for keeping the Sower collection of books in proper repair.

— \$1000 without conditions, a bequest from Lloyd P. Smith.

— 2059 volumes, general in character, a bequest from Charles G. Sower.

— *University of Pennsylvania Library*. 1000 volumes, comprising the Hebrew and general scientific library belonging to the late Rev. Dr. Jastrow, from the rabbi's sons, Professors Morris and Joseph Jastrow.

PITTSBURG. *Carnegie Library*. \$10,800, for a branch library, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

— 4765 volumes relating to German literature, from the German Library Association.

SHAWNEE. *Public Library*. Library, theatre and public hall, from C. C. Worthington, of New York City.

WEST CHESTER. *Public Library*. \$4000, a bequest from Alice Lewis.

RHODE ISLAND.

BRISTOL. *Rogers Free Library*. \$2000 as an endowment fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books, a bequest from Sarah Hadwin Hoard.

EAST PROVIDENCE CENTER. *Free Library*. \$5000, for a building, from Samuel Bridgham.

NEWPORT. *People's Library*. 274 miscellaneous volumes, from Mrs. J. C. Gray.

NEWPORT. *Redwood Library*. \$5000, the income to be used for the purchase of books, a bequest from John Nicholas Brown.

— \$2000, a bequest from Miss Mary Leroy King.

— \$500, a bequest from George W. Wales.

NORTH KINGSTON. *Public Library*. \$5000, for books, a bequest from William D. Davis.

PORTSMOUTH. *School Libraries*. \$2500 for the school libraries of Portsmouth and Middletown, from Peter F. Collier.

PROVIDENCE. *Brown University Library*. \$1000 as an endowment fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books on biology, from Dr. William W. Keen.

— 10,000 books, pamphlets, manuscripts, broadsides relating to Rhode Island, known as the "Sidney S. Rider collection" and valued at \$15,000, from Marsden J. Perry.

— 346 volumes and pamphlets on international law, from Dr. William V. Kellen.

— Collection of 200,000 newspaper clippings on sociological subjects, covering the years 1883-1903, made by Walter C. Hamm, now United States consul at Hull, while on the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Press*.

— *Public Library*. \$36,000, a portion of a still larger bequest, for establishing a fund to yield an income, from Charles C. Hoskins.

— \$1000, from Mrs. T. P. Shepard, to be added to the book fund already donated by her.

— Two clocks and a portrait, from the estate of Charles C. Hoskins.

— *Rhode Island Historical Society*. \$1000, the income to be used for general expenses, a bequest from Charles C. Hoskins.

— 300 volumes relating chiefly to American history and biography, from the George T. Paine estate.

— *The Providence Athenaeum*. \$1000, a bequest from Charles C. Hoskins.

WARREN. *George Hail Free Library*. \$1000 as an endowment fund, for the purchase of books, from Anna R. Viall.

WESTERLY. *Memorial and Library Association*. 550 miscellaneous volumes, from Anna E. Park, of New York City.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON. *Library Association*. \$45,000 endowment fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books, from the South Carolina Jockey Club.

— \$3096, subscribed by several citizens, for the purpose of paying off an old debt.

— \$1000 as a memorial to William Porcher Miles, for the purchase of books on Elizabethan literature, from Miss Sallie Elzer Miles.

— 1000 volumes, known as the Legaré Library. Name of donor not announced.

— 800 miscellaneous volumes, from Mrs. William L. Trenholm.

ROCKHILL. *Winthrop College Library*. \$20,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

- SPARTANBURG. *Converse College Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
 — *Kennedy Free Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- SIoux FALLS. *Carnegie Free Public Library*. \$800, for the purchase of books relating to history and biography, from J. W. Tuthill.
 — — 400 volumes by Roman Catholic authors, from the Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman.

TENNESSEE.

- MEMPHIS. *Cossitt Library*. 398 volumes and 404 pamphlets relating to Tennessee, from the state.
 NASHVILLE. *Carnegie Library*. 497 volumes, from George T. Coit.

TEXAS.

- FORT WORTH. *Public Library*. 440 volumes of government documents, from the Fort Worth Commercial Club.
 — — Landscape by George Inness, valued at \$1000. Name of donor not announced.
 HOUSTON. *Lyceum and Carnegie Library Association*. 4000 volumes and pamphlets on varied subjects, known as the "Circle M collection," from a friend whose name is not announced.
 LAREDO. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
 WAXAHACHIE. *Public Library*. \$65,000, for the founding of a library and lyceum, from Col. Nicholas P. Sims.

VERMONT.

- BURLINGTON. *University of Vermont Library*. \$50,000, for an endowment fund, the income to be used for general library expenses, from the family of the late Frederick Billings.
 DANBY. *Public Library*. \$51,000, from Silas L. Griffith. The use of the money is divided as follows: \$14,000 for a building, \$5000 for books, and the income of \$32,000 for the general support of the institution.
 MANCHESTER. *Public Library*. \$40,000, as an endowment fund, from Mrs. Frances Skinner Willing, the income to be used for the maintenance of the library built and equipped by her.
 MIDDLEBURY. *Middlebury College Library*. \$1000, for books, from Dr. Allen Starr, of New York City.
 MONTPELIER. *Kellogg-Hubbard Library*. \$125,000, one-fifth of his estate, a bequest from Wilbur F. Brame. His widow has a life interest in the property.
 WOODSTOCK. *Norman Williams Public Library*. \$500, for books, from Edward H. Williams, Jr. This is an annual gift, Mr. Williams having paid for all books purchased since 1900.

VIRGINIA.

- CHARLOTTESVILLE. *University of Virginia Library*. Barnard Shipp, of Louisville, Ky., has presented the college with his library, valued at \$100,000.

WASHINGTON.

- WALLA WALLA. *Public Library*. \$25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WISCONSIN.

- BARABOO. *Public Library*. \$1000, a bequest from Miss Alma Andrus.
 BELOIT. *Beloit College Library*. \$50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted June 20, 1903.
 DARLINGTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
 EAU CLAIRE. *Public Library*. 725 volumes relating to theology, from C. W. Lockwood.
 HAYWARD. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
 MADISON. *University of Wisconsin Library*. \$500, for books, from John Kremer, of Milwaukee.
 MILWAUKEE. *Downer College Library*. \$10,000 toward the erection of a library building, from Mrs. H. A. J. Upham. The gift is made as a memorial to her father and mother.
 — — \$5000, from Mrs. Upham, \$1000 for equipment and \$4000 as an endowment fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books.
 — *Public Library*. \$5000, for the purchase of books on literature for the Keenan memorial room, from Mrs. Matthew Keenan.
 — — Stained glass window, valued at \$700, for the children's room. The subject is "Hans Christian Andersen with the children." It was purchased as a Christmas gift for the library by popular subscription.
 MUNROE. *A. Ludlow Memorial Library*. \$12,500, for a building, from Henry Ludlow, Edwin Ludlow and William Ludlow, to be known as the "A. Ludlow Memorial Library," given on condition that the Carnegie offer is not accepted.
 NEW LONDON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
 RICE LAKE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
 RICHLAND CENTER. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.
 — — \$2000 for a site, from W. H. Pier.
 — — \$1525 from various donors whose names are not announced.
 VIROQUA. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Feb. 9, 1904.
 WAUPUN. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
 WAUSAU. *Public Library*. \$2500, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SUMMARY BY STATES OF GIFTS AND REQUESTS TO LIBRARIES, JUNE 1, 1903, TO MAY 31, 1904

Section and State.	Gifts in money for purposes other than books.										Buildings and sites.			Books.		Miscellaneous.		
	Total number.	Endowment fund.	Object unknown (mostly bequests and probably largely used as endowment funds).	Building and equipment.	Site.	Carnegie for building.		Building and site, value known.	Building and site, value not known.	Site, value not known.	Endowment.	Money.	Volumes.	Collections, value known.	Collections, value not known.	Pictures, busts, tablets, etc.	Other objects.	
						No. (including offers.)	Accepted.											(?)
Maine.....	8	\$4,000		\$2,000		2		\$32,500	\$35,000	1	\$25,000	\$6,500	2,649				1	
New Hampshire.....	13	1,000	\$4,000	46,500	\$1,000								4,750					
Vermont.....	18	122,000	125,000	14,000						2	53,154	0,894	20,000	\$500				
Massachusetts.....	103	142,199	143,015	130,600		7	\$97,500	25,000	30,000		10,000	5,000	11,470	1		14	5	
Rhode Island.....	22	37,000	6,000	5,000							37,000	2,000	4,518	1		1		
Connecticut.....	36	39,385	80,000	452,500	1,500	6		30,000	22,500	3		18,800	42,764		6			
New York.....	64	82,000	108,500	134,100			280,000						1,518	10,000				
New Jersey.....	21	12,000	1,500	106,000		2	10,800	20,000		4	2,000	3,000	8,260		1	5		
Pennsylvania.....	18	51,000	22,000	65,000								550				2		
Delaware.....	1		20,000							1								
Maryland.....	4			26,000														
District of Columbia.....	5					1		25,000					567		2			
*Virginia.....	1																	
North Carolina.....	8					1	30,000	45,000			45,000	1,000	7,649					
South Carolina.....	2		3,096			3							1,800					
Georgia.....	1												414					
Kentucky.....	1							30,000										
Tennessee.....	3					1							895					
Alabama.....	2					2	25,000						462					
Louisiana.....	5	59,000											270					
Texas.....	1		59,000			1			10,000				4,440					
Arkansas.....	1												500					
Oklahoma Territory.....	1																	
Ohio.....	17		8,500	17,000	6,750	1		10,000				5,500	6,538					
Indiana.....	14		30,000	26,500		5	33,600	55,000	25,000		12,000	15,215	600					
Illinois.....	17	60,750	10,000	135,360		4	5,000	25,000	10,000				884		2			
Michigan.....	7		15,000	300,000		2	15,000	10,000					1,300					
Wisconsin.....	20		2,000	23,500	2,000	3	80,000	42,500			4,000	5,500	725			1		
Minnesota.....	25		2,325	23,500	2,000	13	88,000	50,000				1,600	9,000					
Iowa.....	16	175,000	300	29,500	9,650	2	34,500	28,500				250						
Missouri.....	14	5,000	12,260			9						5,000	1,825					
North Dakota.....	2				5,000		2,700									1	1	
South Dakota.....	2					1												
*Montana.....	6	1,025				2	40,000	10,000			500	800	400					
Colorado.....	1		600		1,500	2												
Arizona.....	1					2	25,000											
Idaho.....	1			5,000		1	5,000	25,000										
Washington.....	1					1		25,000			10,000							
Oregon.....	1					1		10,000										
California.....	27			1,221,850		12	135,000					500	3,350				4	

SUMMARY BY SECTION.

North Atlantic Division.....	293	\$190,584	\$190,015	\$955,700	\$2,500	18	\$398,500	\$107,500	\$87,500	1	.....	\$127,154	\$42,744	96,565	\$10,500	9	22	8
South Atlantic Division.....	22	23,096	20,000	20,000	.....	5	30,000	70,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	9,830	.....	2	.....	.....
North Central Division.....	15	50,600	50,600	341,869	24,900	5	35,000	20,000	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,567	.....	3	.....	.....
South Central Division.....	140	241,775	79,585	1,250,850	.....	53	311,500	280,000	2,500	.....	.....	.....	34,465	21,000	.....	2	.....	.....
Western Division.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	105,000	60,000	.....	1	.....	.....	500	3,350	.....	4	.....	.....
Total.....	506	\$730,359	\$642,496	\$2,750,419	\$7,400	96	\$970,100	\$537,500	\$155,000	1	.....	\$198,654	\$78,709	137,318	\$10,500	14	28	9

THE PROCEEDINGS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MONDAY, OCTOBER 17-SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1904.

FIRST SESSION.

(HALL OF CONGRESSES, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 17.)

THE first general session of the St. Louis Conference was called to order by the President, HERBERT PUTNAM, at 3.20 o'clock.

THE SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT, DR. RICHARDSON: Mr. President, the present occasion is something more than a meeting of the American Library Association. It is to be distinguished not merely by contributions from abroad but by the actual presence of delegates from foreign countries; from governments, from library associations, and from particular libraries. In recognition of this, the Executive Board recommends to the Association the designation as Honorary Vice-presidents of the Conference of the delegates, whose names will be read by the President.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the recommendation of the Executive Board. The names are as follows:

** Austria-Hungary:* Dr. Paul Cohn, of the Technological Institute at Vienna, delegate accredited by the Commissioner-General from Austria-Hungary.

Belgium: Monsieur Henri La Fontaine, Senator, Director Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels.

Chile: His Excellency, Señor Joaquin Walker-Martinez, the Chilean Minister; Señor Francisco Araya Bennett.

(Delegates accredited by the Chilean Government.)

China: Dr. Kimhao Yu-Tchu Su, of the Chinese Legation, delegate accredited by the Chinese Government.

** France:* Monsieur Jules Boeufvé, accredited by the Commissioner-General from France.

Germany: Prof. Dr. Richard Pietschmann, Director of the University Library of Göttingen; Prof. Dr. A. Wolfstieg, librarian of the Prussian House of Deputies.

(Delegates accredited by the German Government.)

Great Britain: L. Stanley Jast, Esq., chief librarian, Croydon Public Libraries, acting honorary secretary L. A. U. K., and special-

ly accredited by the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Guatemala: Mr. L. D. Kingsland, Consul-General of Guatemala at St. Louis, accredited by the government of Guatemala.

Honduras: Dr. Salvador Cordova, Consul-General of Honduras at New York, accredited by the government of Honduras.

Italy: Dr. Guido Biagi, librarian of the Mediceo-Laurenziana Library of Florence; Hon. Attilio Brunialti, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

(Both accredited by the Italian Government.)

** Japan:* Mr. Seeichi Tegima, Commissioner-General from Japan.

Mexico: Señor Licenciado Emilio Velasco, accredited by the Mexican Government.

Netherlands: Mr. J. G. Robbers, of Amsterdam, accredited by the Government of the Netherlands.

Norway: Mr. Haakon Nyhuus, librarian of the Deichmanske Library, Christiania.

Peru: Dr. David Matto, of Lima, accredited by the Peruvian Government.

Sweden: Dr. Nils Gerhard Wilhelm Lagerstedt, Commissioner-General from Sweden, accredited by the Swedish Government; Dr. Aksel Andersson, vice-librarian of the University of Uppsala, accredited by the University.

This list is submitted to you by the Executive Board with a recommendation that those gentlemen be designated as Honorary Vice-presidents of this Conference. I shall ask your approval of this recommendation by a rising vote.

(The recommendation was unanimously adopted.)

The American Library Association has not yet a headquarters, but that is not to say that it has not a home. It has, in fact, some eight thousand homes; for wherever within the region of its activities there is a library, there, we may say, is its dwelling place. When, therefore, it came to St. Louis fifteen years ago, when it comes to-day it comes not as a stranger to a strange land, but as a resident revisiting a place where he has a friendly status, and is understood. It is greeted not by a stranger, but by one of its own family.

* Names presented at later session.

It is particularly grateful to us that in this case the member is not merely one who has rendered to it and to the public long and valued service, but has held the highest office in the gift of this Association—Mr. Crunden.

MR. CRUNDEN: Ladies and gentlemen, fellow-librarians: President Putnam has given very clearly the reason why I was selected for this grateful office of tendering to you a welcome. It was done without my knowledge, without my consent, and at first I wondered why he had chosen me to give you a welcome to this city. I am not the oldest citizen in St. Louis, though I am a pretty old citizen, having been a life-long citizen and, I may add, a loyal citizen. It is, therefore, as a fellow-worker; as, I may say, the oldest librarian in the city—oldest in years and oldest in service, I believe—that I am chosen to bid you, my fellow-workers, welcome to this, my beloved city.

I remember there were some differences of opinion about the advisability of meeting in St. Louis during this exposition year; it was feared that the librarians could not be brought together. I appeal to this assembly in absolute refutation of that fear. I am sure that all who have come will be glad that they came, while those who stayed away have lost, in our opinion, the opportunity of a lifetime. It was deliberately accepted that the conference should be somewhat subordinated this year. We can have conferences, as we have had every year, with papers and discussions *ad libitum*; but a world's fair does not come every year. Such a scene of beauty and magnificence as greets the eye from the Louisiana Purchase Column or from the heights of Festival Hall will probably never be looked upon again by any member of this assembly. Such an ordered aggregation of the products of the hand and the brain of man, such an exhibit of the achievements of civilization, such a conspectus of the world and its life and activity will probably never be seen again on the American continent in our lifetime.

It is now fifteen years since the American Library Association honored this city with its presence. During that time there has

grown up a new St. Louis. I think it is safe to say that four-fifths of the finest features of St. Louis—its grounds and public buildings and parks and residences—have been added during that period, and the progress is going with accelerating pace. I speak with a proud consciousness of being the citizen of no mean city. As to libraries we have not much to show in the way of buildings. But if you will come again—don't wait fifteen years next time, we shall be ready for you in five years—we shall be able to show you more progress in the next five years than we are now able to show in the fifteen since you were last here. At that time we shall be able to show you a fine central public library building and numerous branches; and I hope that the Mercantile Library also may be able to show a new building, though that library already is very comfortably housed and has, I think, the most attractive reading room that I have ever seen. But even if we could show you now all that we promise in ten years, still the great attraction, the prime magnet, would be the Fair. Nothing could go beyond that. And I know that the Fair is the main thing in your minds and that your greatest present interest is to receive your welcome to it from the man who made it. Many years ago—how many I hardly like to say—my class in Washington University, then in its junior year, one day received an accession in the person of a tall, young lad, as lean as a Kentucky race horse and as full of fire and energy as that famous breed. It was from this blue grass region that he came, with all the alertness and energy and daring and endurance that characterize the sons of that soil. He was found a little too young for the junior class; we were able to look down on him; and he was put with the freshmen. But long since then he outclassed us all and he has been for years our star alumnus in a class by himself. When we, Washington University alumni, begin talking about what our institution has done, the first thing we say is, it has given to the Merchants' Exchange a president; it has given to St. Louis a mayor; it has given to Missouri a governor; it has given to the United States a Secretary of the

Interior—and then we point to one man. He is the man who made the Fair. I have great honor and pleasure in introducing the Honorable David Roland Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

GOV. FRANCIS: Mr. President, and ladies and gentleman, the very flattering introduction which brings me before you is almost embarrassing. You can attribute it, as I do—not the embarrassment but the flattery—to the long-standing friendship that has existed between the man who introduced me and myself. As he stated, it was 37 years ago when I applied for admission to Washington University. I did not know that I then possessed the qualities of a race horse; but there are no qualities of which I would be more proud. I come from Kentucky, as he states, and I not only like speed but bottom as well. I had left a small school in a country town, of which I had the honor to be the head, with the expectation that I could go to college and enter the junior class. I found myself almost a year behind the freshman class. I was able to enter the freshman class in mathematics only; was an irregular freshman for a whole year, at the end of which time I became a full-fledged sophomore; and, as Mr. Crunden has stated to you, all of the collegiate education I have received was within the walls of this institution whose buildings we are occupying now.

As President of this Exposition I feel it a very great honor to be permitted to welcome the members of the American Library Association and also the delegates from abroad to this meeting of that association. I have had the pleasure of welcoming many assemblages within these grounds, but there are audiences and audiences, and while I am not disparaging other audiences, I do mean to say that it is somewhat embarrassing to rise before an audience of the culture of that now assembled in this hall. For that reason, however, we are the more delighted to have you hold your meeting of 1904 within the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. I know of no association whose members can appreciate more thoroughly what the work of an exposition is than can the members of a library association. It is true that we are proud

of the area of this Exposition—twice as large as that of Chicago and equal to that of Chicago and Buffalo and Paris combined. We are proud of the structures erected to receive the exhibits that are installed therein; we are proud of the landscape effects that surround these buildings; we are proud of many features connected with this Exposition; but we realize the fact, as you do, that it is not brick and mortar, it is not structures, it is not landscaping, that make an exposition of the character that we have attempted to install here, but it is the exhibits that are in these buildings, it is the friendly rivalry that here takes place between all civilized countries, and that rivalry is not confined to material products.

We have, in our effort to make this a universal Exposition, made an experiment which by many was considered a dangerous one, in having in connection with this exposition an International Congress of Arts and Science, in which were assembled the savants of all civilized countries. The ambitious object of that international congress was to unify all human knowledge. That in itself, as you know, is a most difficult task; and in connection with it bear in mind what a classification means—a classification of all the material products of the human race. I know of no assemblage of people that can appreciate half so fully the difficulty of making such a classification of material products, and a classification, also, of the mental achievements of the human race, as can an association of librarians. That is your business. You can form some estimate of the task we have had to perform in our classification of the products that are on exhibition here, and also of the magnitude of the undertaking upon which we entered when we determined to have an International Congress of Arts and Science. There have been international congresses upon various subjects, and those congresses have often been held in connection with expositions, but there has never been an international congress such as was held in these buildings during last month. There has never been an organization formed such as we created for the purpose of classifying human knowledge, of se-

lecting men from all sections of the world and from all lines of human thought to present papers upon subjects assigned them. When we looked around over the United States to select a board of administration and an executive committee, of course we had to bear in mind the accomplishments of the men whom we selected for that responsible work. I will not go through the *personnel* of the board of administration nor of the executive committee, but suffice it to say that we realized at the beginning of this work that no such administrative board would be complete if it did not have in its membership a librarian. We acknowledged at that time, and we were proud to do so, the important part performed by the librarians of the world in the promotion of human knowledge, in the preservation of human knowledge, and we realized that its classification could not be accomplished without the aid of an accomplished librarian.

The time has long since passed when librarians were mere custodians. It is admitted by every community that a librarian must be a person of culture; that a librarian must not be qualified solely to shelve books, to keep a record of those that are given out; but, very wisely, it was some years ago determined that schools for the instruction of librarians should be established throughout the land, and to-day no first-class library in this country would think of selecting as its librarian one who has not had training in the vocation of which you should all be proud. Yours is a profession, and one of the learned professions. We welcome you, therefore, to these grounds, not merely as citizens; we appreciate the interest you manifest by your presence in this great enterprise; but we are also mindful of the critical eye with which you will view our work. We are mindful of your ability to utilize the information you gain here and we are prouder of the effect of this Exposition, of its lasting influence, after the Exposition shall have closed and the buildings shall have been removed, than we are of the Exposition itself, magnificent as it is.

Libraries have been in existence many thousands of years. Without them what ad-

vance would human knowledge have made? This Exposition is, we flatter ourselves, an epitome of civilization. We think it is a marker not only in the industrial development of the world, but in the intellectual progress of the human race. It could not be so, however, without system, and it would be of no avail if its records were not classified and preserved in such a way that the human race could be benefited by reading them. I cannot overestimate the benefit that accomplished librarians can confer upon their fellows. That is recognized all over countries where education is fostered. I do not know of any form of beneficence that has within the past generation in this country attracted more attention from men who are able to give than has the library. It is admitted by all that nothing can so benefit a community, nothing can so broaden its culture as a library, and the men who have accumulated fortunes, and are desirous that their fellows should have the benefit of the means they have acquired, have found no better way of perpetuating their memory, or of benefiting the human race, than by endowing libraries. We of St. Louis may not have made so much advance in that line as have some cities of equal wealth and equal population, but that is not the fault of some people in our community. The gentleman who introduced me to you, and who has been a member of your organization for many years, has always in this city, in season and out of season—if it is possible for such good work to be out of season—been advocating the benefit of a library or additional library facilities for St. Louis. If this exposition shall be the means of improving the utility of the libraries throughout this land, then we who have devoted years of time to its organization and to its operation shall feel that we are very amply repaid for all of the sacrifices we have made.

We are pleased, I may again be permitted to say, that you are to hold your 1904 meeting within the walls of this Exposition. Upon inquiry a few minutes ago I learned that the American Library Association was formed in 1876, not only the centennial of our independence but the year of the exposition that commemorated that cen-

ennial, and although I am not familiar enough with the history of your organization to say, I would not be at all surprised to learn that the organization of this Library Association was the result of the meeting held at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. Whether that was the case or not, I trust that the meeting that you are holding at this Exposition in 1904, participated in as it is by representative librarians from foreign countries, may be the means of the organization of an international library association. We shall be very much pleased if that result should follow this meeting.

Now I am not going to detain you, talking about this Exposition. It is here and speaks for itself. I am sure that you will admit its educational qualities. Bear in mind what may be seen in these Exposition buildings, and then bear in mind also that the exhibits that are here presented to our visitors are not dead exhibits—they are exhibits of processes; and that in addition thereto there are free lectures being given in all of these exhibit palaces, almost every hour in the day, that are instructive to all who may desire to listen. You know that one of the great difficulties of this age is the education of adults. The libraries of the country contribute more toward that end than any other agency that I know of. But how few adults are there who can take a scientific book, without previous training, and read it intelligently? How many thousands will there be who will read such scientific works intelligently after this Exposition, after they have seen these processes and heard these lectures, and who will be benefited thereby? This Exposition, in my judgment, will make libraries even more useful in the future than they have ever been in the past. It will increase the demand for books in the great libraries of this country.

There are other than educational features in connection with this Exposition, and there is a demonstration of one of those great features in this meeting of yours to-day. This Exposition not only serves to bring people together from all sections of our own country but also is the cause of bringing here representative men from foreign countries.

It promotes fraternal feeling between all human creatures. It lessens the circumference of the earth. Here friendships are formed that will be as lasting as life. Here there will be better understandings arrived at between countries whose interests may have been conflicting. I have within an hour left a meeting of the Superior Jury of this Exposition, a jury composed of 63 members, 36 of whom are representatives of foreign countries. The work of that jury, according to the expressions made by the foreign members, has been eminently satisfactory. Foreign countries we invited to participate in this Exposition showed some hesitation. They said, "Why should we go to America? Why incur the expense of taking our exhibits there and maintaining custodians and directors through a season of seven months? You do not wish our trade; you are competing with us. You have built up a tariff wall that prevents us from selling to your people." We met that argument on every hand in Europe. We had many obstacles to overcome in order to induce foreign people to come and participate in this Exposition. But they have come. There has been no more general representation in any exposition ever held in this or any other country than there is in this Exposition from every civilized country on the globe. And the expressions made to-day by the members of the Superior Jury from foreign countries were to this effect: "We are glad that we have participated in this Exposition. We have a different opinion of the American people. We feel that our experience here has made still closer the bonds of friendship that bind our representative countries."

So, my friends, we who have been engaged in this work for six years or more, who have devoted all of our time and thought to it, without any object other than to make it a success, feel greatly encouraged by the presence of such a representative convention as the members of the American Library Association. Speaking to Americans, I am sure that you have come here through a sense not only of interest in your association, but through a desire to assist a city, or a section, of this country, in doing credit to

our common country, in helping us to entertain the people who visit us from abroad, in doing your share toward impressing upon them what this country is and what its limitless possibilities are. I will not detain you longer, but thank you sincerely for your very considerate attention and express the hope that your stay here may prove pleasant and profitable, that it may be prolonged to the greatest extent possible, and that when you return to your homes you may use that influence, which I know you all possess in your respective communities, to induce others to visit this Exposition during the remaining days of its existence, because it will be a long time before another universal exposition will be installed in this country.

I thank you for your attention.

THE PRESIDENT: We thank you, Mr. President. We are sure of our welcome. It has been your privilege to welcome many conferences and congresses and to inform each that its deliberations were to be of the most entrancing interest of any exhibit upon the Grounds, and that the subject matter of its business was the most important which can engage the attention of man. We had wondered where you would place us. We are very well satisfied.

And this, you know, friends, is the *Hall of Congresses*. We are not its first occupants. Many bodies have met here—bodies of high eminence—and there has been much conflict here of opinion. I suppose this very room is strewn with corpses—of 'ologies and 'isms, I mean—that have contended here and been worsted. There has been a series of such frays, under the general direction of President Francis and his particular deputy, Mr. Rogers. They have marshalled them and incited them, and, I suppose at the end of each, gathered up the remnants. It must have been for them an exceedingly exciting period. We fear, sir, that our contribution to it will seem rather tame. Our purpose is distinctly peaceful. Our meeting is rather for conference than for discussion; rather a putting together than a shaking apart. We expect no violent adversities of opinion, and we look to march our convictions from here reasonably intact. We have the greater confidence in this because as a profession we

eschew 'ologies and we do not permit ourselves 'isms—scarcely truisms. It would be tempting to make a complete acknowledgment of your courtesies, Mr. President, but I understand that you have an engagement impending. Mr. Jast is, however, to share the acknowledgment in behalf of the visitors whom you have so kindly greeted from overseas. Mr. Jast.

MR. JAST: While I feel, sir, that the honor of making this response might better have been placed in the hands of one possessing an importance of a less temporary and adventitious character than mine, I, nevertheless, rise with extreme pleasure to acknowledge on behalf of the foreign delegates present at this meeting the very warm welcome extended to us by the Public Library of St. Louis, by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and also to acknowledge to you, Mr. President, the extreme honor which you have conferred upon us by electing us Honorary Vice-presidents of this Conference. We are, sir, all of us glad to be here, and you have made us feel that you are glad to have us here. After an extended survey of this country of no less than two weeks' duration, I am inclined to think, sir, that perhaps the two most valuable and satisfactory characteristic products of American civilization are the librarian, on the one hand, and the cocktail on the other. I will not attempt, sir, the delicate question of deciding which is best, but I am given to understand that some of us have sampled both and found them both equally satisfactory and equally stimulating.

There is no country in the world in which the profession of which we are proud to be members is held in such high honor as in this; in which the public library is so clearly recognized as possessing a great cultural and educational force in the community; in which library administration has been carried to a higher pitch of efficiency, and in which there are so many beautiful library buildings. We came here, sir, to see and to learn, and we shall each of us go back to our respective countries having seen and having learned, and with, I am sure, our enthusiasm for our work considerably and permanently augmented.

Speaking, sir, particularly with reference to the Library Association of the United Kingdom, it has been a matter of great regret to us that our official representation is limited to myself alone, but I can assure the meeting that this is due to no lack of interest in your work on the part of English librarians. Indeed, the exact contrary is the case. We take and always have taken extreme interest in your work, and I am instructed by my association to convey to you their most cordial greetings and to express on their behalf the hope that this Conference will have an agreeable and a successful meeting.

The PRESIDENT: In accordance with the provision of the Constitution, the Executive Board has appointed a Committee on Resolutions. It consists of Dr. Thwaites, of Wisconsin, of Prof. Dr. Wolfstieg, of Prussia, of Miss Ahern, of Illinois.

Dr. PUTNAM then delivered the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(See p. 23.)

The PRESIDENT: Many who could not come here wish to be recorded and remembered. I have here letters from England, France, Austria, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, all expressing interest, all enthusiastic for the opportunities which might come with attendance, all profoundly chagrined to be unable to be with us.

Dr. PUTNAM then read extracts from letters received from M. Emile Picot, of Paris; Dr. Fumagalli, of the Societa Bibliografia Italiana; the Director of the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg; J. Y. MacAlister and Lawrence Inkster, of the Library Association of the United Kingdom; Hew Morrison, of the Edinburgh Public Library; M. Wylie, of St. Petersburg; E. La T. Armstrong, of the Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne; Miss Margaret Windeyer, of the Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney; and Herbert Baillie, of the Public Library of Wellington, New Zealand. A communication was also received on behalf of the Verein Deutsches Bibliothekare, from the secretary, Dr. Naetebus, expressing the hope that the society might be able to delegate a representative for the St. Louis Conference.

J. I. WYER, JR., presented his

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

American Library Association.

Your secretary respectfully submits the following report:

There have been issued from this office the following publications since Niagara meeting: Announcement St. Louis Conference, 8 pages. Edition 5500. Cost \$24.20. Mailed Aug. 25, 1904. Handbook 1904, 65 pages. Edition 2500. Cost \$129.50. Mailed Sept. 10.

This is the first time that a complete new edition of the handbook has been published in each of two consecutive years. It costs little more and is vastly more satisfactory to print 2500 complete, up-to-date handbooks every year than under the old plan, to print 4500 or 5000 every other year and 2500 supplementary handbooks each intervening year.

Program, 8 pages. Edition 1500. Cost \$18.

Advance distribution limited to officers, councillors, members of committees and those having place on the program.

Advance attendance register, 12 pages. Edition 1000. Cost \$25.

Circular to trustees, 1 sheet. Edition 800. Cost \$3.50.

Prepared on request of Trustees' Section.

Report of the Committee on Library Administration, 16 pages. 500 copies. Cost \$24.

This will be distributed in the session to which the report will be presented, to facilitate discussion and criticism.

Membership.

Our membership at this moment, slightly above 1400, shows an increase of 150 over last year and is now greater than ever before. Some random statements have been put in print during the past year to the effect that there are 12,000 library workers in the United States, and that by a little effort the A. L. A. membership might be easily increased to three or four thousand. There may be 12,000 library workers in the country, but the combined membership of the A. L. A., the 25 state library associations and 11 local library clubs, shows only 5000, and has been almost constant at this figure for the past three years. The annual revision of this consolidated mailing list in the secretary's office shows that about one-fourth of these names change every year; in other words, of the 5000 persons in the country most interested in library work, 1200 appear to have a library life of less than a year, or at any rate they appear for only one year on the roll of any library association. It is probable that among the 5000 other library workers who have never been sufficiently interested to identify themselves with any local association, the percentage of annual change is still larger, the tenure of library service even

shorter, or their library service nearly nominal (being in hundreds of instances only a few hours per week for little or no pay), so that they are practically out of the reckoning as far as A. L. A. membership is concerned, except as they may with time, experience and quickened interest come to form part of the more permanent body of library workers. It is then from this permanent body, numbering as we have seen somewhat less than 4000 and probably tending to grow slightly larger from year to year, that our association will add to its members.

No systematic or extensive effort to secure new members has been possible in the past, because the annual income of the association has barely sufficed to pay for our annual volume of proceedings, the expenses of our annual meeting, and strictly necessary administrative expenses of the association. Some effort has been made during the past year to secure new members by special letters to each of the 180 persons who are dropped from the rolls for a year's arrearage in dues, by effort to interest students at the leading library schools in A. L. A. membership and by personal letters to a few librarians of larger libraries, but even the small expense of this slight missionary work of necessity was borne by the fund set apart for the secretary's office, which only rigid economy has made to answer for convention expenses, printing and postage. It would seem that the time is now come, with a growing annual income of nearly \$3000, with no likelihood or necessity that our chief item of expense, the annual volume of proceedings shall increase, when the Executive Board might wisely add to the budget for the secretary's office a modest travel fund to

be used for field work at library meetings and an increased allowance for printing and postage, to be available for a dignified, legitimate but earnest and vigilant effort to interest library workers in the A. L. A. The results of such an effort will not be startling, but they should be sufficient to bring to pass before many years (even in default of other provision) a membership and income sufficient to provide the long-desired and never-more-needed permanent secretary.

A word as to permanence of membership. Very many members and librarians regularly pay dues year after year without regard to whether they or their representative can attend the conference for that year. This is right. On the other hand, there are many members, more than there should be, who maintain a spasmodic or intermittent membership in the A. L. A. Many of the first joined years ago, and have been continuously in library work ever since, but their sole criterion for payment of annual dues seems to be the chance for their personal attendance at conferences. There should be a broader view of the matter than this, and it would be highly desirable if the feeling might be greatly strengthened, that continued membership in the A. L. A. ought to be for all active library workers, a distinct, obvious, indisputable, professional obligation, to be cheerfully met year after year, thus not alone because the A. L. A. can use your \$2, or because you will do the A. L. A. good, but chiefly because the A. L. A. can do you good by thus stimulating your frequent attendance at its meetings and by constantly increasing your interest and information in its work.

GARDNER M. JONES presented the

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1903 (Niagara conference, p. 129)..... \$12 38

RECEIPTS, JAN-DEC., 1903.

Fees from annual members:

From 2 members for 1901,
From 83 members for 1902,
From 1116 members for 1903,
From 6 members for 1904,

1207 members at \$2..... \$2,414 00

Fees from library members:

From 1 library for 1902,
From 31 libraries for 1903,

32 libraries at \$5..... 160 00
\$2,574 00

Life membership:

Andrew Keogh..... 25 00

Interest on deposit at New England Trust Co..... 8 28

Interest on deposit at Merchants' National Bank, Salem..... 16 00

24 28

\$2,635 66

PAYMENTS, JAN.-DEC., 1903.

Proceedings:

Oct. 5.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , Niagara proceedings and delivery....	\$1,072 23
Oct. 5.	Helen E. Haines, indexing proceedings.....	10 00

\$1,082 23

Stenographer:

July 27.	Charles H. Bailey.....	180 00
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Handbook:

June 11.	Jacob North & Co.....	175 00
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Secretary's salary:

Mar. 4.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., \$50; July 22, \$75; Nov. 18, \$100; Dec. 21, \$25....	250 00
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Secretary's and conference expenses:

Mar. 4.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., stamped envelopes, etc.....	66 97
May 8.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., postage, etc.....	46 33
May 19.	Edward R. Sizer, postage.....	68 00
July 22.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., printing, etc.....	192 22
July 22.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., printing ballots, etc.....	6 44
July 22.	Whitehead & Hoag Co., buttons.....	10 95
Oct. 5.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., telegrams, etc.....	2 15
Nov. 18.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., stationery, express, etc.....	14 19

407 25

Treasurer's expenses:

Mar. 4.	Library Bureau, white slips.....	1 00
Mar. 4.	Newcomb & Gauss, delinquents' notices.....	2 50
Oct. 5.	Gardner M. Jones, stamped envelopes.....	42 80
Oct. 5.	Library Bureau, oak card case.....	12 00
Dec. 21.	Newcomb & Gauss, stationery.....	13 25
Dec. 21.	Gardner M. Jones, clerical assistance, postage, etc.....	69 49

141 04

Committees and Sections:

May 8.	Snow & Farnham, postals, "gifts and bequests".....	6 75
July 22.	Children's Librarians' Section, postage, etc.....	4 67
July 22.	F. W. Faxon, expenses travel committee.....	17 71
Nov. 18.	A. L. A. Publishing Board, mailing proceedings Trustees' Section.....	8 85
Dec. 21.	Bernard C. Steiner, travelling expenses, Booktrade Committee.....	8 50

46 48

2,282 00

Trustees of the Endowment Fund, life membership for investment.....

25 00

Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1903:

Deposit in New England Trust Co., Boston.....	27 10
Deposit in Merchants' National Bank, Salem, Mass.....	10 56
Deposit in Merchants' National Bank, Savings Dept.....	291 00

328 66

\$2,635 66

The number of members in good standing on Dec. 31, 1903, is as follows:

Honorary members.....	10
Perpetual member	1
Life fellows.....	2
Life members.....	38
Annual members (paid for 1903).....	1118
Library members (paid for 1903).....	31

1200

During the year 1903, 240 new members joined the Association, and 11 members died.

This report covers the financial year from Jan. to Dec., 1903. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1904, the receipts have been \$2303.77 and the payments \$712.37, the balance on hand Oct. 1 being \$1920.06. The unexpended balances of appropriations amount to \$2195, but it is expected that the receipts at this conference will enable the treasurer to pay all the bills and to report a small balance on hand at the end of the year.

GARDNER M. JONES, *Treasurer*.

NECROLOGY.

1. Miss Elizabeth S. White (A. L. A. no. 2666, 1902) librarian of the Weston (Mass.) Public Library, died at her home in Weston, Feb. 15, 1903, at the age of 38 years. Miss White graduated from Wellesley College in 1886 and for several years was a successful teacher in the public schools of Kingston, Concord, and Weston. In 1893 she was chosen librarian of the Weston Public Library. She joined the A. L. A. in 1902 and attended the Magnolia Conference.

2. Charles Ammi Cutter (A. L. A. no. 20, 1876) died at Walpole, N. H., Sept. 6, 1903. Mr. Cutter was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1837. He graduated from Harvard College in 1855 and from the Divinity School in 1859. In 1858 he became librarian of the Divinity School Library which he rearranged and reclassified and, in conjunction with Rev. Charles Noyes, prepared a new manuscript catalog. On May 11, 1860, he became an assistant in the Harvard College Library where he remained about eight years. In 1865 he began an engagement of several years at the Boston Public Library as a "special" assistant, during which he made a final revision for the press of the Prince Library catalog. On Jan. 1, 1869, Mr. Cutter began his nearly 25 years' service as librarian of the Boston Athenæum. He resigned early in 1893, and, after two visits to Europe, the second largely in the interests of the Forbes Library of Northampton, Mass., he was chosen librarian of that library Aug. 1, 1894. This position he filled until his death. Mr. Cutter was one of the founders of the A. L. A. in 1876 and a life member and was always active in its service. He was a member of the Council from 1889-1902 and president for two years, presiding at the Catskills Conference in 1888 and at the St. Louis Conference in 1889. He was a constant attendant at the conferences, having been present at 21 out of the 25 held previous to his death, also at the International Conferences in London in 1877 and 1897. He was the first president of the Mass. Library Club (1890-91), and also the first president of the Western Mass. Library Club (1898-99). In addition to Mr. Cutter's almost constant service upon

the working committees of the A. L. A., and as editor of and contributor to the *Library Journal*, his most important contributions to library progress were his Boston Athenæum catalog (5 vols. 1874-1882), the "Rules for a dictionary catalog" (first ed. 1876), "Author tables," and the "Expansive classification," the latter being unfinished at the time of his death. The *Library Journal* for Oct., 1903, contained an extended and scholarly memorial sketch of Mr. Cutter, written by Mr. William E. Foster. See also the editorial in *Library Journal* for Sept., 1903, and Mr. Solberg's "Memories" in the Nov., 1903, *Library Journal*.

3. Philip M. Crapo (A. L. A. no. 2840, 1903) died in Burlington, Iowa, Sept. 20, 1903. Mr. Crapo was born near New Bedford, Mass., June 30, 1844. His early education was received in New Bedford but, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he abandoned his plans for a collegiate course and enlisted as a private in the Third Mass. Infantry, serving until the close of the war. In April, 1868, he went to Iowa in the interests of the Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., whose financial agent he became. Of his service the company said he had loaned for them more than \$19,000,000 of which not one cent had been lost. Mr. Crapo was connected with the Burlington Free Public Library from its organization. He was instrumental in changing the original subscription library to a free one, having made himself personally responsible for a debt of \$1000, which encumbered the former organization. He was chosen one of the first board of library trustees in 1885, became vice-president in 1895, and president in 1897, which position he held at the time of his death. Towards the new library building opened in 1898, he gave a cash donation of \$20,000, besides the most careful and painstaking oversight of its construction. To its final embellishment he contributed in addition many costly articles of artistic value.

4. Sarah Polk Wharton (A. L. A. no. 2945, 1903) was born at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1876, and died at Memphis, Sept. 20, 1903, of Bright's disease. Aug. 6, 1902, she

was appointed as stenographer in the periodical division of the Library of Congress. She married Mr. John F. Walker, of Memphis, Tenn., on July 20, 1903. She attended the Niagara conference.

5. Henry Stedman Nourse (A. L. A. no. 2601, 1902) died in Lancaster, Mass., Nov. 14, 1903. Mr. Nourse was born in Lancaster, April 9, 1831. He graduated from Harvard College in 1853, and after a short period as teacher of classics at Exeter, N. H., engaged in the work of a constructive engineer in Pennsylvania and the West. From 1866-1874 he was engineer and superintendent of the Bessemer Steel Works, Steelton, Pa. He served through the Civil War in the 55th Illinois Regiment, becoming adjutant and captain. He was present in forty pitched battles as well as numerous smaller engagements.

He returned to Lancaster about 25 years ago and gave his time to priceless work for his town and state. He was representative in the legislature in 1883 and senator in 1885-6. At the time of his death he was a member of the State Board of Charities and the Free Public Library Commission. He was one of the original members of the latter, appointed in 1890, and although more than 150 meetings were held, he was never absent. "His cheerful readiness to devote his time and ability to its interests—notably in the preparation of its historical ninth report—has produced more lasting results than the work of any other member."

In 1878 he was elected a trustee of the Lancaster Town Library and his services on that board were invaluable. He instituted a most careful search for all material connected with local history, and, with patience and skill so arranged the collection that it forms a model for all others. The smaller pieces of printed matter were preserved in five scrapbooks. Pamphlets were classified and bound. Works of authors who, by birth or residence, could be claimed by Lancaster were secured. One folio volume is a record entitled, "Soldiers of Lancaster in the Rebellion," an exhaustive tabulation of all facts in their war experience that could be obtained. Another similar volume, called "Early Lan-

castriana," is filled with copies of various manuscripts relating to Lancaster, 1644-1800, mostly from Massachusetts Archives and Middlesex County Records. This was an arduous task fulfilled by Mr. Nourse while he was a representative, as he considered that his whole time while in Boston should be devoted to the service of the town.

His own printed historical work was extensive and valuable, including "Early Records of Lancaster, 1643-1725," "Military Annals of Lancaster, 1740-1865," "Birth, Marriage and Death Register, Church Records, and Epitaphs of Lancaster, 1643-1850," "A Bibliography of Lancastriana," "History of the town of Harvard," "Address at Dedication of the Houghton Memorial, Littleton, Mass.," in 1895, "Address at Dedication of the Fogg Library, South Weymouth," "Address before the New York Library Association and the New York Library Club." Numerous articles on the same subjects were printed in newspapers and magazines. His last service was to edit the "Mary Rowlandson Narrative," a fac-simile reprint of the earliest edition in existence, presented to the town as a memorial of its 250th anniversary by Mr. John Eliot Thayer, in 1903. A pamphlet in commemoration of this anniversary has lately been issued which was in preparation by him at the time of his death, and contains his eloquent speech on that occasion. To this literary material should be added the collection and arrangement in the Library Museum of many articles connected with the town history, including numerous portraits. Outside of his work in local history he was joint author and editor of the "Story of the Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry," 1887. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Massachusetts Military Historical Society. His life was an example of conscientious and faithful work, done with infinite patience, great ability, and love of country in its best and highest form.

—ALICE G. CHANDLER, *Lancaster Mass.*

6. Mary Stone Hosford (A. L. A. no. 1692, 1898) died at her winter home in Orlando, Florida, on Feb. 1, 1904. She was born in

Haverhill, Mass. in 1848, and was for many years a most successful teacher in several well known schools, resigning her beloved profession only under compulsion of failing health.

7. Harriet Eliza Garretson (A. L. A. no. 438, 1882) died in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1904. Miss Garretson was born in Cincinnati, Nov. 11, 1841. She received her education at Hughes High School, supplemented by a thorough course in English literature. She was cataloger and classifier at the Cincinnati Public Library from May, 1866, until her death, practically all the new books passing through her hands. She was a life member of the Cincinnati chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church, devoting much of her spare time to charities.

8. Helene A. Kingman (A. L. A. no. 2489, 1902) died at the home of her sister in Vine-land, N. J., on Apr., 22, 1904. She was a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1900, and had been connected as cataloger with the Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library from its organization in Jan., 1901, until her short but fatal illness. She attended the Magnolia Conference.

9. Adelaide M. Chase (A. L. A. no. 2384, 1901) was born in West Medford, Mass., July 29, 1876, and died there May 19, 1904. She was educated in the public schools of West Medford and of Chicago, to which city her family moved in 1893. In 1895 she entered the academic department of Armour Institute of Technology, and the next year the Armour Library School. She went with the school on its removal to the University of Illinois, finishing the library course, but her degree of B.L.S. was not granted until 1901, after she had made up at Tufts the required general college work. In 1897 and 1898 Miss Chase was employed in the library departments of A. C. McClurg & Co. and Hayes, Cooke & Co. of Chicago, and from April, 1899, to Aug., 1900, she was cataloger and classifier in the New Hampshire State Library. In July, 1901, she undertook to organize the private library of Stone & Webster, of Boston, general electrical engineers. Here there were few books to be

dealt with, but many engineering periodicals and vast piles of documents. The question of time was a serious one, but by a common sense adaptation and application of library methods she fully demonstrated the value of a trained librarian to a large business house. Miss Chase attended the Waukesha, Magnolia, and Niagara Conferences.

10. Daniel Willard Fiske (A. L. A. no. 413, 1881) died at Frankfort, Germany, on Sept. 17, 1904. Prof. Fiske was born in Ellisburg, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1831. He studied at Cazenovia Seminary, Hamilton College and the University of Upsala and he learned to use the Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish languages with the facility of a native. He was first assistant in the Astor Library from 1852 to 1859; general secretary of the American Geographical Society, 1859-60; attaché to the American legation at Vienna, 1861-62; editor Syracuse, N. Y., *Journal*, 1864-66, and of the Hartford, Conn., *Courant*, in 1867. He was elected Professor of North European languages and chief librarian of Cornell University in 1868, which position he held until 1883. In 1880, Prof. Fiske married Miss Jennie McGraw, who died in 1881, bequeathing the bulk of her property to Cornell University. The courts decided that the university had all the property it could legally hold and a large share of the estate went to Prof. Fiske. This matter caused so much ill feeling that he resigned his position and moved to Florence, Italy. He did not, however, lose his interest in the library, but continued to send it books. His collections of Scandinavian, Rhæto-Romanic, Petrarch, and Dante literature were among the largest, if not the largest, in the world. The Dante and Rhæto-Romanic collections he had presented to Cornell before his death, and it is understood that the other two collections and practically all of his estate have been bequeathed to the university. Prof. Fiske joined the A. L. A. in 1881, but apparently attended none of its conferences. He was, however, present at the Librarians' Convention in 1853, and his name was on this account added to the list of honorary members of the A. L. A. in 1902.

The treasurer's report was referred to the finance committee to be audited.

CHARLES C. SOULE read the

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

June 10, 1903, to Sept. 1, 1904.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

1903, June 10.	Balance brought over.....	\$3,876 01	
June 29.	Interest, Watson mortgage.....	62 50	
Nov. 18.	" Union Trust Co., N. Y., Carnegie Fund....	1,380 82	
Dec. 1.	" International Trust Co.....	48 13	
Dec. 18.	" Watson Mortgage.....	62 50	
1904, Jan. 12.	" Brookline Savings Bank.....	44 16	
Mar. 5.	Life memberships, F. B. Bigelow and J. I. Wyer, Jr..	50 00	
June 29.	Interest, International Trust Co.....	60 81	
July 2.	" Watson Mortgage.....	62 50	
July 11.	" Brookline Savings Bank.....	69 60	
Aug. 31.	" Union Trust Co., N. Y., Carnegie Fund...	2,383 56	
Sept. 1.	" International Trust Co.....	27 88	
			\$8,128 47

Payments.

1903, Nov. 24.	To A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	750 00	
1904, June 11.	Rent of box Safe Deposit.....	10 00	
Aug. 2.	To A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	1,000 00	
			1,760 00
			\$6,368 47

CONDITION OF FUNDS.

Carnegie Fund:

Principal (inalienable) on deposit with Union Trust Co., New York..... \$100,000 00

*A. L. A. Endowment Fund:**Principal (inalienable),*

On hand June 10, 1903..... \$6,287 94

Two life memberships (as above)..... 50 00

\$6,337 94

*Interest Account:**Carnegie Fund*, available only for A. L. A. Publishing Board.. \$2,716 04

A. L. A. Endowment Fund Account, available for any purpose on order of Council..... 907 71

3,623 75

\$109,961 69

ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1904.

Deposit at Union Trust Co., New York (principal \$100,000, interest \$2,383.56)	
Carnegie Fund..	\$102,383 56
Deposit at International Trust Co., Boston, Mass. (principal \$2,630.96, interest \$1,240.19).....	3,871 15
Deposit at Brookline, Mass., Savings Bank (principal).....	1,206 98
Watson Mortgage, South Boston (principal).....	2,500 00
	\$109,961 69

ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 1904-5.

Interest on hand, Union Trust Co.....	\$2,383 56
Interest on hand, International Trust Co.....	1,240 19
	\$3,623 75
To Accrue, Carnegie Fund, about.....	3,000 00
" Brookline Savings Bank.....	50 00
" Watson Mortgage.....	125 00
" Bank deposit, about.....	75 00
Amount probably available.....	\$6,873 75

Of this amount the Carnegie Fund income account shows that \$5716.04 must be devoted to the publications of the Publishing Board, leaving \$1157.71, which can be used for any other purpose at the discretion of the Council.

The following account of audit was appended:

At the request of Charles C. Soule, treasurer of the Endowment Fund of the American Library Association, I have examined his accounts and securities.

I find evidence of assets amounting to \$109,961.69, as stated in his report of Sept. 21, 1904, and also find his accounts correctly cast, with vouchers for all expenditures.

S. W. Foss, of Finance Committee.

Approved,

GEO. T. LITTLE, Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: This statement will be particularly pertinent in connection with the report of the Publishing Board which will be laid before us to-morrow, and with its projects in the future. Unless there be any special suggestions to the contrary, the chair will entertain a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned at 5 p.m.

SECOND SESSION.

(LIBRARY HALL, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY MORNING,
OCT. 18.)

The meeting was called to order by President PUTNAM at 9.40.

GEORGE T. LITTLE gave the

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The finance committee makes a report of the usual brevity. It has attended to its duties laid down by the constitution, prepared a list of estimates for guidance of the Executive Board, examined and approved the reports of the secretary and treasurer of the Association and of the Endowment Fund Trustees.

In the absence of the chairman, Dr. FALKNER, no report was submitted from the

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

This report was later received for publication in the Proceedings.

(See p. 168.)

The President announced that the report of the

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

had been printed in advance, and distributed.

(See p. 163.)

Miss MARY W. PLUMMER reported informally for the

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

The committee found its task very much more serious than it had anticipated, and found also that it was rather hard to come to an agreement about standards of library training. It is, therefore, only able to report progress, and to promise that if it is continued it will make a more satisfactory report next year.

Dr. E. C. RICHARDSON spoke for the

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The report of the committee for the year is the section of the program devoted to bibliographical undertakings of international concern. This will give us a survey of the more considerable undertakings of this nature, and the committee, in view of the progress which has been made on these lines, recommend three complimentary resolutions concerning the work of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, the work of the Brussels Bureau of International Bibliography, and the work of the Zurich Bibliographical Council. These resolutions will, I suppose, pass to the committee on resolutions, in due course, for approval.

The resolutions were referred to the Council, and were later presented in amended form, to the Association by the Council, and adopted in general session.

(See p. 237.)

The secretary gave a summary of the

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS,

which had been distributed in printed form.

(See p. 173.)

The PRESIDENT: The next special committee noted on the program is the

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

I think that was placed in this list by inadvertence. At the meeting last year the

Association instructed the Executive Board to appoint such a committee and that committee was to report not to the Association but to the Council. It has rendered its report to the Council and that report will be printed as part of the record of the Council proceedings.

(See Transactions of Council.)

The secretary read a communication from Dr. Canfield, chairman of the

COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

As chairman of the committee on co-operation with the N. E. A., I beg leave to report that at the last meeting of that Association, held at St. Louis in July, this whole matter of co-operation was taken up in the Library Department, with careful discussion as to ways and means, etc. Because so many teachers are necessarily librarians, in connection with the libraries of their schools, and because for other reasons it seems extremely desirable that all teachers should know something of library economy, it was thought best to enter into correspondence with the leading normal schools of the country, with a view to placing some instruction in library economy in normal courses.

Accordingly, a circular letter has been sent out, a copy of which is enclosed. I have personally taken the matter up with Dean Russell, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and at some time during October I am to meet Commissioner Draper at Albany for a conference concerning the possibility of doing some work of this kind in the teachers' institutes of this state.

As you will see by the circular-letter enclosed, this work is being carried on by some normal schools: at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and at Ypsilanti, Michigan, with unusual success. Those in charge of this work have already put out little booklets of instruction for their own use.

I hope the committee appointed at the St. Louis meeting of the A. L. A. will feel inclined to continue the work along the lines already determined.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

Circular letter sent out:

"President.

.....Normal School.

"DEAR SIR: The American Library Association and the National Educational Association have been seeking for some time to bring together in a helpful and stimulating way the librarians and the teachers of this country. It is believed that there is a common ground, that the public libraries are an integral part of the great system of public and free education, and that only as these mutual relations are appreciated will either the public schools or the public libraries accomplish the most satisfactory results. Just how far co-operation may be carried and what may be the most practical details are questions which are still open to discussion.

"This much, however, the Committee on Co-operation feels may reasonably be asked and undertaken. In by far the greater part of the schools so fortunate as to possess libraries, the teachers are necessarily and only too often exclusively the librarians. For this and for other reasons it seems extremely desirable that those preparing to teach should be given definite instruction in the fundamentals of library economy. This burden, if such it proves to be, necessarily falls upon the normal schools of the country. It is believed, however, that all that is immediately necessary may be accomplished without unduly or unwisely increasing the demands now made upon normal students.

"The committee therefore begs leave to suggest that if instruction of this kind is not already provided for in your curriculum, or, if provided, is for any reason not wholly satisfactory, you will correspond with the presidents or other proper officers of the normal schools at Whitewater, Wis.; Normal, Ill.; Charleston, Ill.; Ypsilanti, Michigan; and with the librarians of the high schools at Detroit, and at Washington, D. C. All of these schools have given careful consideration to this work, have finally placed it definitely in their curricula, and have had an experience and a success which makes their advices peculiarly helpful in this undertaking.

"The committee will be glad to continue this correspondence with you, if you so desire and if the committee can be of any service whatever. If there seems to be sufficient demand, the committee will even undertake, subject to the general advice and direction of the Library Department of the National Educational Association, to prepare a suitable textbook, unifying and harmonizing this work in all schools. Cordially yours, ———.

"Chairman Committee on Co-operation."

W. I. FLETCHER gave an abstract of the
REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING BOARD

which had been printed and distributed.

(See p. 169.)

A. L. A. CATALOG.

The PRESIDENT: In connection with this report I may remind you that the new edition of the "A. L. A. catalog," which has just been issued, published by the Library of Congress, is available for distribution, one copy to each member of this conference. Those copies may be had at the Library of Congress Exhibit at the Government Building. The free distribution in general of this work must be limited. One copy in cloth will be sent to each library in the United States in the last Bureau of Education list, or, if omitted from that, a library that applies directly. Copies will be issued to certain foreign institutions. The 600 copies that have been sent out here for distribution to members of the conference are entirely in addition to any limited plan of distribution we had otherwise determined on. These are merely in paper. There was not time to send out the cloth edition. The last proof was received by the Government Printing Office a week ago to-day, last Tuesday. These 600 copies started to St. Louis on Thursday. They are in paper, but as they are they indicate what the work is.

Mr. FLETCHER: May I be permitted to add to what I said. This is an occasion for a remark other than can perhaps modestly be made by the Librarian of Congress, our president. The report of the Publishing Board calls attention to the fact that the Board is indebted, the libraries of the country are indebted, most heavily to the State Library at Albany and its distinguished head for the editorial part of this work, and to the Library of Congress for putting it in print in such fine shape and especially under great difficulties, with such remarkable promptness as has been done. The president has remarked that the last proof was received a week ago to-day. Now, if any of you have sent a piece of printing through the press and in a week after you read the last proof

have placed a book of this kind in the hands of those who asked for it, I should like to know it. (*Applause.*)

The PRESIDENT: The Librarian of Congress is abashed (*laughter*) that as president of the Association he was obliged to call this work to your attention and thus seem to invite the encomiums which have just been given. The modesty with which Mr. Fletcher charged us is perhaps a novel attribute to be assigned to Washington. It would not be the desire of the Library of Congress to have any misunderstanding as to the policy adopted in distribution or in the charge for copies beyond those distributed free. It was deemed by the Publishing Board desirable that beyond the one copy that should go to each library there should be a nominal charge affixed to the remainder of the edition that we shall issue. That charge does not reimburse the government for the cost of publication; does not cover the expense, by any means. It is a nominal charge, to prevent waste. The price of the entire work will be in this form (paper) 25 cents. It is a work of about 900 pages. In the cloth covers it will be 50 cents, 25 cents covering the cost of cloth, and you must remember this also covers postage. There will be no charge for postage. It will go to you franked. Besides the complete work, which consists of two parts (the first part classed, the second a dictionary), these two parts will be issued separately, and each part may be obtained separately, in paper, for 15 cents; in cloth, for 25 cents. The edition that we have printed is about 20,000 copies, but we are not necessarily limited. It has been plated. This edition may run out, of course, shortly, but we can reissue with considerable rapidity in case it should.

I have had a note from the Director of Congresses apologizing for the transfer of our session this morning to this room and reminding me that when we were originally assigned to the other room for our sessions this week, it was with the stipulation that on this morning it might have to be used by the Deaf-and-Dumb Convention. Of course, the other room is larger than this and we shall hope to resume it to-morrow, with pleasure.

Melvil Dewey made an informal report for the

COMMITTEE ON A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT LOUISIANA
PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The report is a brief one. We tried from the general Government and from a half-dozen different states, and from Mr. Carnegie also, but couldn't find money for the necessary expenses. The committee were agreed, in consultation with the Council, that it was unwise to undertake an exhibit with no funds, and there were no funds in the treasury. The Library of Congress, that helps us out of so many dilemmas, took up the general exhibit, in connection with its exhibit, and we turned over to it all the material we had accumulated. Mr. Crunden induced the Missouri people to give the beautiful room in the Missouri Building, which you have all seen, with that fine exhibit, which is made as the Missouri library exhibit, but takes what would have been in our general exhibit. So, between the Library of Congress in the Government Building and Mr. Crunden, who was made a sub-committee with power, on the exhibit in the Missouri Building, you have the library exhibits of this Exposition. The other exhibit is not properly a part of the work of this committee. That is the "A. L. A. catalog," which is here and which we are very glad to have at this meeting; but it was not prepared by the Exposition committee, though it has been spoken of repeatedly as being a part of our exhibit at this meeting. If Mr. Crunden is present he will give the report in regard to the library exhibit in the Missouri Building.

W. C. LANE presented the report of the

COMMITTEE ON REDUCED POSTAL AND EXPRESS
RATES.

The committee reports that but little progress has been made this year in attaining the end for which it works. The bill to allow library books to be transmitted to and from libraries at the rate of one cent a pound was again introduced in Congress, but has not been acted upon. Correspondence between Dr. Canfield, acting as chairman of a committee of the N. E. A. library section, and President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Payne brought out the fact that the Post-

master-General's only expressed objection to the bill was on the ground of overloading the carriers and requiring a general introduction of delivery by horse and wagon. This is distinctly encouraging, since delivery at the destination is no essential part of what we are asking for, and we should be satisfied if the delivery of such matter were brought under the provisions of section 641 of the postal laws and regulations.

How the new Postmaster-General will look at the matter we do not know, but if the department has no other objection to offer there would seem to be no reason why the bill should not go through.

The only thing for us to do is to take the matter in hand individually and press it upon the attention of senators and representatives with whom we are acquainted. The legislatures of Massachusetts and California have each passed strong resolutions in its favor, and if we can secure the passage of similar resolutions by other legislatures we shall do good work.

Another winter we may be able to get another hearing in Washington, and we ought to be able to send on a persuasive and energetic advocate. For this purpose we should need an appropriation of money.

The committee is weak in not having representation in Washington, and if continued it would be well to strengthen it by the addition of a member or members from that vicinity.

The New England Education League has made the Library Post one of its special interests and the committee desires to acknowledge and praise the efficient aid to the cause given by the League's secretary, Mr. W. Scott. Mr. Scott, whose address is West Somerville, Mass., will be glad to send to any member of this association, or to any one else whose interest can be counted upon, printed matter relating to the subject.

The committee submits with its report a printed slip issued by the New England Education League which gives a statement of what has lately been done, and copies of the Postmaster-General's letters.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. LANE,
for the Committee.

The PRESIDENT: In one of the addresses at a later session you will find a report of conditions abroad that are peculiarly suggestive in the matter with which this committee has concerned itself. In this country we are modest enough to apply only for reduced postal rates for libraries. You will hear that in Sweden books may be sent from one library to another without any charge whatever for postage, and not merely that, but that books may be sent from Sweden to the Continent, to any point on the Continent, I believe, without any charge for postage whatever. The United States is not the only country that has reached the twentieth century.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK presented the report of the

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE BOOK
TRADE.

The resolution constituting this committee directs it to secure and communicate to librarians from time to time information relating to the limitations of discount on books purchased by libraries, and to advise them in regard to any feasible measures for avoiding the hardships of the net price system.

Our duties have thus seemed to us to be divided into two categories—the dissemination of information and the giving of advice. As regards the medium of both, the monthly library publications naturally suggested themselves and both *Public Libraries* and *The Library Journal* expressed willingness to print whatever we should desire to say to librarians. To reach a very considerable number who see neither of these papers it was decided to form a mailing list of one thousand names of such persons, and to send to them what we might desire to say, printed in small type on a postal card. *Public Libraries* not only took out of our hands the work of preparing our list, but has acted as our mailing agent, charging only for postage and not for labor. By so doing it has earned the thanks of this committee and of the Association.

As has been said, the contents of the bulletins, of which we have sent out eight, has consisted in accordance with our instruc-

tions, partly of information and partly of advice. Under the former head we have printed a description of what the "net price system" is, with statistics showing that it has raised book prices to libraries, also figures showing that the same book is often sold at a lower price abroad than in this country; we have given the names of reliable importers and second-hand dealers in this and other countries; we have given the titles of valuable aids to bookbuying; we have shown statistically the value of the library book-trade; we have pointed out the proper procedure in importing books, in buying at auction and in saving money by using special forms of bindings. Finally, we have called attention to certain public measures prejudicial to the interests of libraries, notably to Senate bill no. 5314, amending the copyright law so that libraries may not import books that are copyrighted in America, without the author's written consent, and the recent Treasury ruling requiring written receipts for all articles imported duty-free.

Under the head of advice, we have urged librarians to spend more money in importation and in the purchase of good books at secondhand and by auction. Besides these specific items of advice others may be inferred from our paragraphs of information. It was thought best to make no formal division between the two, and in fact, as may be seen from an examination of the bulletins themselves, a set of which is herewith submitted, their contents are presented without special arrangement or classification and in the most informal manner, the main object being to reach librarians quickly and effectively.

It is a pleasure to record the reception that has been given to these little bulletins. We have had much evidence of their acceptability to librarians, both in the demand for them from unexpected sources and in voluntary letters of commendation from members of our profession. We have been aided in our distribution by the library commissions of the states of Wisconsin, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and Iowa, who have undertaken to see that the smaller libraries in their respective states are supplied with the cards.

In making our preliminary announcement, the committee stated that "if there seems to be any practicable method by which libraries may secure better discounts directly, such as by business combination or engaging directly in the book business themselves" it would "investigate details and report results as soon as possible."

Your committee is of opinion that there is no inherent impossibility in the formation of such a combination or company. The practical difficulties are the necessity for a considerable amount of capital and the lack of someone possessing both time and interest sufficient for the promotion of such an enterprise. Even the small amount of work done by this committee during the year is no inconsiderable tax on the time of busy men, but if there is some librarian who is willing and able to devote a much larger part of his attention to the matter than we have been able to do, we believe that the results may be interesting and worthy of further and more detailed consideration.

As regards any direct result upon the publishing trade or the book trade of what we have done or what is likely to be done along the same line, we may say frankly that it is not apparent. And although we have not been unmindful of the possible results of a demonstration that the library trade is worth something and that its diminution or diversion into other channels means a loss to somebody, at the same time we feel that immediate relief from the hardships of the net price system must come from what the librarian may do toward adjusting himself beneath the burden, not by ineffectual struggles to throw it off, nor yet by attacks upon those who imposed it.

Combination, in one form or another, is the order of the day and librarians should not be slow to recognize the fact.

If, instead of combining against each other, however, publishers, booksellers and librarians could work together for the common good, they might discover that their aims and interests are not, after all, diverse. We librarians are perhaps in closer touch with the reading public than the members of any other profession. We believe that by stimulating

the demand for literature and increasing general interest in the subject we have already helped the business of those who deal in books. But libraries could aid the book trade not only generally but specifically. Publishers, for instance, spend thousands of dollars in the preparation of book-lists which, if modified, librarians would be glad to circulate for them. This is only another way of saying that those whose interest it is to increase the reading of books should pull together and not against one another.

We feel that one of the most effective ways to improve the situation will be to increase the membership of this association, and to make librarians feel that membership is connecting them in some way with efforts to aid them in their work along the lines that have been followed by your committee. We would, therefore, recommend the appointment of a committee to continue the work that we have begun, with definite instructions to send information along the lines followed by our bulletins of the past year, to all members of this association, as well as to persons likely to become members; but to make it evident in the latter case that those who do not join us cannot expect to profit indefinitely by our activity. That this may be done thoroughly and effectively we suggest that the expense allowance of the committee be placed at \$500.

We believe that in this way the membership of this association might be greatly increased, and that such enlarged membership of the American Library Association would be one of the most effective ways of promoting library combination and mitigating the hardships of the net price system.

An account of the expenses of the committee is subjoined:

Dec. 21, 1903, Dr. B. C. Steiner, travelling expenses.....	\$8.50
Jan. 19, 1904, Mr. J. Laurier, stationery....	12.50
Jan. 19, 1904, Baker Printing Co.....	13.50
Jan. 19, 1904, M. A. Eichenauer, clerical work.	1.00
Mar. 11, 1904, Baker Printing Co.....	30.00
Apr. 8, 1904, Mr. J. Laurier, stationery....	1.50
May 11, 1904, Baker Printing Co.....	15.00
May 11, 1904, Library Bureau, postage....	12.00
June 18, 1904, Baker Printing Co.....	15.00
June 18, 1904, J. C. Dana, postage and express.....	5.10
Aug. 2, 1904, J. C. Dana, postage and express.	2.70
Aug. 2, 1904, New York Public Library, postage.....	2.80
Aug. 24, 1904, Baker Printing Co.....	10.00

Aug. 24, 1904, Dr. B. C. Steiner, travelling expenses.....	\$8.00
Sept. 17, 1904, J. C. Dana, postage and express.....	2.10
Sept. 17, 1904, Baker Printing Co.....	6.00
October, 1904, Library Bureau, postage.....	25.08
October, 1904, J. C. Dana, printing, postage and express.....	14.80
	<hr/>
	\$175.58
Aug. 24, 1904, Library Bureau, postage.....	16.76
	<hr/>
	\$192.34

PURD B. WRIGHT: In view of the recommendation of the committee I move that this report be referred to the Council with power to act. *Voted.*

The PRESIDENT: One additional foreign delegate has presented his credentials, this one from Austria—Dr. Paul Cohn, from the Technological Institute of Vienna. The Executive Board recommends that Dr. Cohn be added to the list of Honorary Vice-presidents chosen by you yesterday.. We shall certainly be glad to accord Dr. Cohn the compliment of a rising vote.

(Unanimously carried by a rising vote.)

The first five or six topics upon the program this morning cover library work in Great Britain, treating it topically. It would be unfortunate that they should be broken. Yet it may not be feasible, owing to the absence of Mr. Jast, to give them as they stand, consecutively, unless Mr. Jast succeeds where others have failed in pushing through the crowd outside. We will, therefore, proceed, with your acquiescence, to the paper of Miss Countryman on State Aid to Libraries.

Miss COUNTRYMAN read a paper on

STATE AID TO LIBRARIES.

(See p. 148.)

The PRESIDENT: In its first plan for this conference the program committee had a large ambition. Succeeding the general review at the Congress of Arts and Science it thought that we might take up in our program the progress and present status of the various types of libraries in this country and the various types of library activities, and have each treated in turn. You will see that had we done this, this paper by Miss Countryman would most excellently have covered this particular activity; and it does form a model of what we should have desired to be

covered in each one of the other fields and will be a very valuable contribution to our published Proceedings. Of course, the first reflection upon a statement such as this, as to so large a work already in hand is, Where is it to end? We are to have from Mr. Dewey a discussion of that question—not where it is to end, but where it *should* end. For various reasons, however, it will be desirable that Mr. Dewey's address and discussion be withheld until we can resume the larger room. The program committee, therefore, suggests that we take a step now to a rather distant field and hear something of New Zealand. The paper by Mr. Baillie, librarian of the Public Library at Wellington, cannot, unfortunately, be read by Mr. Baillie himself, who is not with us, but an abstract of it will be read by Mr. Ranck. This program as a whole, in its arrangement for particular days, was necessarily somewhat provisional. The program committee will have to take liberties with the order of papers for a particular day and somewhat as to the order of days. We have but one session each day. There is not a paper on the entire list that any one of us can really afford to miss, and I think that the Executive Board of the Association has a right to expect that members will attend as a matter of course, and that if they are disappointed at not hearing at a particular session the particular paper that they came to hear, they will have something else by way of recompense, but the loss will not be the real fault of the administration. We have compacted, in order to get into this single session, what we could not with any conscience leave out, and everything that has remained upon the program cannot be missed without a serious loss.

SAMUEL H. RANCK read an abstract of the paper by Herbert Baillie on

PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATUS OF LIBRARIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

(See p. 89.)

The PRESIDENT: Among the papers which we have down from Great Britain are three which will be printed in full in the Proceedings and are to be presented to us in abstract. Those three may, we think, be dissociated

from the rest of the group and submitted now. The first, on Library Legislation; the second, on Production of Books; and the third, on Work with Children.

Dr. BERNARD C. STEINER read an abstract of the paper by John J. Ogle on

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(See p. 37.)

FRANK B. BIGELOW read an abstract of the paper by Walter Powell, on

PRODUCTION OF BOOKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(See p. 50.)

Miss L. E. STEARNS read an abstract of the paper by John Ballinger on

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(See p. 46.)

The president read the following cablegram, received from Paul Otlet, secretary of the Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels:

"Bibliographical Institute expresses confidence your Conference shall realize international co-operation."

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK read a paper by Henry Bond on

RECENT LIBRARY PRACTICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(See p. 28.)

The PRESIDENT: This is the last paper which we shall have this morning. Mr. Jast is now here in person; but there are too many who failed to gain admission who would be disappointed not to both see and hear him, and, with his permission and yours, we shall reserve him, with Dr. Dewey, until to-morrow morning. The paper which we have just had was so comprehensive, so lively, so practical a presentation of problems in which almost every one of us have a practical interest that I think we should like to have some discussion or at least observations upon it. Of the topics with which it dealt, three—classification, cataloging and annotation—will naturally be considered in

our session of Thursday morning. As to some of the others we shall hope for some observations to-morrow morning. In the meantime, before we adjourn, the secretary has one or two announcements to make and the chair will state that a communication has been received from the Commissioner-General of the Siamese Royal Commission, extending greetings to this Conference and offering to all members a copy of the handbook "The Kingdom of Siam," published by the Commission and to be had at the Siam Building. Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

THIRD SESSION.

(HALL OF CONGRESSES, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19.)

The meeting was called to order at 9.45 o'clock by President PUTNAM.

The PRESIDENT: According to the provisional assignment, yesterday morning was to be given to a description of library work on the Continent. As I have at various seasons informed you, the arrangement was provisional and the topics will be more or less shifted. We shall have this morning among other topics the paper from Mr. Jast and the address of Dr. Dewey withheld from yesterday's session.

Yesterday morning we concluded our session with statements with reference to certain of the more popular activities, particularly in Great Britain. The program committee has decided to begin this morning with the statement from Denmark regarding popular libraries there, preceding with that the paper by Mr. Jast.

Miss ISABEL ELY LORD read an abstract of a paper by Dr. A. S. Steenberg on

POPULAR LIBRARIES IN DENMARK.

(See p. 63.)

The PRESIDENT: In our original plan for a review of the recent progress and present tendencies in each country we, of course, contemplated a systematic statement from Great Britain. Putting ourselves in communication with the Library Association of the United Kingdom we invited their co-operation and

assistance. They took so much interest that they appointed a special committee that had a scheme of topics which would adequately cover that field, and their selection is indicated in the six topics given on page 3 of the program, set down originally for yesterday morning's session. Of these the paper on "Training for librarians," by Mr. H. D. Roberts, of Southwark, Honorable Secretary of the Education Committee of the Library Association, will be read simply by title. It will appear in the published Proceedings.* Of the others, we had yesterday the papers on library legislation, on production of books, on work with children, and on recent library practice. The latter, as the chair suggested yesterday, deals with topics which among us are apt to be provocative of discussion. The conditions yesterday were not favorable for discussion. They are better to-day. But, as the paper deals specifically with certain topics which are on our program to-morrow — classification, cataloging, annotation, evaluation — it will be more appropriate to withhold the comments and discussion until they may be undertaken in their proper place topically. The sixth paper is on "Library extension," by Mr. Jast, who is here.

I believe that in addition to Mr. Jast the Library Association of the United Kingdom designated two other British librarians to attend as delegates — Mr. Sutton and Mr. Plummer — who would gladly have attended, but were prevented by urgent business in their own libraries. Mr. Jast, we are happy to say, has come. He has not merely come, but he has been in the United States for over a fortnight and he has made two discoveries — the librarian and the cocktail. He did not say which of them was a novelty. I feel — not as president of your Association but in another capacity — I feel a little responsible for this announcement by Mr. Jast, because he came to St. Louis via Washington. Librarians grow in Washington. They need to. In fact they have to grow faster there than in most other places in order to "catch up." But as to cocktails, I think I ought to bear witness that the only cocktail with which I saw our visitor make personal acquaintance was grown in

Ceylon, of rather dubious nativity at that. Mr. Jast is to tell us, however, of other phases of library extension besides this.

L. STANLEY JAST read a paper on

LIBRARY EXTENSION WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(See p. 34.)

The PRESIDENT: We have an advantage over Mr. Jast that he did not have over his colleagues of Great Britain whose papers have been read to us, but not by them in person. Mr. Jast is here. There are many topics which he has touched that awaken interest: many awaken curiosity. Some perhaps might suggest a challenge. I have no doubt that Mr. Jast would be happy to know that they did. Here is a chance to ask of Mr. Jast further information as to any particular points upon which he has touched as to library practice in general in Great Britain, which we have had treated somewhat in the other papers, or as to other phases of library activity upon which he, as representing the Library Association of the United Kingdom, can speak with authority.

Miss CAROLINE McILVAINE: I would like to ask Mr. Jast how a library which had not already a large clientèle would advertise such a lecture, in order that when the lecture was given it might not be to an empty reading room.

Mr. JAST: The reply is exceedingly simple. So far as our newsrooms are concerned, they are nearly always filled with people; at all events, in the evening. The newsroom, of course, is one of the features of an English public library which differentiates it from the American libraries that I have seen. You do not make anything like as much of your newsrooms as we do. The newsroom in nearly every British public library — that is to say, the room where newspapers are displayed and weekly papers, sometimes monthly periodicals — as well — is an exceedingly popular department of the library — far too popular I think — but anyhow there it is, and one of the advantages of giving these talks in the reading room is that you capture a certain number of people who did not come there to hear the talk, but who are usually glad to remain and who come again to the next talk. With re-

* See p. 39.

gard to the advertising of lectures proper, this is done, in our case, by syllabus bills. A certain number, perhaps thirty or forty, are struck off, placed in all the libraries of course, and displayed in shops and other institutions of various kinds, clubs and so on. In addition to that we print small hand syllabuses containing a list of the lectures, with lists of books in the library treating of the subjects, and these hand syllabuses are distributed to the readers in the libraries when they come for books.

The PRESIDENT read a telegram from C. H. Gould, of Montreal, expressing regret at his enforced absence, reporting progress for the Committee on Foreign Documents, of which he is chairman, and sending best wishes to the conference.

The PRESIDENT: We had yesterday Miss Countryman's admirable statement of the work done by the state in aid of libraries in this country—a statement necessarily in part historical, by reference, but meant to be particularly a statement of the existing conditions, the work now done. This is not the only country in which the state aids. Mr. Nyhuus is to tell us of what Norway does, through its central government, in aid of the local libraries throughout Norway.

HAAKON NYHUUS: I am the first foreigner to speak, and I trust you will kindly remember that we foreigners have to use a foreign tongue. I hope that when you hear me you will think of yourself as in the same position, speaking Norwegian. I should certainly not have dared to call your attention to the work done in Norway for the benefit of our 750 mainly small libraries had it not been for the kind encouragement of your president, Dr. Putnam.

Mr. NYHUUS read a paper on

STATE-SUPPORTED LIBRARIES IN NORWAY.

(See p. 60.)

The PRESIDENT: The chair judges, from his post of observation, that to the mind of this audience things are extremely practical in Norway. We had to confess yesterday with reference to the franking of library books from research libraries to other research li-

braries, not merely in Sweden but throughout the Continent, that the United States was not the only nation that has reached its twentieth century. I think we shall have to confess this morning that in certain comparisons some other countries are perhaps making steps towards the twenty-first. State support, a central state commission, a centralized authority, a centralized catalog—an A. L. A. catalog, as it were—centralized selection, printed cards—our compensation must be (it is only partial) that part of Mr. Nyhuus' training was gained among us. If there is any one in this audience not of Scandanavian origin who could have presented in Norwegian a statement similarly lucid and equally delightful and charming in style, he has not yet been notified to the chair.

The Executive Board have to report the accession of another country to our conference—Japan—and to submit for your approval the name of Mr. Seechei Tegima, the chief commissioner of Japan, to be added to the list of honorary vice-presidents. I am sure your rising approval will be as cordial as before. (*Unanimously adopted.*)

We have been hearing of the Decimal System abroad. We heard of it in Russia, in New Zealand, in Australia, this morning from Norway, and as we progress throughout the Continent I have no doubt that we should hear of it in each region reached. Very commonly, almost universally, librarians and others abroad attach to it the name of its founder, in its modern applications. We have not the slightest objection to that. It is a gratification to us to have the Decimal System attached to Dr. Dewey. What we do incline to resent is that by those who have been interested in the study of the Decimal System abroad, but are not fully familiar with conditions in this country, Dr. Dewey has been attached to the Decimal System. We are not content to have him so limited.

The decimal description of Dr. Dewey would be peculiarly inappropriate, a power decreasing as you progress. His influence belongs fully on the other side of the point. If some slay their thousands, it would hardly be appropriate to say that one slays merely his *tenths-of-thousands*! There is no man who

has meant so much to the library *activities* of this country, of which I spoke in my address on Monday. When I looked over the proceedings of previous conferences I found that at the conference at Chicago in 1893 the president, in opening the sessions, said that he would defer any extended remarks. So far as I observed he did not later offer them. The president was Dr. Dewey. I felt rather abashed under the circumstances in submitting any formal address at this conference; for if one who has so much to say, and who says it with such surpassing facility, could exercise such self-denial on such an occasion, it hardly seemed becoming for me not to follow his example. I was not, however, quite equal to that abnegation. In a note to Boswell you will find a reference to a visit to Litchfield of Johnson, the librarian "who propagates learning all over his diocese and advanceth knowledge to its just height." Now if we may modify that a bit and read it, "the librarian who propagates *enthusiasm* all over his diocese and advanceth *confidence* to its just height," and the diocese America, we shall have Dr. Dewey.

Dr. Dewey was to discuss the proper limits of state aid. The admirable paper by Miss Countryman gave us a statement as to the work now done. Inevitably we inquire on such an occasion as this, How far beyond shall this work go? The proper limit, the feasible limit, the necessary limit; is there one? Whether Mr. Dewey has succeeded in finding it he will tell us.

MELVIL DEWEY: I was asked to discuss Miss Countryman's paper, to which I listened with great interest. We cannot intelligently examine the limits of state aid without going back to fundamentals, and I haven't anything now to say but simply to restate in this connection the things for which some of us have stood for years. We have been on the observatory, taking an outlook over the things that are being done. Come with me into the basement and let us examine our foundations.

Now, any proposition that looks to broadening library work is going to be opposed. There are good men and women in this Association who during all these years have invariably been with the opposition when every new step of progress was made. When we

discussed an annual meeting of the A. L. A., and the possibility of the life of the *Library Journal* and the library school, and printed cards, and open shelves, and annotations — there were always those, wise and strong and interested, who protested that we were going too far and too fast; and yet all these things have been done and more is before us. But we need those people. The A. L. A. will do better work because of the conservative men and women that hold back. When I come, as I did last week, off the mountains in an automobile weighing three thousand pounds, I was proud of the engine, but I was prouder still of the brakes that made it safe, and we ran steadier and surer to our goal and got there quicker because of these brakes — and yet I confess it is more inspiring to ride on the cow-catcher than it is to be behind and always holding back. Some people can't help this tendency. It reminds me of the Irishman who was driving the pig from Cork to Limerick. Some one said, "Where are you going with that pig?" "To Cork," said Pat. "I thought you were going to Limerick?" Says Pat, "Whist, I *am* going to Limerick; but don't let the pig know it." For twenty-five years we have been going to Limerick sometimes, and have been a little cautious about letting the pig know it. These friends of ours do not say as much as they used to; but they are still troubled, especially on these lines of state aid, because they feel we are doing things that we have no business to do.

It has been inspiring to many of us to hear these reports from various parts of the world. We are proud to be humiliated, when we believe so much in American library progress, to be told from New Zealand, from Canada, from Norway and from other parts of the world of progress so much beyond our own in postal facilities for distributing the best literature. We have been content to sit still, and until recently some of our own people have antagonized the movement to rid ourselves of this incubus; we have been content with laws that charged as much to send the best book that we could select and buy and pay for at public expense to a man's home in sight of the library windows as it costs to send it to the other side of the world. We have been content to let the worst enemy of the public li-

brary, the yellow journal, be circulated at pound rates through the mails, while we pay the highest price for the best literature that we are circulating as an educational force simply for the public good. Here are limits to state aid that ought to be removed. When the American people decide that a thing ought to be done and is a good thing, and when it is clear that a certain way is the best way and the quickest way and the cheapest way, they are not concerned any longer with the doctrinaire who explains that it ought not to be done in that way. They say "he's harmless. Let's go do it."

And now I want to repeat what I have said many times, for some of you may not have grasped all that it means. We are fortunate enough to be living in a great world movement. It is taking shape. Libraries have been in a kind of unsettled equilibrium, and we are now coming to the time of centering them on solid foundations, and these foundations are state and national aid. Let us thank all the bibliothecal gods at once that at last we have in America a National Library ready to take its place as the chief cornerstone in this new work. (*Applause.*) And following upon that, in this great structure that reaches all over the land, in every state there should be another cornerstone, the state library.

Every year those who follow its history see the growing strength of the state library, the place that it is to occupy, and yet we know very well that it has not attained the A B C in the long alphabet through which it has to go. There are two supreme concerns of the state: the sordid one, to build material prosperity; the high one, to raise men, to build character. No one questions that these are the two great concerns of this state and nation. And I have yet to find any intelligent man who questions, when you put these fundamental facts before him, that it is the work of the library that is the cornerstone under both of these concerns, the one essential that we cannot leave out. All civilization and the wonders that it performs is based on the printed page that passes on from father to son the accumulated wisdom of the race. The animal in the forest does what the animals of the same kind have done for a thousand generations before; the savage passes his ac-

quirements on orally from father to son and makes some progress perhaps; but the civilized man who does things like this wonderful Exposition about us, beyond the dreams of human possibility a few generations ago, the civilized man who does this, does it because he is all the while standing on the shoulders of the men who have gone before in all countries and in all ages. And it is the printed page, of which we are the official custodians, that has made the wonders of modern civilization. This is not the theory of the librarian; it is not the dream of an enthusiast. It is the simple fact that we know if we stop to think. Then, on the other side—repeating the statement that I made first at the last International Congress in London—the supreme thing, the building of character, works back to the same beginning. The old statement of old Mother Church in regard to this holds perfectly true: that reflection begets motive, and motive begets action, and action repeated begets habit, and habit begets character. Now, what makes people reflect? It is no longer so much the pulpit or the rostrum or the chance remark. What sets you thinking on some important subject? Something that you have read; something you have been talking of with a friend. What made the friend speak of it? Wasn't it something that he read, or that his friend read? Is it not true that in the great majority of cases reflection among thinking men and women is based in the first, usually, or the second or at least the third remove, on something that was read? So that this is perfectly true: that reading begets reflection, and reflection begets motive, and motive begets action, and action begets habit, and habit begets that supreme thing, character. Ignatius Donnelly once said the state might as well furnish boots as books. Do boots carry on the accumulated wisdom of the world and pass it from father to son, through all the generations, and build material prosperity? It is books, not boots that beget reflection and build character. Before we discuss what limits state aid should have, we face this fundamental fact that our profession is charged with the custody of the printed page, and that the printed page is the cornerstone of the great concerns of the state.

A second thought. We in our libraries are

duplicating exactly the story of the American public school. We have to recognize the public library as one-half, easily one-half of our system of education. We are committed absolutely in the civilized world to the principle that an education for every child born into the world is not only his birthright and the duty of the state, but its privilege. No civilized community dares to withhold that education. But it is a modern thought. It is of our own time. Education is in two parts. The school education that is carried on by elementary schools and high schools and colleges and professional and technical schools and universities, the education carried on in the regular teaching institutions—that is only half, the half that deals with people in youth for a limited period. It does not cover all of life for people who are engaged in other pursuits, who must get their education in the margins of life, holidays, evenings and Sundays and vacation time; that, the home education that reaches all through life for all our people, young and old, is quite as important a factor as the school education.

In 1876, when this Association was organized in Philadelphia, we came together to celebrate the centennial of our independence, and curiously just that year we began the emancipation of the library from the trammels of association with schools and with churches and with various bodies that had recognized something of the power of the book and had begun to build libraries. We began an emancipation looking to our independence, just as the school had been going through the process of emancipating itself from the domination of the church. It is not so long ago. In my own time, young as I am, I remember very well a conference with that great figure in American education, Henry Barnard, so recently gone over to the majority, who went as a young man to nearly thirty different states, and by the courtesy of their legislature stood before them and in almost the words that I use to you to-day pleaded for the establishment, at public expense, of a public school system as a part of the state's organization. Curiously the first conference of librarians ever held in the world, in 1853, was held in the city of New York, in the city and the

year in which the public turned over \$600,000 of property to the Public School Society of New York and established the department of public instruction.

Now we have come to a time when most of the states have established state library commissions. New laws are being made, larger appropriations are granted, legislatures are facing the question, What do these requests mean? And we who attend the A. L. A. should be prepared at all times to defend our position, not by dealing superficially with symptoms on the outside, not by saying "books are a good thing, it is a good thing to give information, and inspiration, and innocent recreation," but by going straight to fundamentals and saying to our finance committees and our governors, "This is not a question that admits of discussion." We should refuse absolutely to discuss it on any plane except that the modern public library is an absolute essential of modern civilization, and that will solve very largely the question of the limits of state aid. The limits are those of fruitful fields and furnished funds.

Just a word as to the developments of state aid. The state library is bound to be for the state what the national library should be for the nation, the center of this work. There are those who still cannot see why this should be, but it is inevitable. It is perfectly useless to discuss it. We are coming to demand a single library interest for every state. We have had in New York for half a century this unfortunate duplication in education. Most of you know that after agonies that have extended over years last year we put dynamite under the whole foolish duplication, and out of the pieces that have come down we have organized a better system than the state ever had before, and with larger appropriation, and we are going to do better work in New York than we have ever done before, under the man of all men in the country best fitted to head the work, Andrew S. Draper, late president of the University of Illinois. The other states will have to unify this work in the same way. The state library started probably in most states with the conception of a law library for the courts; then some of them added to it the historical archives, with

the thought that the history of the state ought to be preserved. In some others the historical society grew up with it, and we had a divided library—law and history. The next development was books for the state departments, and that has been slow. Many states yet have not recognized the duty of the state library to provide the tools for every department of the state, with which it might do its work best; and it was a much later conception that the state library was really the library for the whole state, encyclopædic in its character, belonging to all the citizens of the state and bound to make its rules so that its books might be available to all parts of the state. Then came the other functions that have started often from the state library commissions. Every commission, of course, sends out printed matter, keeps up correspondence, and exercises a certain amount of supervision and direction. The commissions have four natural functions: the founding of new libraries, the improvement of old libraries, assistance in the selection and perhaps in the buying of books and aid as a clearing-house for duplicates. Then comes the question of more definite aid, and the most natural step is lending from the state library, and the development of the home library and the house library in what we call the travelling library system. We are sending what we call the house library to individual homes in New York, so that a farmer in a distant part of the state, away from library privileges, may have a collection of ten books to keep all winter, adapted as well as possible to the different members of his family. A next step is to give books—the Massachusetts system of buying books and giving them to a library to keep—and another is to give money outright, coupled necessarily with the provision that the community shall raise an equal amount from local sources. So we lend books and give money, but we haven't done the main thing yet. For that the best example is the state of Wisconsin, where they have skipped some of the steps that others thought more essential and that were much easier, and have given the library the personal touch, as Frank Hutchins, of Wisconsin, gave his very life to build up the libraries of his state. The travelling librarian—the field librarian perhaps

is the best word—is one of the functions of the state that should be more cultivated if we are going to build up this great library movement.

It is not alone in these directions that the state is to reach out further. There is no reason why we should send books if the same thing can be accomplished better with other things, and we are beginning now to take the next step in sending pictures, music, specimens from the museum. We tried an experiment last year that we are going on with this year in stimulating interest in choice literature by a picture evening. We took the subject "Evangeline," with illustrations from photographs made by Rev. Mr. Compton, himself a native of Nova Scotia, who spent three or four years in collecting the material, choosing carefully the historic costumes of the time, grouping his figures and getting as nearly as possible the scenes that we should have had if we had followed Longfellow's poem and had photographed from point to point. The story of Evangeline, in 150 pictures, was put upon the curtain while it was read by a good reader, the pictures moving across the scene, so that the audience took in the story not alone with the ear, but with the eye. It was an experiment and I watched in the audience, and I was immensely pleased to see among all classes of people an interest beyond what we had anticipated. An interest was developed in Evangeline and in that country that could not have been developed so rapidly in any other way, as by this evening of pictures, helping them to see as well as to hear. We have had Miles Standish in the same way, and this year we have Hiawatha. Of course I believe in the circulation of pictures just as freely as of books whenever they will do the work. Just as proper a function for state money is to supply in all our libraries the perforated paper for music. If you study the advertising pages of magazines they will tell you better than any other index how rapidly the mechanical piano and organ player is being distributed all over this country. Now, there is no use of trying to make people understand art if they cannot see good pictures. You cannot cultivate music without hearing good music. What are people away from the great centers to do? How

often will it be their lot to hear one of Beethoven's great symphonies? Once in five or six years, by good fortune, they may hear a competent orchestra play it. And yet with these simple piano-players a farmer out on the Western prairie, a lumberman back in the Adirondacks—and this is not a fancy sketch—may play the world's best music, over and over, and they and their children may hear the best music that the world has made. Why shouldn't Beethoven's Fifth Symphony be sent from the library to a home that cannot afford to buy those costly rolls, and played there as often as they want it, for a week or two weeks, just as you would send them Shakespeare's "Macbeth"? Such work is within our limits.

The study clubs are within our limits. We have now over six hundred of those clubs scattered over the state that are registered in our state library. These are not desultory clubs, doing all kinds of work, but six hundred clubs that are taking systematic, continuous work on a single topic for at least ten consecutive meetings, and are learning the charm of doing a piece of substantial work, learning to study, getting results. We help make their programs; we lend them books; we lend them lanterns and slides and screens, and send them photographs, and encourage the people everywhere who are trying to carry on educational work or to promote culture in any practical and wise way; and all the extension of teaching that Mr. Jast told us about is within the proper limits of state aid. Lists of available lectures, whether for a single lecture or a full course; help in laying out programs, provision of books and pictures, telling people where they can find instruction in the summer and by correspondence on any topic—in short, it is within the proper limits of state aid that any man, woman or child should be able to come to the public library and ask for help if he wishes to go on with his education, if he wishes to contribute to the widest practical culture. We have great things before us and the public believe in them. There are no appropriations that are granted with less opposition than library appropriations, because the state is learning to believe that nothing pays better than to remove the limits and to let the library do the work that is needed.

Now, when we climb laboriously to the heights of Pisgah let us look back, not on the dusty deserts and the Red Sea past, but over to the Promised Land, under the radiant bow that a good God puts in the intellectual heaven of every man and woman who has faith to look forward; and when we finish this meeting and go back to our homes, let us go forward toward this broad ideal, and look out and not in, forward and not back, up and not down, and, above all, lend a hand.

THE PRESIDENT: If Mr. Dewey has conceived a limit, it is quite obvious that he considers it not yet within sight. And you note a very interesting concurrence. Mr. Lehmann, on Monday evening, gave us a most invigorating address, peculiarly invigorating from the confidence it expressed in the gradual amelioration of society and peculiarly because that confidence was expressed by a man of affairs. On the other hand, we have here the confidence which we are well wonted to, of the men and women in the profession who justly exalt their own vocation and its opportunities, because without that exaltation the work could not be done and progress made. I suppose Mr. Lehmann would call himself a meliorist. I believe we always think of Dr. Dewey as an optimist. But there is not much difference between the terms. No optimist believes that we can turn over the world between now and to-morrow morning. It is all a question of gradual amelioration. And after all the question, when we have started, is not so much where we may have to stop one of these days, but whether we need stop now and here. Mr. Lehmann referred to certain discouraging phenomena to which the cynic is apt to point as evidence that the world is going the wrong way. Well, what is the other side? He spoke of corruption in the public service. The question is not whether corruption exists, but what is the attitude of the community toward it. Is it looked upon with nonchalance and with tolerance, with a sort of a jaunty indifference, or does it now awaken indignation? We see flabby books published in immeasurable quantities, but does not the good book survive? We see plays produced day after day that are flabby, but does not the good play make its way? I have heard actors say so with comfort and confidence. The question is, Are things on the

whole getting better with reference to our opportunities? Have we yet gone a step beyond the approval of the community? Dr. Dewey says that we haven't; that he has never heard a criticism expressed by the general public on its behalf as to any of these undertakings that we consider vital to our work, and he may justly say, Why stop now to consider where we may have to stop generations hence?

At first we thought of having the other side represented on the program, of having somebody who would be more apt to speak upon the conservative side, but we came to the conclusion that at such a conference as this the conservative would be inappropriate, even if we could find a man to present it. We are dealing not with pauses but with progress; not with limits but with opportunities; and we haven't any place for the doubter nor for the cynic. On the whole I am inclined to think that Dr. Dewey was correct and appropriate to this occasion in not showing us the limit.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

FOURTH SESSION.

(HALL OF CONGRESSES, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION,
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 20.)

President PUTNAM called the meeting to order at 9.50 o'clock.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had selected nominees for office for the coming year, in accordance with sec. 17 of the constitution, and that these nominations had been posted at headquarters. Other nominations sent in with the signatures of five members of the Association before three o'clock would be added to the official ballot. The election was announced for Friday morning, and the two assistant secretaries, Mr. A. D. Dickinson and Mr. M. G. Wyer were designated as tellers.

Dr. R. G. THWAITES made a brief statement, on behalf of those members interested in historical societies, regarding various exhibits connected with the Exposition that

possessed special historical and bibliographical interest.

The PRESIDENT: It was a confirmation of the theory of the program committee that the present would be an opportune season for a review of existing library conditions not merely in this country but abroad, that an independent inquiry resulting in just such a statement was undertaken by the editor of *Public Libraries*. The results are given in the October number of *Public Libraries*. This number was ready for distribution several days ago, but at the request of the program committee was withheld until this time to prevent any misapprehension as to what these papers consisted of. They cover, in title, the libraries in Germany, modern British libraries, public libraries in Austria, public libraries in Denmark, Swedish libraries, Dutch libraries and other regions, and in some cases the articles are by writers who are down as contributors to our program. They are not the same articles as were to be papers for our program, but there might have been that misapprehension, which would have been unjust to the statements that we are proposing to have to-day; and the editor of *Public Libraries* very courteously withheld the distribution of this number until this time when that apprehension need not exist. Copies may be had at the headquarters, and there are also a score or more copies here for any who desire them.

If it be true that the fame of a librarian may not be lasting before the general public for those administrative qualities which have gone to make success in his work, that is not true as to his reputation within his own profession. Especially is it not true that a librarian who has accomplished much and given great distinction to the office that he holds will be allowed by the intelligent authorities of the institution with which he has been connected to be succeeded by one who will not hold up the traditions of that office. A standard has been created; there is a plateau of achievement upon which his successor must stand. It needs no description of the work of Karl Dziatzko to indicate what the presence here of Dr. Pietschmann, his successor at Göttingen, must mean in the li-

brary world of Germany and must mean as a recognition of Dr. Pietschmann's abilities for that office. Dr. Pietschmann has kindly consented to say a word to us in estimate of the position Prof. Dziatzko held in Germany, the work he did. He has deprecated his use of English and has rather preferred, if we would permit him, after beginning in English to relapse into German. I said that I thought there had not been any vote passed making English the exclusive language of this conference, and that we should all be complimented rather than otherwise to have any of our foreign friends speak to us in the tongue which is the home tongue to them. It takes us with them.

Dr. PIETSCHMANN read a paper on

KARL DZIATZKO.

(See p. 87.)

At the request of the President, Dr. ANDERSSON, Honorary Vice-president, took the chair.

Mr. PUTNAM: From Italy the program, under the session of yesterday morning, had included two papers, one entitled "Recent general progress in Italy," by Dr. Biagi; the other, the "General library situation in Italy," by Signor Chilovi. Dr. Chilovi's contribution was not a paper but a communication addressed to the president of the Association in answer to the invitation to participate. As the recipient in your behalf, of that communication, I ask the privilege of reading it to you, in translation.

Mr. PUTNAM then read Dr. Chilovi's communication, on

SOME PENDING MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

(See p. 55.)

Dr. ANDERSSON retired from the chair, which was taken by Mr. PUTNAM.

The PRESIDENT: It seems to the president of the Association that the letter from Dr. Chilovi accepting the plan of this conference as upon a high plane with purposes of international utility is not merely most interesting in itself, but likely to be most serviceable to the purpose we had in view.

Dr. Biagi having at the Congress of Arts and Science contributed one of the two leading statements there given—one of which was upon the history and the other upon the fundamental concepts of libraries in the general scheme which treated all sciences—might rightly feel that as that section of that Congress was in a sense preliminary to our conference, he had there made his contribution to our conference. He has. And yet I am sure that you would not be satisfied not to hear in person from him at our own conference, because there is no librarian upon the continent whose name has been more interesting to those of us who have either visited foreign libraries or been interested in the library movement abroad—the custodian of a distinguished collection, full of the choicest flavor, in a building in itself a monument, Dr. Biagi has not confined himself, as he might have been tempted to do, to the bibliographic research for which he had such talents so admirably cultivated, but has been interested in the promotion of all library activities in Italy, in the education of librarians, in the perfection of the apparatus of libraries. There is no one, I suppose, upon the Continent who has followed with more assiduity all the literature published, even on this side of the water, regarding even the more technical, dry, mechanical part of library administration—that part which has had to receive more attention from us here in America because of the numbers with which we deal than would be supposed to be necessary under existing conditions in Europe. Dr. Biagi has had all these varying interests. You never would be satisfied with your program committee if they had assented to let this week pass without your seeing him in person. Dr. Biagi.

Dr. BIAGI read

A NOTE ON ITALIAN LIBRARY AFFAIRS.

(See p. 57.)

The PRESIDENT: Dr. Chilovi has said in the communication that I read to you that the library subjects which touched only one particular country might well be treated in papers to be printed and that we should, at

this conference, deal only with subjects of international concern. The difficulty with that is that there is not a subject of importance of local library concern that is not of international library concern. There is not a word that Dr. Biagi has told us of the conditions, the prospects, the spirit, the needs in Italy that is not of surpassing interest to us. We do not, in the case of libraries, form international conferences for the sake of making questions international. We form them because all library questions that are of real moment to-day are already international, and a conference that is international is merely a recognition of this. The program committee was not, I see, mistaken in insisting that we should hear from Dr. Biagi.

During Dr. Biagi's address your president rose on your behalf in recognition of the proffer of a gift. In your behalf he is very proud to accept for the records and the library of the American Library Association this superb new edition of Muratori, by the best, most critical editorship which Italy can now provide, and one could scarcely say more. I do not know how large a library we have already. I think we should be rather pleased if we had not begun one, in order that this might form the foundation stone. (*Applause.*) And in your behalf I wish to accept—not in behalf of the American Library Association merely but of this conference—I wish to accept the suggestion with which Dr. Biagi concluded his paper, that this conference might see the birth, under these favoring auspices, of an international federation of library associations and organizations, including bibliographic societies. It would be premature for me to indicate any details upon this subject. It is a matter as to which perhaps some expression will appropriately be formulated to-morrow. But in your behalf I accept that suggestion to be laid before you, and if there be a parliamentary distinction between accepting and adopting, I am sure that in this case any delay in its adoption will be due only to the fact that an international federation requires action of other bodies besides our own.

We yesterday considered some phases of the library movement on the popular side, and the papers that came to us, from Great

Britain, for the most part, dealt with questions that touch the more popular side of library work rather than the research side. Upon our program for to-day are questions practical to library progress. There is the research library in Norway, although Mr. Nyhuus did not speak of it; his scheme was other; there is the research library in Denmark as to which we are to have the statement from Dr. Lange*; there are the research libraries in Sweden.

It is curious how non-descriptive the science of geography is and of cartography. A cartographer makes first a map of Europe and he puts it up before us. We accept it for what he intends it to be, but it is not our Europe. Every one of us has a Europe different from his, and he cannot construct it. We have individualized Europe as we have individualized the rest of the earth's surface, each one of us. We use figures in common, but I believe it is the fact that our individual concepts of the running scale of figures differ; that in the case of certain people the numbers from 1 to 4 seem to run up and then dip down to 5 and then up to 6 and so on. These are recognized phenomena although we use the same numbers and for practical purposes use them in much the same way. Now, in our conception of the map of Europe we have similar individualities. It is not a flat map; it is a relief. The tourist who has been through Europe constructs experiences upon various places that he has visited. If his experience has been only the most trivial, where the muffins were good or the tea was bad, there is something left there, a little elevation or a depression that forms for him a certain permanent variation of the earth's surface at that point. I think we have all experienced this. And if it is not the question of the tourist at all—I mean the man who travels physically—but merely the tourist in mental matters, over the mental field, *he* also is constructing reliefs all over Europe. The man who is educated, who is interested in one field of science, sees gradually rising an elevation of interest in that field—another man, another elevation; and they won't be the same elevations and the

* Dr. Lange's paper was not read, but is printed among the papers. (See p. 67.)

same places; and the cartographer won't have noticed them at all. Now, the bibliographer and the bibliophile construct such elevations all over Europe; and so do the theologian, the student of ecclesiastical history, the student of texts. The student of texts thinks of codices, the great codex at St. Petersburg, for instance, and that forms for him an elevation; another in the British Museum, and there is one; another in the Vatican, and there is one. And among all these there will be one that stands up on a very high pinnacle, and that is a certain one at Upsala. The interest of the bibliophile in it is different from the interest of the philologist, but to each it stands upon a pinnacle and gives a radiance to Upsala. This book is the version of the scriptures by Bishop Ulfilas; that is, not by him, but translated into Gothic by his direction. It is one of the precious books of the world. The bibliophile looks upon it with reverence as a book of priceless dignity, and the philologist as the foundation of our knowledge of the Gothic. But Upsala has, with this great codex, a university, a very ancient seat of learning; and the university has a library, a most interesting library; and the town is a charming town. Those of you who have reached, as most of you will, Stockholm, should never pass over beyond without going to Upsala, and if, as I did last autumn, you have the fortune to come to Upsala on a lovely autumn day when the brown leaves are crackling under your feet, and come into this tranquil old town, with its charming university and its air of sedate and tranquil scholarship, and if, beyond all, you find on that lucky day the vice-librarian to receive you, that will be a radiant day indeed in your recollection of Europe. (*Applause.*)

And now, Dr. Andersson. Dr. Andersson's contribution to our program is, from his great amiability and most obliging readiness, to be various. Part of it will, however, only appear in print. We shall be able through him to have in our printed Proceedings a systematic statement particularly for each of the great research libraries of Sweden, a systematic statement concerning those libraries which will form in itself a valuable monograph. But I said to him, in behalf of the

program committee, that our interest went beyond mere historical or analytical statement of the general conditions and statistics; that we were to take up at this morning session some questions of practical practice and that it might form a very proper introduction to the consideration of such questions to hear how they were doing some of these things in those research libraries which have existed—the University of Upsala has existed since the fifteenth century—which have existed for years, have been acquired from various sources, have had a picturesque and checkered career, have generally been much embarrassed for space in which to grow and facilities for administration; and what Dr. Andersson will treat this morning will be some of these practices which are common to the three great research libraries of Sweden, particularizing only where their practice differs.

Dr. ANDERSSON read part of a paper on

RESEARCH LIBRARIES OF SWEDEN.

(*See p. 71.*)

The PRESIDENT: I notice no face did not show interest, but I noticed many that showed surprise at the description of some parts of these processes, the practices in these research libraries. They are very usual in many research libraries abroad, and that is particularly why we asked Dr. Andersson to recite them to you this morning. It is quite evident that many of them are such as you cannot adopt. It may be healthy, nevertheless, to remember that in the research libraries of Europe learning *has* flourished.

We are now coming to the region of controversy. We have this morning scheduled for treatment—of course we shall only begin with it—classification and cataloging, annotation, which you may call "evaluation" or "estimate" or "critical appreciation" or anything else that may avoid hurting some people's feelings sometimes or all people's feelings at other times. Most of our papers have of course been papers that have interest for us for their spirit and fact, the facts which they set before us, and for many other qualities, but at a conference such as this we cannot have omitted some discussion of

certain of the fundamental problems of library practice upon which opinion differs. If we do not get a difference of opinion here, if that difference is not expressed with some warmth, the program committee will be disappointed.

The first subject is classification, upon which we have had a contribution from Dr. Focke of the library at Posen, who has theorized much upon it, and a brief contribution from the chief classifier of the Library of Congress. We were hopeful of a contribution from Mr. Biscoe, of course; our thoughts would naturally turn to him; but he was unable to prepare it. Mr. Martel of the Library of Congress is not here, and neither his paper nor Dr. Focke's will be read in full, but Dr. Richardson, who also, as you know, has given much attention to the theory of classification, will present some of the features suggested in those two papers, with some comments of his own.

Dr. RICHARDSON gave a summary of the papers by Dr. Focke and Mr. Martel on

CLASSIFICATION

which are printed elsewhere.

(See p. 127, 132.)

W. C. LANE: I am pleased and interested to see the suggestion made by Dr. Focke in his theoretical paper, that the grouping of the minor subjects for ultimate subjects of a classified catalog can be improved by, in many cases, arranging them in alphabetical order under classified headings. This is precisely what has been done for the last forty years by the catalog of the Harvard Library. Planned in 1865, I believe it was modified somewhat since that time as the subject has developed, but that is precisely the principle followed. It is a classified subject catalog, arranged entirely in alphabetical order.

W. I. FLETCHER: May I ask Dr. Dewey to answer a question? I take great interest in the prospective new edition of the Decimal classification which has been referred to, and my question is, by what method, in a general way, is it hoped to meet the necessity of the introduction of quite

new subjects — the recasting, as we may say, of such subjects as come up nowadays in sociology and in the new views taken of the philosophical sciences. Using the Decimal classification myself and attempting to adapt it, I confess to serious difficulty in this matter of recasting whole divisions. I should like to ask if he can give us a hint of what it is hoped to do in the matter of making a new edition which shall meet the demands of the future; whether we may expect in the new edition a recasting of departments where there have been radical changes in scientific classification. I may instance sociology as one of the most noteworthy.

Dr. DEWEY: We found, in checking over the users of the classification and asking their advice, a very general agreement on this principle: that it would be unwise to make many very radical changes because the number of users is so large. In view of the amount of cataloging that has been done by the present scheme the cost of changing would be so serious that we found nine-tenths of the people favored rather the plan of providing for new subjects by introducing them where they could be added, *not* exactly as we should have done if we were doing it for the first time, but in a way to provide practically for every subject. We have been actively at work on the new edition for the last two years. The work, which was well advanced, was suspended because of the "A. L. A. catalog," but now that that is off the press we are going to work on the classification. We are expecting almost any day the work from Brussels on which they have been doing so much, and of course it is exceedingly important that we should be in harmony in international use. I myself believe that it is foolish to dream of recasting and remaking a classification over twenty-five years old to fit new theories. The old books exist; they have been cataloged; they have been numbered. If we could change certain details we should be glad to, it would be a great desideratum; but it wouldn't pay at all for the cost. Take an extreme case. Everybody recognizes that it would be much better if History and Philology changed places. That would bring History next to

Sociology, with which it is closely allied, and would bring Philology next to Literature, with which it is closely allied. I have urged people for many years to arrange those classes that way. But although it is a very simple thing to say that all the 9's are changed to 4's, and all the 4's to 9's, it means hopeless confusion in the catalog as used. I do not think it is wise to improve our theory at so practical a cost. Even if we tried to do it, the great majority of libraries would not follow, on account of the expense, and our numbers would be badly jumbled. We got that as the opinion of the great majority of users.

We have no theories in regard to this except to attain the maximum of usefulness. I do not think there is anyone in our library who cares a rap for the fact that the classification has been associated with my name. It never occurs to me as a thing that I have any interest in, except a responsibility to try to make it useful. We shall go to work on it again this fall, and if any one has any further suggestions that you haven't already made in writing, if you will send them in to us they will all receive full consideration. We do not feel at liberty to decide the matter alone. We consult constantly, especially with our friends in Europe who have done so much work in this matter; and where they have already worked out a solution even if we think we know a little better solution, we think it is much better to take theirs than try to make an improvement at the expense of lack of harmony. Harmony is worth more than theoretical perfection. There are some subjects, as Mr. Fletcher says, where the changes have been so radical that we shall simply have to explode them; but they are only a few. I think the result will be that we shall have a classification that is mostly a modification, that will work with the old with a minimum of change, and that will not mean serious expense for a library to adapt itself to. The changes will be in subjects where there is not a great volume of old books. May I repeat most earnestly this word: that we are simply trying to represent the wishes of those who are using this method for numbering books.

The PRESIDENT: This is not a question for America alone. Are we not to hear from abroad, from Brussels, for instance? Mr. La Fontaine.

Mr. LA FONTAINE: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I must speak in English. It is not very easy for me, but I will try to explain what we have done and what are the difficulties we have encountered in developing the Decimal classification of Mr. Dewey. As he has said, we have to save things that we must change as little as possible. It was possible for us, for all the divisions, to preserve all the numbers of the first Decimal classification. We have now only two great difficulties. One is chemistry, which has been so transformed in the last few years; the other is mathematics. In mathematics we have asked the first mathematicians of Europe to help us in developing the original scheme, but they all answer that it is not possible; that ideas in mathematics are so different now from what they were before that a radical change must be made. We have not taken a resolution on that question, because it is very hard to change a matter so divided as this division is now in the Decimal classification, and we hope it will be possible to keep what exists for the older books, because the old ideas in mathematics exist. So I think it is necessary to maintain, as far as possible, the subdivisions of the main subdivision 51. We hope that we can come to an understanding with the new mathematicians and make a subdivision from one of the subdivisions already existing. The new edition, our French edition, is not printed now. All the other parts will be printed and will be before you to-morrow, I hope. The great question is the question of history. We think that all the old divisions can be maintained but that new ones can be introduced without changing the old divisions. We have observed by chance that all dates can be written decimally; so all the years, centuries and even minute dates, as the date of the French Revolution, can be written decimally if you put zero before the numbers of the months and days which have only one figure. Take the date of the 14th of July, 1789, the date of the French Revolution. You may write it

"1789 07 14" and that number is a decimal number. So you can classify all dates under a decimal scheme, using the dates of the months, and we think it is the easiest system to use.

The great difference which now exists between the American decimal classification and ours is that we have placed between parentheses all the form subdivisions, and the geographical numbers. Instead of writing "914.4" for geographical France we write "91(44)." We have done it because geographical numbers are used in all possible subdivisions. Thus "Salaries in Europe" will be "331.2(4)." If we add directly the number 4 to the number 331.2, we will have "331.24," having two interpretations, one a subdivision of the question of salary and the other the salaries in France; and to avoid such confusion we have put all geographical numbers in parentheses.

I think I have said enough for you to see that what Dr. Dewey has said is true, and that it will be possible to enlarge the classification as it exists now so that it will be unnecessary to reform all that has been done until now. The little differences that exist will be very small and it will be easy to use the old cards as they are now and to bring them together with the new cards which will be printed with the new scheme.

Adjourned at 12.30.

FIFTH SESSION.

(HALL OF CONGRESSES, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION,
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 21.)

The meeting was called to order by President PUTNAM at 9.45 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT: The first portion of this morning's session will be devoted to that section of the program under the caption "Bibliographic undertakings of international concern," and the president turns over the gavel to the senior vice-president, who is to conduct this portion of the session, having himself arranged for it.

Dr. RICHARDSON then took the chair, and spoke, in introduction of the topics to follow, on

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(See p. 93.)

The CHAIRMAN: I am very glad that the arrangement was made for me to take the chairmanship for a few moments this morning, if for no other reason than that it gives me the opportunity to say that it is to the world attitude of our president, the Librarian of Congress, that we owe not only the successful inception and progress of this international conference, but the live hope that we have that the American attitude, under his leadership, towards matters of international concern, will always be one of co-operation rather than rivalry, and of earnest endeavor to do our share in the co-operative work of the world. This word "international" is the keynote of all meetings of our conference at this time. The difference between this session and other sessions does not lie therefore in its international character, but in the word "bibliography," and more particularly with bibliography as applied to practical results. Now applied bibliography, as treated this morning, includes the co-operative catalog and the co-operative bibliography intended to be used for catalog purposes. We have to do, in the program this morning, with the international catalog and the international bibliography which may be used as a catalog. To the first class belong the paper by Dr. Fick on the Prussian Gesamtkatalog and the paper of Dr. Andersson on the Accessions-katalog of Sweden; and to the other aspect of applied bibliography which may be used as a catalog belong the papers of Dr. Adler and Mr. La Fontaine, and from another point of view the papers of Miss Hasse and Mr. Thompson.

Now it has been my fortune to need more or less to use manuscripts, and Dr. Putnam has asked me to say a word regarding the extreme courtesy that I have met with in this use among the European libraries, so many of whom are represented here to-day. Time would fail if I were to begin to repeat the innumerable courtesies of foreign librarians in the matter of special facilities and special loans. When, *e.g.*, the Laurentian Library was about to be closed for a num-

ber of days and Dr. Biagi saw my face fall, "Why," said he, "Let's see. This is a manuscript absolutely unique. Its illustrations are such that it would be a world disaster to have it lost. Almost anything else I would be glad to let you take elsewhere, but about this I don't know. But after all," he said, "it is for scholarship, and if you like I will send it over to the university library and you can work on it during the vacation here." So he sent it over to another part of the city and I was able to work it through. That is characteristic of what I have found in Italy, and Germany, and all over.

But it is not of that phase that I was to speak. What I was to speak about is the sending of manuscripts from one library to another, even from one country to another, and that not only for the native but for the stranger from abroad, as a matter of international courtesy. One summer I wanted manuscripts from the west, north and south of France. The question rose: Shall I travel to all those places? They were not manuscripts of absolutely the first importance for my purposes, but they were manuscripts I ought to see for that particular work. But must I go to all parts of France for them? No. At the National Library in Paris they gathered those together for me, and I was able to see in two or three days what would have taken me as many weeks to get around to, and what seemed remarkable and even unnecessary courtesy—I was not allowed even to pay expenses of transportation. The last time I was abroad I wanted something similar in Germany. There were two manuscripts at Leipzig and one at Vienna which it would have required long special trips to see, so I wrote to the two libraries. Without any concern whatever, with the utmost courtesy and the utmost promptness, the manuscripts were sent me—Vienna to Munich, Leipzig to Munich—and there I was able to use them with half a dozen Munich manuscripts all together, to a great saving of expense in time and money. When our government gives us the reasonable rates for postage on library books for which we hope, we may be able to do as well for one another and for foreign visitors in the matter of

inter-library loans as they do abroad, but not until then.

Mr. BOWKER: Before you pass to the papers, may I make this suggestion, in line with your remarks—a suggestion perhaps to the committee on resolutions: A service to one is a service to all and I think it would be graceful at least in the American Library Association to recognize the service done to American scholars by our friends from abroad. I would, therefore, suggest to the committee on resolutions that in expressing our gratification at the presence of foreign representatives they also record the gratification of American librarians at the most liberal and generous treatment which American scholars have had at the hands of our foreign brethren. (*Applause.*)

The CHAIRMAN: I ask all those who would like to confirm this recommendation which Mr. Bowker suggests to raise their hands. (*Unanimously adopted.*) It is unanimously supported.

In taking up this portion of the program the order has been somewhat inverted. Taking first the Prussian Gesamtkatalog, I regret to say that Dr. Fick's paper, which is on the way here, has not come to hand and cannot be read therefore at this time. There was a certain delay in consequence of having to submit it to the Ministerium, and the result was that although I had word last night that it would be sent, it has not yet arrived, and we miss from the oral, but not we trust from the printed, Proceedings this very interesting example of the application of this co-operative method to actual catalog work.* The paper of Dr. Andersson is next, his report on the Swedish Union Accessions catalog. Dr. Andersson.

Dr. AKSEL ANDERSSON read a paper on

THE SWEDISH ACCESSIONS-KATALOG.

(*See p. 112.*)

The CHAIRMAN: We have on the program two items which belong together. Both in their character and in their relation to general method, they belong rather with the prep-

* Dr. Fick's paper is printed in the Papers. (*See p. 105.*)

aration of further enterprises in international bibliography than with the actual enterprises which are now under way. They are in fact contributions to international bibliography. The first of these will be presented by Miss Adelaide Hasse, of the New York Public Library.

Miss HASSE read a paper on

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

(See p. 116.)

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Hasse has long been known as master of her subject. I fancy the bearing of her remarks on the question of the advantage of formal international co-operation between library associations was lost on none of us. Our next paper is by a man who, though not so long known to us in the Library Association, has equally become known as master of his subject, and the subject on which he speaks is that of a bibliography which is being waited for with eagerness by librarians.

Dr. JAMES DAVID THOMPSON gave an account of the

HANDBOOK OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

(See p. 114.)

The CHAIRMAN: We are happy in having for the remainder of our program three papers on the three most active and characteristic enterprises in international bibliography at the present day. The first of these papers is on the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, and we are especially happy in being able to have this time the direct representative, Dr. Adler, who has shown himself a champion of international co-operation in many ways besides this.

Dr. CYRUS ADLER read a paper on the

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

(See p. 97.)

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON read a communication from Dr. Herbert Haviland Field on the

CONCILIUM BIBLIOGRAPHICUM OF ZURICH.

(See p. 99.)

The CHAIRMAN: The one remaining paper of this section of the program is the paper on

the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels, and we shall have the pleasure of hearing this from Mr. La Fontaine, who is already well known to you as a member of this conference, and who is also equally well known to you as the enthusiastic and competent promoter of the whole plan.

HENRI LA FONTAINE read a paper on the

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

(See p. 101.)

Dr. RICHARDSON then gave up the chair to the President.

The PRESIDENT: I receive back the gavel with reluctance, for it seems to me that this section of our session just closed is a very important notification of the broad work that this Association proposes beginning, and I should have liked to see this subject prolonged into discussion of further practical detail.

You recall my communicating a letter to you from M. Picot regarding his inability to be with us to represent France at our conference. In the list of the countries represented upon our program additionally in delegates who have been selected as Honorary Vice-presidents France was, owing to the absence of M. Picot, unfortunately omitted. That omission has been made good. The Commissioner-General representing France at the Exposition, realizing the significance of this conference, as possibly the beginning of a series, realizing the interest of France in a report of its proceedings, has designated M. Jules Boeufvé—recently counsellor to the French Embassy at Washington, now we suppose to be designated as *amicus curiæ* of the Commissioner-General—as a delegate to us, and the Executive Board asks to add his name to the list of names of the Honorary Vice-presidents. I ask your approval as before by a rising vote. (*Unanimously carried.*)

Dr. ADLER: Before resuming the regular business, I am going to ask permission to submit a resolution which might seem to come as a climax to the proceedings up to this point. Prof. Biagi, I think, yesterday struck the keynote of what was in the minds of every one when he suggested some closer association of the associations of librarians and bibliographers than has existed hereto-

fore; and I presume, sir, in "accepting" his proposition at the moment you voiced the sentiments of every member of the American Library Association. Nevertheless, it is necessary to put that in some business form, and I venture to present to you a resolution. It will, I understand, of course go to the committee on resolutions and is subject to modification.

It is as follows:

"The American Library Association, at its 26th annual meeting, held in St. Louis, on the occasion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has been honored by the presence of distinguished delegates representing the library and bibliographical interests of many of our sister nations, and the Association has heard from them with pleasure the suggestion of a federation of the various library associations and bibliographical societies of the world.

"Believing that international co-operation, which has already done so much to promote interests common to all nations may be expected to be effective in the field with which we are concerned,

"Be it resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be requested to appoint a special committee of five to consider plans for the promotion of international co-operation among libraries; that the committee be directed to ascertain whether the library associations and bibliographical societies of other countries are disposed to entertain favorably such a proposal; that the committee be instructed to report to the next annual meeting of the Association with such recommendations as it may deem fit.

In submitting this resolution, Mr. President, I would only like to make the single remark that just as there are great advantages from international association, so in such proportion must we enter upon international enterprises with caution and self-restraint. International enterprises have great advantages and can only be effective by mutual concessions and compromises.

The PRESIDENT: Under the rules of the Association the resolution as read by Dr. Adler goes to the Council. The Council meets this evening and will be able doubtless to report it back to-morrow morning.

I express regret for the Commissioner of Japan that he could not wait this morning to hear this resolution read, for he was much interested in its prospective influence. He

will, I hope, be with us to-morrow to hear it reported back.

In our program yesterday we had two great fundamental questions of library practice — one, classification; the other, cataloging. Next came annotation, not perhaps one of the great fundamental problems, but one which is just now being considered with great vivacity. Now, I notice that when anybody is treating now of classification he is apt to refer to the tendencies in cataloging as bearing upon the problem of classification, and when he is treating of cataloging he is very apt to refer back to classification as bearing on cataloging, and now also on annotation just as he refers to subject bibliographies as bearing on the problem of cataloging. So it is not necessary for us logically to follow the order of the subjects in the list as given. It is convenient to vary the order, owing to Mr. Fletcher's necessary departure from town this afternoon, and to hear first something from him upon the subject of annotation. It is also a useful method, however, to begin the consideration of a general question by a specific question, and Mr. John Thomson, of Philadelphia, will submit a communication embodying a specific question.

JOHN THOMSON: For some years some of our librarians have been carefully considering the importance of arriving at some method of classifying fiction. This matter was discussed at several library meetings held in the state of Pennsylvania, and finally a committee was formed by the Keystone State Library Association to consider the question of the evaluation and classification of fiction in public libraries. That committee finally made a report urging that a tentative effort should be made to deal with the question, limiting the first attempt to classification and leaving the matter of evaluation for the future. Another committee was formed, and it was finally decided to take one branch library, take all the books of fiction in that one branch, and classify them almost entirely on the Decimal system, adding only some supplementary headings

I am much indebted to the president for the opportunity of saying a few words as to what we have done, and I desire then to ask

co-operation and assistance from other libraries. We took the Wagner Institute branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, because it was the oldest of our branches and therefore had probably a larger selection of books than the other branches of the system. About 4500 books were classified. As far as possible they were classified under the Decimal classification, with the addition of supplementary headings, so as to bring in such subjects as Adventures, American Indians, Character sketches, Life, subdivided under different countries, Scandinavian, Norwegian, Russian and so on; Military tales, School tales, and Sea tales. A small note was appended to each title, the notes comprising in most instances only two or three lines pointing out the treatment of the subject, and especially giving the names of legendary or historical personages introduced in the book. When the work was prepared for the printer it was thought it would be a valuable and useful addition to have an index of these historical or legendary personages, and an index of some forty pages was appended, showing in what novels you may find George Washington, William Shakespeare and other famous characters. We also used a system of rubber stamps, and indicated on the book label the subject according to our classification.

I desire to-day specially to ask the kind consideration and co-operation of the librarians of other libraries in carrying on this work. We want to increase the work by a cumulative system until the classification shall include the ten thousand most important books of fiction printed prior to the end, say, of last year. The way in which co-operation and assistance can be given is to appoint a committee. The New York Library Association, at its recent meeting in the Adirondacks, formed a committee to co-operate in this matter, and that committee and the Pennsylvania committee propose to issue a joint circular asking co-operation and showing how other libraries can classify the books on their own shelves and not included in this volume, and so enable us in the course of a year or so to bring out a new volume. In this way, by a cumulative system, it is hoped that we may

furnish a weapon to answer the common but unsound objection that the circulation of books in free libraries is mainly of ephemeral and not valuable material. We hope by this classification to show that fiction is the modern vehicle by which many serious subjects are submitted to the public, and that it is a useful thing to read and to study good books of fiction. These are the points which it occurred to me as desirable to lay before you, and I trust that when the proposed circular reaches the librarians of the different libraries in the state that it will not be put aside, but that you will, by offering us suggestions as to improvements, aid in bringing what has been a very laborious work to a better and an enlarged condition. The work has been printed in lino type shape, so that what is useful may be preserved in the cumulative volumes and what is useless may be readily omitted.

THE PRESIDENT: I suppose the way in which annotation has come to be a practical matter with us librarians is the difficulty of obtaining information from other sources as to that very difficult class of material from which we have to select current literature. It is a question of depending upon the critic. We find that the critics nowadays are not particularly certain as guides. I am not sure that they were particularly more reliable in former days. I recall an estimate in a leading magazine in 1853—I do not recall it personally, but I recall the quotation of it—of a work of fiction then just issued:

"In our opinion the book is anything but a failure. It has all the nice power of observation and picturesqueness of the author; but as the action is laid in past times it cannot have the freshness and truth of a novel relating to the present day. The story is a little too intricate, and not overinteresting."

The book was "Henry Esmond." (*Laughter.*)

If we cannot depend on the critics we are very apt to go direct to the author and see what indications he gives. Well, we have always been accustomed to think of the preface as an introduction. You remember, however, that when Mr. Boswell asked the mild sage who, he knew, had written a preface to a certain dictionary of commerce by one Robert

Rolt—asked him whether he knew Rolt: "Sir," said he, "I never saw the man and never read the book. The booksellers wanted a preface to a dictionary of trade and commerce. I knew very well what such a dictionary should be, and I wrote a preface accordingly." (*Laughter.*)

There are questions, however, at issue, if the librarians come to undertake an estimate in their own behalf or to secure such an estimate by the aid of outside specialists. There are questions of policy, questions of propriety, questions of policy and utility. We heard from Mr. Bond that "in the matter of annotations there is a very sharp division of opinion amongst British librarians as to whether the annotations should be critical or not. . . . We understand there is the same conflict of opinion in America, but with you we believe the majority are prepared to stand for criticism or evaluation; with us the greater number appear, for the moment, to be against." What position Mr. Fletcher takes we shall ask Mr. Fletcher to state.

W. I. FLETCHER read a paper on

ANNOTATION.

(*See p. 144.*)

The PRESIDENT: These three topics of classification, cataloging and annotation are so interdependent and interrelated that they ought, in any discussion, to be considered together. We shall conclude this morning with the main statement on cataloging. The program committee asked Mr. Lane to prepare that. Its treatment by him is what the committee hoped it would be—large, calm, and scientific. With that statement before us we shall be prepared to-morrow morning to take up the discussion, so far as we may desire to discuss them, of these three topics, and as this is one of the most technical and scientific of all the topics that can be considered in the Library Association, your President thinks that you are entitled to an authority superior to that of the present occupant of the chair. While Mr. Lane reads his paper I shall ask Dr. Pietschmann to take the chair.

Dr. PIETSCHMANN, Honorary Vice-president, took the chair, and W. C. LANE read a paper on

PRESENT TENDENCIES OF CATALOG PRACTICE.

(*See p. 134.*)

Adjourned, 1.15 p.m.

SIXTH SESSION.

(HALL OF CONGRESSES, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION,
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 22.)

The meeting was called to order by President PUTNAM at 9.45 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT: With your leave I will call first for a brief statement from Mr. W. D. Johnston, with reference to an annual review of library literature.

W. D. JOHNSTON: In order to bring before the Association a motion, I wish to make a very few remarks with regard to the preparation of the year-book of library science.

Mr. JOHNSTON then spoke on

A YEAR-BOOK OF LIBRARY LITERATURE.

(*See p. 126.*)

Mr. JOHNSTON: With a view to the preparation of a year-book of library literature, either under the auspices of this Association or by this Association in co-operation with the next international library congress, I move, Mr. President, reference of this matter of a year-book of library literature to the Council of this Association.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any suggestions or remarks? It is proposed that the project of a year-book which shall be a library record—and some other things—shall be referred to the Council.

S. H. RANCK: Does that mean that the Council has power to act, to carry this plan into effect?

The PRESIDENT: It would not so mean unless that were so designated.

Mr. RANCK: I should like to have the motion amended to that effect.

The PRESIDENT: It was perhaps Mr. Johnston's idea that such a hand-book would involve international co-operation and therefore not be a matter simply for the Council. So that perhaps it would be undesirable to do more than refer it as a matter for inquiry, investigation, and subsequent report. Am

I right in interpreting your ideas, Mr. Johnston?

MR. JOHNSTON: Yes, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: All those in favor please say aye; opposed, no. *Carried.*

THE PRESIDENT: The paper on "Recent national bibliography in the United States," by Mr. Bowker, prepared as a necessary contribution to a conference such as this, has been systematically prepared and will be printed with the Proceedings; but, at the suggestion of Mr. Bowker, will not be read.* In the session as arranged for Thursday there is a topic, "Women in American Libraries," upon which we were to have a paper from Mrs. Fairchild. This topic was suggested from the fact that all of us who are administering libraries of considerable size in the United States, receiving visitors from abroad, are constantly asked as to the number of women employed and the kind of service they perform, and so on, and it seemed that it might be appropriate, as part of our record of this year, to have a systematic tabulated statement as to the number of women employed in American libraries; the character of the positions they hold, the work they perform, their relation to the whole. We are familiar with these conditions. Our colleagues from abroad are not so much so. They have shown constant interest in the utilization of women in all types of positions in the libraries. Mrs. Fairchild very properly said that such a statement was in no sense required by the women of this country, if it were a question of their claim to recognition in library service. We all know that. This contribution is not a paper; it is a tabulated, systematic statement which will appear in the Proceedings, but will not come into our program this morning except to be accepted for publication.†

We left off yesterday at the conclusion of the main paper on cataloging by Mr. Lane. We are now to have some comments upon that by Mr. Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library of Chicago.

COMMENTS ON MR. LANE'S PAPER.

C. W. ANDREWS: When I was asked to comment on Mr. Lane's paper, I was in-

formed that the principal papers were expected to be dispassionate and impartial in their reviews of the present tendencies in library work, but that the comments on them could be as polemical as their authors chose to make them. Naturally, the opportunity offered me by the president for unsparing criticism is most tempting, but unfortunately for me, though fortunately for you, Mr. Lane's paper is so temperate, so accurate, and so thorough, as to offer me almost no points for dissent and but few for amplification.

Passing over for the moment the first point of his paper, the question of the subject catalog, it seems to me that what is said of the A. L. A. printed cards for analytical references fails to give an adequate idea of the difficulties met in this co-operative work. Although there are only five libraries responsible for the selection of the periodicals to be analyzed, there are almost as many—and at least two very different—lines of selection favored. Consequently the work done must suit in very different degrees each of these libraries and probably each of the other 60 subscribing libraries. So far as our experience is concerned, I see no reason to change the opinion which I expressed at Lakewood that a large library would not find it practicable to put all these titles in its catalogs, but that it ought to insert the titles of all articles which from their style of publication, *e.g.*, with separate title-pages, or from their length, are likely to be republished in separate form or quoted as individual publications.

Another point which might well be emphasized is the postponement, or perhaps even the elimination, of the question of a substitute for the card catalog, brought about by the general use of trays in place of drawers.

Mr. Lane's paper was necessarily brief in its treatment of the minor details of cataloging. I wish, however, that I could share more fully his impression that American cataloging had been brought into closer agreement with the best literary style in its treatment either of English or of foreign languages. Some of us who heard Mrs. Fairchild's clear and apparently unanswerable statement at Magnolia of the proper position of the A.

* See p. 121.

† See p. 157.

L. A. in these matters — a statement which appeared to be in accordance with the practice of the great majority of the larger libraries as well as of those libraries represented at that conference — have been surprised and disappointed at the failure of our Committee on Rules to follow her advice. Not only on such questions of style as capitalization, abbreviations, etc., are we at variance with recognized literary style, but on the very important technical questions of main entry of books of indeterminate authorship we are at variance with the best European usage. If this conference does anything toward a reconciliation of these differences it will be by no means its least important result.

Mr. Lane's suggestion of a central printing office for titles of new books not purchased by the Library of Congress, and for which therefore cards cannot be obtained from it, seems to me very practical. The John Crerar Library purchases annually, even within its limited field, some two or three thousand volumes not purchased by the Library of Congress. That some at least of these titles are wanted by other libraries is shown by the fact that at present three libraries (those of the Northwestern University, the University of Michigan, and the U. S. Geological Survey) are regularly taking advantage of our offer to supply copies at cost. It is probable, therefore, that a more comprehensive plan would be successful. In this connection the possibilities of the monotype might be considered. An examination of this machine has convinced me that it comes near to the ideal for library work. I am sure that you could not fail to be interested in the ingenuity of the invention, but lack of time forbids a description of it. Its adaptability to our needs is shown by the fact that the retention of a perforated slip of paper not over ten feet in length and costing not over one-fifth of a cent will make possible the reprinting of a catalog entry at any time and in any sized type, while the cost of the first impression is much less than from type set by hand and no greater than from linotypes.

Returning now to the first point of Mr. Lane's paper, that of the subject catalog, it

is interesting to note that our last discussion of the fundamental questions in regard to it took place at our last Exposition meeting at Chicago eleven years ago. At that time the Association formally recorded its opinion that the days of the subject catalog were not yet numbered and that there was no prospect of its passing away within a generation. With a third of that time already gone, Mr. Lane fully confirms that opinion and his summary of the reasons for its existence appears to relegate its disappearance to the dim future. Accepting then its desirability as proved, the real question for a library without one or without a satisfactory one is the kind to be chosen.

Now Mr. Lane appears to consider the choice to lie between a dictionary or a classed catalog. A better answer is that of the tramp, who, when asked by his hostess whether he preferred apple or mince pie, replied promptly and emphatically, "Both, Madam, both." A still better answer is, with Dr. Focke — a combination of both. It is certain that many special subjects are not easily treated in a classed catalog, because the books on them must necessarily be widely separated in a classed catalog according to their relation to larger subjects, and that again many special topics must be lumped together under a more general heading (ex., Cat-boats under Boat-building). In all such cases, alphabetical entry under the most specific heading undoubtedly helps the reader most.

On the other hand, the classed catalog furnishes the only practical means of serving the scholar who wishes to exhaust the resources of the library on a broad subject. If you doubt this statement read the list of cross-references under Botany in the "List of subject headings" and consider how many more would be found necessary in a library making a specialty of botanical literature.

That such considerations have made libraries dissatisfied with both classed and specific entry catalogs can be easily understood. A combination of the two was suggested by me as early as 1896, and has been worked out at the John Crerar Library in the past nine years. In the exhibit of the Library

of Congress in the U. S. Government building you will find a sample case. Its actual working has been so successful that I venture to describe it somewhat in detail. It is in three sections:

1. Author catalog, not differing materially from that portion of other catalogs.

2. Classed subject catalog, arranged according to the D. C. This part is very full, attempting to place a title wherever it might be of use to readers. Under each subdivision the arrangement is chronological, but with the latest title in front, an arrangement with which we are very well satisfied.

As to the system of classification, I do not desire to make any especial plea for the D. C., but I do take issue with the statement that it was primarily designed for small public libraries or is necessarily limited in its application to them.

Included in the classed catalog is a topographical index which has seemed to us to avoid happily the many difficulties of the usual American methods of separating more or less effectively throughout the alphabet and sub-alphabets the material relating to a country. In this index the first entry is by the D. C. number for the place, under 900 to 999, and then by a subheading consisting of the first three numbers of the D. C.

3. The third section is primarily an alphabetical index to the classed catalog. Such an index is an absolute necessity without which no classed catalog is complete. One of its peculiarities is its being on cards, and so it has the advantages of that form in including at once new subjects and excluding all unnecessary and misleading references. The other notable peculiarity is the insertion of titles under those specific headings which seem to us not well treated in the classed catalog.

It must not be thought that I consider this the only possible solution of the problem. For libraries classified by the D. C. a simple form of a combined catalog can be obtained by following Miss Tyler's suggestion in the *Library Journal* for 1903, p. 21, to refer from all general topics to the shelf list. And on the other hand an alphabetically classed catalog like that of Harvard (which seems to be the type which the Library of Congress

is approaching) can be conveyed into a combined catalog by a systematic insertion of specific subject headings in their proper places, referring to the more general heads and accompanied or not by titles, according to the principles suggested by our experience.

The officials of a library possessing such a catalog undoubtedly would find themselves able to render better assistance in many cases, and nearly the only objection to be urged is the extra cost. Admitting that this would be prohibitive without the use of printed cards, though I am by no means sure of this, still with them I cannot consider the argument of any strength. The guides are required in any case, leaving the extra cost less than a card for every two titles, so that the cost of the cards is small. The cost of determining the proper subject heading and that of storing the extra cards is more considerable, but without entering into an elaborate calculation I may say that the total appears to be an insignificant fraction of the money spent in purchasing the book, preparing and printing the title, and determining its classification. We find that on the average the total number of copies of a title used in the whole catalog is less than 5 (2.5 in the classed, 1.7 in the author, and 0.4 in the index). As on the average 1 title covers two volumes, the number of cards for volumes is about 2.5. I can conclude, therefore, with the hope that those libraries which are dissatisfied with either a classed or dictionary catalog alone may find this experiment at a combined catalog sufficiently promising to secure their efforts in obtaining from similar experiments the best possible results.

The PRESIDENT: We are in receipt of a contribution to our Proceedings, a report on the libraries of Guatemala, by the accredited delegate to the conference, Mr. Kingsland, a statement of but two pages, which will be an interesting contribution to the Proceedings and will be printed there in full.*

I am in receipt also of a communication from Mr. Bennett who represents, with the Chilean Minister, the libraries of Chile at our conference, giving a similar statement, as to

* See p. 91.

the libraries of Chile. This statement also will be recorded with gratification in our Proceedings.* It contains, however, one passage which I shall read to you, as follows:

"Chile has much to learn from nations who can depend on greater resources and experience, and the discussions and conclusions of this congress will assuredly be of interest to us. Since it has not been possible for me to be personally present at your debates, permit me to ask for such publications as may be issued in consequence of those discussions; and, if I may, for any others that relate to the work of the American Library Association.

"I do not know whether that Association possesses its own library, or is merely an association of librarians. If the former supposition be correct let me place at its disposal 24 volumes, comprising the publications of the National Library of Santiago and of its director, Señor Don Luis Montt."

MR. LANE: Mr. Bennett suggests, it seems to me, one thing in which we might well take part. So far, I believe, we have distributed our Proceedings only to our members. Why should not they be sent to a certain number of foreign libraries as well? I should like to move, Mr. President, that the Executive Board be requested to consider the advisability of distributing the Proceedings of our conferences to a certain number of foreign libraries and library associations. *Voted.*

THE PRESIDENT: We are now to hear from Mr. Jast on the

REVISION OF THE CATALOGING RULES OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MR. JAST: You have in your association an advisory catalog committee which has for some time past been engaged upon the work of preparing a new edition of your official association cataloging rules. We also in our association have had a similar committee appointed to consider and prepare a revised edition of our association rules, the rules of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, for an author catalog. This committee was appointed at our Birmingham meeting in 1902, as the result of a paper which I had the pleasure of submitting to that meeting, in which I pointed out that our official rules

had been several years out of print and that as it was necessary to reprint to meet constant demand for them, and as we had been also put to shame by the New York State Library which had reprinted those rules, it was desirable that before reprinting we should reconsider the whole business and bring our rules into better harmony with the best current cataloging practice. That committee was appointed at Birmingham and is a thoroughly representative committee. That is to say, it represents the views and the practices of all kinds of libraries. It has upon it Mr. Fortescue, representing the British Museum; it has Mr. Hulme, representing the Patent Office; it has Mr. Tedder of the Athæneum, representing large club and institution libraries; and it contains in addition a considerable number of municipal librarians; so that all kinds of practices and all kinds of views are represented upon it.

When I was secretary of that committee—I may say that I am no longer secretary and since my resignation that committee has exhausted no less than three secretaries—I received a letter from Mr. Dewey in which he referred to the fact that your association had a committee engaged in doing the same work that our committee was doing, urging the importance of establishing a common code between the two countries, and suggesting that as we were engaged in the same work we might as well work together and in the same way. At the time I received that communication from Mr. Dewey the work of our committee had not assumed a definite enough shape to render it advisable for any action to be taken then, but I wrote to Dr. Putnam asking for copies of the advance edition of the rules issued by your committee, which had not then been published. He was good enough to send copies for the use of our committee and it is only just that I should state here that we have found those rules exceedingly useful in our work. They have been upon the table at every meeting of that committee and have been constantly consulted, and we have taken the opportunity indeed of "lifting" straightway a considerable number of them. In August of this year our work had advanced to the stage that we

* See p. 92.

printed a draft code which was presented to our meeting at Newcastle in September this year. That draft code was submitted to the general meeting of the association, not for adoption, for we did not consider that the association was capable of really adopting those rules in a large general meeting, but simply for discussion. At that meeting the following resolution was unanimously passed, arising out of the letter of Mr. Dewey which was read by the then secretary of the committee:

"That this meeting cordially approves Mr. Dewey's suggestion in favor of a common code of cataloging rules for England and the United States, and hereby instructs the Council to take the necessary steps to attain this object."

(*Applause.*) That resolution was submitted in due course to the committee on catalog rules and that committee passed the following supplemental resolution:

"That Mr. Jast be requested to convey the resolution of the annual meeting to the American Library Association Conference at St. Louis, and to ascertain if possible whether the American Library Association is favorable to the common action suggested, and what method of procedure in the opinion of the American Library Association or of its Catalog Rules Committee is desirable."

Well, Mr. Chair, these two resolutions form the credentials upon which I venture to submit this matter to your attention. I do not think it necessary that I should endeavor to be eloquent upon the advantages of such action as is here suggested between the two countries. Those advantages must be perfectly obvious to every librarian. They are obvious and they are immediate, and the time seems peculiarly opportune for this action because we both appear now to have arrived at identical stages in this work. The committees of both associations have printed draft rules or advance editions and neither committee I understand is finally committed to any of those rules. If we do not seize the present opportunity for common action, then, owing to the progress of various bibliographic undertakings in one country or another—for example, the vast card undertaking of your Library of Congress—I am afraid the

chance of rendering so signal a service both to library economy and to bibliography will never again present itself; at all events during our lives. And the work of co-operation does not seem to me to present any obstacles worth naming, in view of the results to be achieved. Nor, I think, need the work take any long time. If our two codes as printed are laid side by side you will see that we are agreed upon all the important points. There are no very important differences between the two codes. Consequently, we can eliminate a large number of the rules and the two committees can simply deal with the residuum, the differences between which will, I am convinced, be easily adjusted.

You will observe that we do not come before you with any proposition as to an international cataloging code. There can, of course, be no question that such an international code would be a magnificent achievement, but we are inclined to think that the time is not ripe, at any rate for the present, for any such result. For one thing, there are no such differences between our practice and yours as exist between our practices in England and in America and the general continental practice. The way, for example, in which most continental catalogers deal with corporate authorship, by ignoring it, would, I am convinced, not be accepted by us or by you. Our practice in the matter seems hopelessly at variance and I very much doubt whether continental practice is likely at present to follow ours, and, sir, if I may say so, without offence to any of the foreign delegates present, I cannot help personally feeling that if England and America agree on this matter it is only a question of time before the rest of the world must follow. (*Applause.*)

In conclusion may I say that in my opinion the fact that such a common code of cataloging rules had been brought into being by the friendly co-operation of the librarians of the two countries would be secondary to the fact that we had co-operated. That seems to be the important thing, the most important thing; more important than the immediate subject of co-operation, because if we can co-operate on cataloging rules there is no reason whatever why we should not co-oper-

ate in other matters also; why, for example, we should not co-operate in the preparation of annotated bibliographies of English books. But the various fields of library endeavor in which we may together till, need not detain us now. I am sure you will agree with me that such co-operation as is here suggested in the preparation of a common cataloging code would, if translated, as I believe it will be, into deed, be of the happiest augury for the future of library work in both lands.

Mr. LANE: Mr. President, I should be glad to propose a motion in line with Mr. Jast's remarks.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Lane proposes a motion in pursuance, I presume, of the suggestion of Mr. Jast. The chair is informed, however, that Mr. Josephson would like to submit a suggestion pertinent to that of Mr. Jast, and perhaps we could consider Mr. Lane's motion more intelligently if we had the supplemental remarks before us.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: When our president suggested some time ago that I comment on Mr. Jast's paper it seemed to me that it might be advisable for me to make some preliminary notes before I knew in detail what Mr. Jast had to say. I therefore made some notes on the subject of an international code of cataloging rules, and these notes I beg to read.

In attempting to frame an international code of cataloging rules it should be remembered that while the first object of such a code is the preparation of entries that can be used in the catalogs of many libraries in many lands, bibliography has legitimate claims to attention. In fact, cataloging and bibliography are one thing, if looked at from the standpoint of international co-operation. The parties to such co-operation must be chiefly, if not exclusively, the national libraries, and the catalog of a national library will become to a large extent the bibliography of a national literature. But cataloging is not indexing, and in this respect bibliography has certain needs which cataloging should not be asked to meet. Cataloging has to do with books, roughly speaking with anything that has a title-page and with nothing that has not. The indexing, on the other hand, of articles in serials, of essays or chapters in books with

more or less miscellaneous contents cannot come within the scope of cataloging. Special provision must be made for their recording. But international cataloging should provide the material for it as far as this can be done by giving full contents notes for all books of miscellaneous contents and even for other books, when this will aid in showing their actual scope and purpose. For serials this is, of course, impossible.

If the claims of bibliography must be admitted as legitimate, those of the small and popular libraries, on the other hand, cannot be admitted. They must not be allowed to stand in the way of the demands of the large libraries and of bibliography for minuteness in the preparation of the entries.

But another objection to minuteness will be raised, namely, that many cheap and common books do not require the same minute description as old and rare books, to which the answer is that our rare books were in many cases common enough when first issued, and that what is now common and even unimportant might some day become a great rarity. Therefore the cataloging of all books must be made so that it can stand the test of time. This is quite practicable in *cataloging*. The title-page should be copied with all practicable fulness, including the author's name and such titles of honor or occupation as may serve as identification or characterization. Uniformity should be aimed at in capitalization and transliteration. The bibliographical description of the books should be uniform. A uniform terminology for collation should be agreed on, and a uniform size notation and mode of measurement.

In these cases, then, of title copy, collation, and notes an international agreement would be quite possible. When we come to the headings, however, the matter stands differently. I need only to mention the question of corporate authorship, where it is not easy to reach agreement between two libraries in the same country, as we in America and our friends in England are well aware, while for the librarians of the European continent the very problem does not exist. In determining the headings, even for books with individual authorship, so many questions come up which

each library must answer in its own way that I am tempted to suggest that in international cataloging no headings at all be given. If the title-page shows the authorship, if initials on the title-page be filled out in copying, if the author's name, when not given on the title-page, be stated in a note, then it might be left to each library using the entries to add the headings in such form as is demanded by its own needs. In classed or alphabetical subject catalogs, moreover, as well as in the case of added entries in author catalogs, a printed author heading is not necessary, at times not even desirable.

MR. LANE: It seems to me that the suggestions made by Mr. Jast, supplemented by what Mr. Josephson has said, appeal very strongly to this company and to all American libraries, especially in the present temper of this Conference, in which we are all alive to the advantages of international co-operation, and I should like to move, Mr. President, that this Association welcomes the proposal made by the Library Association of the United Kingdom for a uniform common code of catalog rules, and requests the Executive Board to take such action to further the proposal as may seem to it wise. *Voted.*

THE PRESIDENT: In the paper by Mr. Bond, on recent library practice in Great Britain, there is this passage: "About the time of the last international congress there was a more extensive interest than ever before in the Dewey Decimal classification, but this interest has hardly been proportionately sustained as the years have gone by. Notwithstanding this, among the libraries which have a definite system of classification no system has been so generally adopted as the Dewey system. Of course, it has been modified by many librarians to suit the needs, or the imagined needs, of their particular libraries. Many other librarians have found Dewey, with its index, an invaluable aid to classification, whatever be their system, or even lack of system; for of the libraries not closely classified all but a few are arranged in ten or more main classes, and in this connection Dewey is not infrequently consulted and appreciated. The Cutter Expansive classification has a few very ardent admirers in this country who prefer it to any other system, but its unfinished state has greatly militated against its adoption, even against its due consideration. Despite the serious loss to librarianship in the passing of Mr. Cutter, it is sincerely hoped

that the complete system will shortly be published, and so afford the opportunity of adequate consideration touching its serviceability, as well as of comparison with other systems."

It is, I think, well known to us of the American Library Association that Mr. William P. Cutter, who has succeeded Mr. Charles Cutter as librarian of the Forbes Library at Northampton, has in hand the completion of his scheme of classification. If Mr. Cutter is here, perhaps he will state to us what is the present condition of the work and the prospect.

MR. CUTTER: I have prepared a statement in printed form which has been distributed, giving in detail the exact condition of the Expansive classification at present. A large portion of the classification is still in manuscript, but some of it is being put through the press. In press are Astronomy and Mathematics, two of the largest parts of the classification. Those were in manuscript at my uncle's death, and were made very largely by him. They were started by Mr. Richard Bliss, of the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I. Mr. Bliss also had in preparation at the time of my uncle's death Physics, Botany and Zoology. The Applied Sciences I shall undertake to complete myself, with the assistance of such experts as I can obtain. I have, however, in manuscript, outlines of the Applied Sciences which will be used in making up the rest of the classification. I think that I can promise definitely that all of the classification except the general index will be printed and finished within two years. Work will begin on the general index this winter, and I hope to be able to have the classification and the general index finished, printed and distributed within three years. I sent out this circular to every subscriber to the classification. I may say that the mailing list was in very bad shape, so that I was unable to determine just who were subscribers to the classification, but I sent to every name that I could find had been connected with it in any possible way a copy of the printed circular, requesting that indication should be sent to me of missing parts of the classification as it exists, and stating that I should be very glad to furnish those parts to any person sending such indication.

May I add another word. No one, I think, has called attention to the fact that the fourth edition of the "Rules for a dictionary catalogue" is now ready for distribution. It can be obtained of the Commissioner of Education in Washington, on application.

The PRESIDENT: Our last formal paper is to be on a subject which was touched in a contribution from Great Britain, but as to which we have accumulated our interest till now, as far as the United States is concerned. Just as we were desirous that our conference for this year should contain a statement as to the activities of the state through public commissions and other agencies in promoting libraries, so we thought it appropriate that there should be a statement as to the relations between the libraries and the schools, which have been during the past few years the subject of discussion at almost every one of our conferences, and at almost every one, I think, of the conferences of a local association. The same thing has been said over and over again a great many times—probably never repeated without a profit—as to what might be done. Much account has been given of particular work done. What we thought desirable, and what I think that you will agree to be desirable, is a statement of what is done to-day *typically* in the United States. Now, that statement could be compiled only with the assistance of the libraries doing this work. It involved an inquiry and would result in statistics. Miss Doren, who consented to undertake the inquiry, reports to us to-day the statistics, with a brief summary of results, generalizing from the tables, which will of course not be read, but be printed.

Miss ELECTRA C. DOREN read a paper on

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS: THE WORK NOW DONE.

(See p. 153.)

The PRESIDENT: This is the last paper that we shall have at our conference. Our session this morning would not admit of the bibliographic excursion upon which Mr. Beer was to take us. The mere outline, however, of what he had *proposed* was in itself so interesting and so suggestive that I had asked him to sketch out this for us. Unfortunately, he has just been called to New Orleans by the

sudden death of Mrs. Parrott, the donor of the Howard Memorial Library. We are thus, to our chagrin, deprived of the pleasure of hearing from him at all.

We have concluded, therefore, the program which was before us at the beginning of the week. We are to have some communications from the Council, the report upon the elections, and then we shall have to take farewell of our friends from abroad, and perhaps they may express to us what value they have set upon their week with us, and then we shall have to take farewell, as a body, of St. Louis itself.

Mr. CRUNDEN: Mr. President, before you begin those concluding numbers, may I make an announcement? On the morning when the report on the model library was called for I was barred out of the hall by the crowd. I should like to submit that report now.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON A. L. A. EXHIBIT.

At the last meeting of the committee at Niagara it became evident that as the committee had no funds at its disposal it could do nothing as a committee, but must work through its individual members and through the agencies they might severally be able to command or influence. Accordingly, Doctor Putnam undertook the task of rearranging and enlarging the A. L. A. exhibit displayed at Chicago and Paris and incorporated it in the exhibit of the Library of Congress. He also agreed to publish the proposed "A. L. A. catalog." Doctor Dewey volunteered, on behalf of the New York State Library, to take charge of the editing of the catalog, and to Mr. Crunden was assigned the execution of his project of establishing at the Fair a working library as a branch of the St. Louis Public Library.

Each of these undertakings has been successfully carried out. In the Government Building is the admirable comparative exhibit of Chicago and Paris, enlarged and refitted and renovated, forming part of the exhibit of the Library of Congress. The "A. L. A. catalog" is now ready for distribution, and in the Missouri Building, occupying a hall 75 x 75 ft. is what may be called, with certain unavoidable limitations, a "model library."

The "A. L. A. catalog," as you know, comprises some 8000 titles, representing the best books in every department as determined by a consensus of two hundred or more librarians and university professors. The editing, as above stated, was done by the New York State Library, with the assistance of Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf as special bibliographer.

The Missouri Commission provided the room in which the model library is housed, and appropriated \$3500 for furnishing and for transportation of books and incidentals. The various publishers promptly supplied the books gratis; and the Library Bureau fitted up the room with stack, counter, card cabinets and tables and chairs of high grade and handsome appearance.

Your committee, therefore, through the co-operating agencies mentioned, presents an A. L. A. exhibit, consisting of a "model library" in active operation, containing the bulk of the A. L. A. collection, a printed catalog of said collection, and a comprehensive comparative exhibit of library buildings, blanks, catalogs, and methods of administration.

One other announcement in connection with this exhibit I think will be of interest. Some two or three weeks ago I received this formal communication from President Francis, addressed to the American Library Association, sent in my care. It reads as follows:

"In accordance with the rules I beg to inform you that the Superior Jury has approved the recommendation that you"—that is, the American Library Association—"be awarded the Grand Prize in Group A." (*Applause.*) Any expression of dissatisfaction with this award must be delivered to the president of the Superior Jury within three days, which notice must be followed within seven days thereafter by written statement setting forth at length wherein the award is deemed inconsistent or unjust. (*Laughter.*) You are not warranted in making any announcement of the award until you have been formally notified, about Oct. 15."

Another that may be interesting, although not of so much importance, is the same in form, except for the changing of a word or two, and is addressed to F. M. Crunden, "collaborator," announcing "in accordance with the rules, that you be awarded the Gold Medal in Group A. Any expression of dissatisfaction," etc. (*Applause.*)

The secretary presented the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

(See Transactions of Council.)

The PRESIDENT: The following resolutions are submitted by the Council for your consideration and adoption:

REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR LIBRARY BOOKS.

"The American Library Association, at its 26th annual meeting, held at St. Louis, in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, notes with deep satisfaction the recent act of Congress providing for the free transmission through the mails of books for the use of the blind. It congratulates the community upon a measure so benevolent, and, it believes, so just. And it ventures to hope that Congress will regard this measure as a but partial justice, and will ultimately consider that the general interests of education require a similar exemption from postage of other books transmitted from library to library for the public benefit. In certain other countries, as appears from the accounts at this conference, such a general exemption is customary and a matter of course. In the United States books lent between libraries are still subject to the full charges of fourth class mail matter, even though the libraries are both free and public, and as such have received from the government special exemption from tariff duties on their importations, on the theory that the promotion of their usefulness is a matter of national concern. It is therefore

"Resolved, That this suggestion be communicated to Congress in connection with the so-called Lodge bill, now pending—a bill which by no means provides for free transmission, but merely places books so lent upon the same basis as newspapers circulated in the ordinary course of business.

"Resolved, That Congress be urged to take speedy, prompt and favorable action upon this or some equivalent measure of relief."
Voted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH ABROAD.

"The American Library Association is impressed with the accounts at this conference, confirming the general report, as to the facilities accorded by the libraries of Europe to non-resident investigators, especially in inter-library loans for their benefit. The liberal policy of European libraries in this regard has laid American scholarship under lasting obligations, and, by deepening the confidence of investigators in the spirit and service of libraries will promote the cause of libraries, as it promotes the cause of learning, throughout

the entire world. It is based on a true and lofty comity which this Association recognizes and rejoices in, and will gladly foster." *Voted.*

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL UNDERTAKINGS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

"The American Library Association, at its 26th annual conference held at St. Louis in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, having listened with great interest to accounts of various bibliographical undertakings of general concern, including the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich, and the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels, records its appreciation of the unselfish labor, personal devotion, and even pecuniary sacrifice, which have established and are maintaining these, and expresses its congratulations upon the progress already made." *Carried by a rising vote.*

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY FEDERATION.

"The American Library Association, at its 26th annual meeting, held in St. Louis, on the occasion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has been honored by the presence of distinguished delegates representing the library and bibliographical interests of many of our sister nations, and the Association has heard from them with pleasure the suggestion of a federation of the various library associations and bibliographical societies of the world.

"Believing that international co-operation, which has already done so much to promote interests common to all nations, may be expected to be effective in the field with which we are concerned,

"Be it resolved, That the incoming Executive Board be requested to appoint a special committee of five to consider plans for the promotion of international co-operation among libraries; that the committee be directed to ascertain whether the library associations and bibliographical societies of other countries are disposed to entertain favorably such a proposal; that the committee be instructed to report to the next annual meeting of the Association with such recommendations as it may deem fit." *Carried by a rising vote.*

The secretary announced the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

as follows:

President: Ernest Cushing Richardson, Princeton University Library.

1st Vice-president: William E. Foster, Providence Public Library.

2d Vice-president: Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Salem Public Library.

Recorder: Helen E. Haines, *Library Journal*.

Trustee of Endowment fund: Charles C. Soule, Boston Book Co.

A. L. A. Council: William E. Henry, state librarian of Indiana; Anderson H. Hopkins, Louisville Public Library; Joseph C. Rowell, University of California Library; Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield City Library.

The PRESIDENT: Dr. Richardson, your vice-president of this year is your president of next year. I am sure you will want a greeting from him in his new capacity which I anticipate for the moment. It will begin in a very few moments. Dr. Richardson. (*Applause.*)

Dr. RICHARDSON: Ladies and gentlemen, in returning thanks in behalf of the officers whom you have elected for the next year, for the honor which you have conferred upon them in conferring upon them the responsibilities which they will assume at the end of this session when Dr. Putnam lays down the gavel, I beg to confess, first, to a feeling of diffidence. A year ago when the responsibility of an international conference was laid upon Dr. Putnam as the only man who could possibly bring such an enterprise to a satisfactory conclusion, it was freely predicted that such a meeting could not be a success, and that the interests of the American Library Association in the meantime would suffer thereby. But at the end of this year, Mr. President, we find the American Library Association in a better state of organization, with a wider outlook and more elements of distinction than ever before; and that triumphant conclusion is the personal success of our president, Dr. Putnam. (*Applause.*)

It is with necessary humility and almost embarrassment that one takes up the work at the point which the American Library Association has now reached, and yet I am reminded by that very fact that, save for the especial occasion requiring the personality of

a special man, in a highly organized organization like our own, it is not so important who the leader may be as that all the co-operative elements of our society should do their work promptly and vigorously together. I therefore accept your voice, as we are trained in America to accept the voice of the people, as the voice of God and pointing in a general sense to opportunity—I accept the responsibility for myself and in behalf of the other officers with pleasure and with hopefulness. And I beg to remind you also that it is the training of the American citizen which stands us in stead at this time, when you have chosen Oregon as the place of the next annual meeting. You did not consult our personal convenience in this matter. You laid burdens and difficulties upon your officers in doing so. It was in response to a popular wish, an earnest popular desire of a large number of people, that our selfish considerations were overruled and that we are going to Portland next year. The reasons underlying this, with a large number of people, were twofold. In the first place, there was a national reason. We are a national association. We belong to all parts of the country—to no one section. We have never met in the Northwest. A large section of the country, almost as large as that which has taken the majority of our meetings, has never been visited by us. Next year that section will celebrate the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the opening of the Northwest. We make our first exploration of the Northwest to Portland, Oregon. We have not now many members in that direction, nor have we many libraries there. We should have a larger number of co-laborers; we should have a larger number of libraries, and a more earnest library spirit by reason of our effort. Therefore, your officers call upon you for the hearty co-operation which is traditional in this Association. Some of you may think it is a long distance out to Portland. Well, be thankful we didn't take you to the Philippines. (*Laughter.*) When we are celebrating the development of the Northwest we must not forget that at the present stage of American history it is important that the Northwest should represent properly the American people in its spirit of libraries as

well as in everything else. In that region is the point of contact with the opening development of all those interesting nations of the East with whom our relations are so friendly at the present time; they are communicating more and more with us, and the civilization which they first approach is the civilization of the West and the Northwest.

I therefore call upon you, as members of the American Library Association, as citizens of the United States, to “get together” heartily during the next year. Let every one do his best to make this Portland meeting approach the unusual success of this present international meeting. (*Applause.*)

The PRESIDENT: You have said, sir, that the personality of the president or of any single officer of this Association is not a matter of essential concern. It is not the *only* matter; but you are wrong in supposing that it is not an essential matter or did not enter substantially and essentially into the choice of the president of this association for the coming year. (*Applause.*) You are the fortunate successor to a happy office. The president and the vice-presidents of this association during the year between the conference at which they are selected and the conference at which they act—in a decorative capacity—have a time of pleasant leisure and meditation. The work, the practical business operations of this association, the work of preparation for the conference that is to come, is done by their coadjutors. There is no association that I know or that has been described to me whose officers, the secretary, the treasurer, the recorder, the registrar (for I would omit none of them), the members of the Publishing Board—which not merely reports to you from year to year of things done but does them; and whose operations require incessant attention, careful labor, expert judgment and skill on the part of every one of its members—I say there is no association that I know of that gets so much devoted skill and unremunerated labor out of its officers—excluding those of a decorative character—as does this Association. And I congratulate you, sir (Dr. Richardson), in the prospect of your year, brought familiarly into contact with these ac-

tivities and this unselfish and disinterested effort. It will make your task an illumination, as mine has been during the past year.

Dr. REUBEN G. THWAITES read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave to move that the following minute be entered of record, as the sentiment of the Association:

The American Library Association hereby expresses its gratification that the 26th annual conference of the organization, held at St. Louis on the occasion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has been eminently satisfactory from every point of view. It is particularly pleasing to record that the deliberations have been participated in by a large number of accredited delegates from foreign countries, thus giving to this meeting the aspect and much of the authority of an international congress of librarians.

The task of caring for the material comfort and entertainment of the participants in this conference has in this time and place been unusually difficult, but the untiring efforts of the various local officials and committees have proved successful in high measure, and the Association takes the greatest pleasure in tendering to the several ladies and gentlemen concerned its most appreciative thanks. To mention them all would here be impossible; but special mention may, without invidious distinction, be made of numerous courtesies received from the directors and librarians of the Public and Mercantile Libraries of St. Louis, the Missouri and Iowa State Boards of World's Fair Managers, and the Iowa State Free Library Commission. In this connection, our particular thanks are due to the Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, president of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Library, for his scholarly and invigorating address.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company has provided the Conference with complete facilities for the transaction of its business, and has been unfailing in other kindly attentions tendered through the hands of Secretary Walter B. Stevens; and the Association is especially indebted to the Hon. David R. Francis, President of the Company, for his kindly address of welcome, which contained an important suggestion that will doubtless soon bear fruit in some manner of international library federation.

(Signed) R. G. THWAITES, *Chairman*,
PROF. DR. A. WOLFSTIEG,
MARY EILEEN AHERN.

Adopted by a rising vote.

The PRESIDENT: Our conference draws to a close. As you look back upon the week you will see in part what we have attempted to do. It was to give an adequate record of things recently accomplished. We have not attempted upon this program to explain or describe institutions within the limits of the United States. The attempt within our borders has been rather to indicate some tendencies and the library practice in certain directions. We have had statements that seemed appropriate to this occasion as to certain questions which seemed fundamental to the consideration of library economy as one of the sciences. Classification and cataloging were two such. It may be because I am personally so little expert in the technique of a library—and I am—that it seems to me that in the case of classification what we have in large part dealt with was not so much a question of classification as a question of notation, and that if our statements have been imperfect under this head it will be because perhaps insensibly we have been led to consider the question from the aspect of the symbol to be attached to the book, or at least to indicate its place in a classification of the sciences in a catalog, rather than to consider where the book is to stand upon the shelves.

We have had statements before us (there will be others which will appear in the Proceedings) as to certain activities which in the United States must be considered prominent and notable—the activities of the state itself operating through commissions and other agencies—and there has been included consideration of the relation which has been effective between the libraries and the schools. In no one of these topics has it been possible at this conference to provide for discussion. It may well be that as each statement that will appear in print may be considered a reasonably complete analysis of existing conditions and a presentation of principles, that those statements as a basis will offer some suggestion for your program next year at Portland where discussion will doubtless be possible.

We have had an expression which we, none of us, would have seen omitted from this conference, of the spirit which has moved many of the activities of the libraries of this country during the past 30 years. The af-

firmative was presented. We expect that always from Dr. Dewey, and should be disappointed if it were not—the affirmative, and the confident side. I stated that the conservative had been omitted. I was found fault with, jestingly perhaps, for seeming to imply that it might not be easy to find any one in this Association to speak upon that side. There are many of us who do not follow prophecy in these matters to the point to which it has been led by some others of us; but things have been accomplished that did not exist before only by believing that something is possible beyond that which we have already tried. Mr. Bradshaw, librarian at Cambridge, in writing on a bibliographic matter, a question of the authorship of a certain manuscript, remarked in his letter to his friend: "I do not accept it as his until I have better ground for doing so, but I do not deny it to be his, because denying is not my business." (*Laughter.*) Now, if there are any of us—and there are many of us—who do not at present see adequate grounds of expediency for all of the undertakings that have been suggested for libraries in the future, it seems to your president—who has so little time to speak with the authority of that title—that our position had better be this: we may not accept them to be expedient in case we do not see the adequate grounds, but we do not deny that they are going to be found to be expedient, because "*denying is not our business.*" (*Applause.*)

It was said that there were two classes of persons who might be apprehensive at coming to St. Louis to this conference; the one, of those who feared that the Exposition would interfere with the Conference; and the other, of those who feared that the Conference would interfere with the Exposition. (*Laughter.*) It is a gratification to the administration that these apprehensions have not prevented a substantial attendance, not merely at the Conference, but actually at the sessions. And the sessions, you will note, have not merely been our morning sessions to which alone we supposed that we had a right to claim your attention, but sessions in the afternoon, of state library commissions, state libraries, state library associations. Those have gone on; they have been well attended;

they have had active interest. I have not personal knowledge of the products which they present as the result of their sessions. To us they must be the bye-products of our meeting. To certain of those associations, as of the Association of State Librarians, the products of *our* meetings are the bye-products. In the aggregate, however, all that results from these gatherings as the sum total is the accomplishment of this Conference, and results from the gathering here of these many individuals.

Taking these statements that have been made to us and the suggestions that have been made for future service, I do not know how we could better express the place in which we stand than in a phrase which Mr. Pettus has supplied me with. He says that in the tiny railway station at Winnemucca, Nevada, there is a huge sign: "You can start from here for anywhere." (*Laughter.*)

It was no design of ours to limit our program to matters domestic or practices or policies of merely local interest to us; nor has the Conference been so limited. It is of great rejoicing to us that it has included so many interesting, so many instructive, so many delightful presentations of the library institutions—policy, economy, habits and usages—in other parts of the world. We have had these in part by written communication, but also from the lips of many librarians and other delegates from abroad.

The time has come, gentlemen, when we must bid you farewell for this Conference. We trust that you have enjoyed your visit with us, as we have enjoyed your presence. You return shortly to report our proceedings. We trust that you will report them with indulgence. Commend us to your colleagues; express to them our chagrin that they also were not with us; indicate to them, we beg of you, that we regard this conference as but a preliminary; that we shall think of it, of this intervening period, as but an interruption to a conference between us in the true sense, an association of idea, of purpose, that is to be permanent. There is to result from this conference and your presence here a practical effort towards a federation of those who desire the promotion of the library interests of the world. You must feel, if such a federa-

tion should come about, as though by your presence here you had yourselves created it; as yourselves its founders. We hope you will value that title, as we shall. Your president can but inadequately express the regret of the American Library Association in parting from you now. We are well aware that no less than 150 years ago it was said that "in America there is nothing worthy of observation except natural curiosities." It may be a natural curiosity that brought you to us. We think that it is significant that but a few years ago it would have been an *unnatural* curiosity. It has been intimated to the chair that some of our visitors from abroad will desire in person to say farewell to us. We hope that they will do so.

Our nearest neighbor of Mexico is to speak to us first, speaking not merely for Mexico, but for his associated delegates from other countries of this hemisphere, and if he will use the language that is domestic with him he will seem to give what we are so anxious that it shall have, the flavor of a world conference to our gathering. Señor Velasco. (*Applause.*)

Señor EMILIO VELASCO: On behalf of my country and on behalf of delegates representing Spanish-American countries, I beg to express the great interest with which we have followed the work of this conference. As for me, I may say that I have acquired ideas which I had not previously; that the field for investigation on matters connected with library subjects has been opened to me, a field broader than the one in which I had made previous studies. When we return to our country we shall certainly try to spread the knowledge we have acquired in this conference; we shall try to have put in practice the ideas which have been communicated to us in this congress. The achievements of this conference, and especially the knowledge I have acquired here, are my best reasons to support the motion made to have an international federation in library matters. I do not think that when an idea is born in a certain country that its practice is limited to that country. If that idea, if this practice, augurs well for mankind, this idea

and this practice must not be limited to the nation where they were born, but they must have as limits the limits of the civilized world, and they must not be national, but international. The communication of ideas is the only means of increasing knowledge, and this communication is certainly made more effectual by learned associations. Associations have for their object to spread ideas as rapidly as possible, and in that way to render great benefits to humanity. Whenever the efforts of an association are put at the service of an idea this idea will make its way rapidly and surely. Therefore international association in library matters is plainly indicated. In the scientific movement of humanity there are certain fundamental principles, which being accepted by all are the starting point for scientific researches. Why can that not be the case in library matters? I do not see any reason why that cannot be so. On the contrary, I think the library is intimately connected with all science, with all human research, with all industries. Consequently library science must be organized in the whole world as all the other sciences have been. I should be extremely happy if that international association succeeds, and I believe it will be not only a great advantage, but a great advancement in the improvement of human knowledge.

To express what I have said in Spanish: Los delegados de los países Hispano-Americanos, que hemos tenido el honor de concurrir á éste Congreso, hemos seguido sus trabajos con el mayor interés, y de mi puedo decir que he adquirido ideas que antes no tenía, y que se me ha abierto un campo mucho mas vasto de aquel en que hasta ahora he hecho estudios é investigaciones en cuestiones relacionadas con la librería.

Los resultados alcanzados en este Congreso serían, a falta de otras razones, motivos bastantes para fundar la conveniencia de una gran federación ó asociación internacional de la que formaran parte las asociaciones dedicadas en cada país á éste género de estudios, y sus establecimientos de bibliotecas públicas.

Este sería sin duda un medio eficaz de llegar á soluciones generales en cuestiones

que en todo el mundo interesan á la librería y de generalizar las ideas en este ramo de la ciencia.

El medio eficaz de difundir los conocimientos es la comunicación de las ideas, y de este modo, por medio de una asociación internacional, las ideas nacidas en una nación, las prácticas que ella establezca, si son ideas y prácticas útiles, dejarán de ser la propiedad de una nación para convertirse en la propiedad de todas, dejarán de ser nacionales para adquirir un caracter internacional.

En varios casos, para el estudio de las ciencias, se han organizado asociaciones internacionales permanentes y no hay motivo para que no se haga en librería lo que se ha hecho en otras ciencias.

Antes de terminar, seáme permitido manifestar, en nombre de los delegados de los países hispano-americanos, el testimonio de nuestro agradecimiento por todas las atenciones que hemos recibido de parte de la Asociación Americana de Librería y de su digno Presidente. Volvemos á nuestro país, no solo con el recuerdo de los conocimientos que hemos adquirido, sino tambien con el recuerdo de todas las cortesías, de todas las consideraciones con que se nos ha honrado.

THE PRESIDENT: Great Britain: of kin with us in many directions, especially, we are happy to think, of kin in this work which we have at heart. Mr. Jast.

MR. JAST: Mr. President, as I have been astonished to find that quite a remarkable number of people in this country both understand and speak English (*Laughter*) it is my intention to follow your instruction and address this meeting in my native tongue.

I am happy in being permitted, sir, and ladies and gentlemen, to say a final word, a word which, as Byron says, must be and hath been a farewell. In coming to this conference I expected to have not only a good time but a useful time and I have had both. At your hands, sir, I have received every possible kindness and hospitality, not only here but at Washington; and from you, ladies and gentlemen, both collectively and individually, I have received every possible attention and every possible testimony of good will. If I do not return to England suffering from a

bad attack of swelled head it will not be your fault. (*Laughter.*) It has been a great privilege for me to take a part in this fruitful — for I am quite sure we are all sure that it will be fruitful — in this fruitful gathering, and to meet upon some common ground so many distinguished representatives of other countries. I can only say, sir, that to you and to the meeting, I must return on behalf of the association which sent me and of all librarians in Great Britain, my most grateful thanks; and in saying good-bye, express the hope personally that it may be only for a time.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Robbers.

MR. ROBBERS: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, it is owing to the kind words of the president that I am standing on this platform. I had not the slightest idea to say a word. Not because I am an empty barrel, I hope you will not think it. There is something to drink in me and I should gladly give it to all of you. But because I have nothing to give you as to free libraries. Seeing around this hall, I see the small flag of my small country. This gives me an opportunity to say that I am very grateful to the queen of our country that she has sent me as a delegate to this very interesting conference; but it is beyond the limits of my judgment why she had not appointed a librarian of experience. I am not a librarian. Sitting yesterday by Mr. Andersson of Sweden, I saw on your program that I was described as an editor. Well, I must say I am not an editor. I am a publisher. So in the office of the government there has evidently been made a mistake; I think that the young man there has confused the French word and the English word. Well, this reminds me of a joke. It isn't a joke; it is a matter of fact. Some 45 years ago a gentleman of Holland, a clergyman, went for the first time to London and became an editor of one of their English magazines. In the course of time he told of the many great difficulties he had had with the English language, and his publishers made a pamphlet of these difficulties and published it. It was entitled "A Dutchman's difficulties with the English language." I will tell you one of these difficulties. The

Dutchman went from his hotel to look for a barber shop, and saw a place with the sign, "Savings Bank." He went in and the young man at the counter asked him "What do you want, sir?"

"Well," he said, "I want to be s'aved."

"That's all right, sir. How much money?"

"Well," said the Dutchman, "I'm always accustomed to pay tuppence."

Then the young man at the bank thought he was a fool. He said, "What do you mean?"

The Dutchman said: "I want to be s'aved with a knife; on my face. That is all I want."

"Well, then," the young man said, "you'd better go to a barber shop." Well, that was only a mistake of the "h." So I can easily understand that the young man in the government office has made an error.

But now to come to the point. As a publisher I hope that all I have heard and learned here will be carried home by me to the satisfaction of my people who sent me. Indeed, free libraries in the sense that you have them here we do not have in the Old Country. Of course we have our libraries, we have town libraries, and many of you who have crossed the Atlantic have visited our Royal Library at The Hague. Perhaps you will have noted that there is a fine library well provided with a good number of books in Rotterdam and in Amsterdam. You will have seen, perhaps, the fine university library at Leyden; but these libraries are not free libraries; they are supported by members and are open for the members and the members only. Well, this is not enough for the instruction of the people. I hope that if the result of this conference could be an international federation of library congresses, the result of this might be the establishment of free libraries in our country; at least in the larger towns to begin with. I should be a very bad citizen of my beloved country — of which your Mr. John Lothrop Motley has written such splendid books — if I hadn't some good to say of that country. You who have crossed the Atlantic will have observed that instruction, education, in our country, stays at a very high standard. We have all kinds of schools, from the lower to the higher

classes, in every line. It is obligatory that a child of six years be sent by his parents to school. He finishes his instructions at the age of eighteen and then begins the university, the college education. We have that in every line. As a publisher I can judge a little about the effects of a good education. Our country is very small. We have only five millions of people. Well, we have sold out two editions of an illustrated encyclopædia of the same size and the same importance as that of Brockhaus & Meyer and we are now going to have a third edition in a far larger number.

To end I would now speak in Dutch:

Hooggeachte President, Dames en Heeren.

U Mynheer de Voorzitter breng ik oprecht hulde voor de uitstekende wijze waarop u deze hoogst belangrijke zittingen van de "A. L. A." geleid hebt en tevens dank ik u persoonlijk hartelijk voor de vriendelijke ontvangst in Washington en het aangename verkeer in St. Louis. En u Dames en Heeren, die door uwe hoogst belangrijke bijdragen over vragen dit Congres betreffende, deze zittingen tot zulke leerzame en interessante hebt gemaakt voor de verschillende afgevaardigden van vreemde landen, speciaal voor my, die met de onderwerpen, die u bezig hielden zoo weinig vertrouwd was, dank ik hartelijk voor de aangename en belangrijke uren in uw midden doorgebracht en voor de vriendelijke en hartelijke ontvangst, die ik van velen uwer heb mogen ondervinden. Weest allen verzekerd, dat ik van dit Congres huiswaarts keerend de beste indrukken bewaren zal van de belangrijke besprekingen niet alleen, maar van velen uwer met wie ik zoo aangenaam kennis heb mogen maken.

The PRESIDENT: For Belgium — M. La Fontaine.

HENRI LA FONTAINE: Mesdames, Messieurs: Je viens d'un bien petit pays, presque le plus petit pays du monde, mais qui a toujours aspiré à faire de grandes choses. C'est peut-être cette ambition et cette audace qui nous ont inspiré notre vive sympathie pour votre vaste république et ses belles œuvres bibliographiques et bibliothéconomiques.

Après l'accueil chaleureux et cordial qui nous a été fait ici, les liens qui nous unissent

à vous seront plus étroits et plus solides.

L'impression principale que j'emporte de votre contrée c'est que les plus formidables entreprises ne soulèvent parmi vous aucun étonnement. La nature et l'industrie vous ont habitués aux choses énormes et hardies.

L'idée que nous avons eue de former un Répertoire Bibliographique Universel, n'est pas faite pour vous surprendre et, dans notre labeur, nous sentons que nous avons pensé comme des américains.

Puisse cette commune pensée faire de l'œuvre que je représente ici l'œuvre commune de l'ancien et du nouveau monde.

The PRESIDENT: Austria: Dr. Cohn.

Dr. PAUL COHN: Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to express my special thanks for the honor you have conferred on my country, Austria, in nominating me a vice-president of your most interesting Congress. I hope that many of you will take the chance of coming over to see our country, Austria, and see what we have done in library work. We do not have so beautifully equipped institutes as your country, but we have old manuscripts, especially papyri from Egypt, and I am sure you will take great interest in our library of the Imperial Court, a most famous library, in the University of Vienna. I take the liberty of expressing to you hearty thanks for all the courtesies devoted to foreign delegates, and especially to Mr. Putnam in having presided over this congress in such a perfect way.

Meine Damen und Herren: Ich habe ihnen von den historischen schätzen unserer Bibliotheken und den Denkwürdigkeiten unserer Sammlungen gesprochen; lassen sie mich aber nicht vergessen sie zu erinnern dass unser Oesterreich handschriftliche Schönheiten aufweist wie vielleicht kein anderes Land, und will der sicheren Hoffnung Ausdruck geben recht viele von ihnen in der nächsten Zeit in unseren Tiroler Alpen begrüßen zu können, die ihnen gewiss noch besser gefallen werden wie die hier in St. Louis so bewunderten.

The PRESIDENT: Germany—Professor Dr. Wolfstieg:

Prof. Dr. WOLFSTIEG: Herr President, verehrte Colleginnen und Kollegen:

Gestatten Sie auch uns Deutschen, Ihnen

herzlich zu danken für die freundliche Aufnahme, welche Sie uns bereitet haben. Ich hoffe, das diese Tage, an denen wir zusammen arbeiten durften, nicht nur das Band der Freundschaft zwischen uns, sondern auch zwischen den beiden Nationen stärken wird — ein Bund der Freundschaft auf welches mein Kaiser, und das gesammte Deutsche Volk mit ihm, so hohen werth legen. Und dieses Band stärker zu machen, dazu können wir Bibliothekare sehr viel beitragen, denn durch das Buch, durch die Kunst es richtig zu werwenden, haben wir einen grossen Einfluss auf die gesinnung des Volkes. Und da kann ich den Amerikanern in diesem Augenblicke die Anerkennung nicht versagen, dass sie die ersten gewesen sind welche die Wichtigkeit der Bibliothek als Volks-Bildungsmittel erkannt und sie so werwendet haben. In unserem Vaterlande haben wir die Erziehung lediglich auf Heim und Schule basirt; hier in diesem grossen und schönen Lande erstrebt man mit vielem erfolge das erziehlische zusammenwirken von Heim, Schule und Bibliothek. Ueberall Children's Rooms neben den Lese-sälen, überall dringen Ihre mit Verständnis ausgewählten Travelling Libraries in den Schulen, und wissen Ihre Lehrerinnen den Vortheil auszunutzen, den Sie in der Bibliothek als Mittel für ihr erhabenes ziel Amerika's Volk auf der Höhe der Bildung zu halten, besitzen. Wir haben in Deutschland ältere, und in mancher hinsicht, bessere wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken als Sie; aber um ihre Volksbibliotheken und deren innige Beziehungen zu allen Schichten des Volkes, das auch seinerseits wieder ihnen und ihrer treuen und sorgfältigen Arbeit so viel verständnis entgegenbringt, sind Sie wahrlich zu beneiden. Bessere Volksbibliotheken giebt es nirgends, selbst nicht bei den Engländern, so schön die Public Libraries in Grossbritannien auch sein mögen. Bei uns ist die Bewegung für die Volksbibliotheken noch sehr jung und erst von den Amerikanern zu uns herübergebracht. Zweimal ging die Bewegung befruchtend von hier aus: einmal vor fünfzig jahren durch Professor v. Raumer gerade hier von den Ufern des Mississippi her, dann durch jüngere Collegen, die das Land um die Zeit des ersten internationalen Congresses besuchten. Diese Herren haben reiche Belehrung in Amerika

gefunden, wie auch wir, mein Colleg, Dr. Pietschmann und ich, und, ich glaube gleich uns noch mehr als Belehrung: reiche und freundliche Herzen, die uns unser Studium und den Aufenthalt hier leicht und angenehm gemacht haben. Nehmen Sie unseren herzlichsten Dank dafür und die Versicherung, dass, wenn Sie uns Gelegenheit geben Sie in unserem Vaterlande zu bewillkommen, der Empfang eben so freundlich ausfallen soll, wie wir ihn hier erhalten haben. Und nun noch eine Bitte: erinnern Sie sich unser ein wenig in Liebe und freundschaftlicher Collegialität; wir werden Sie und die schönen genuss- und lehrreiche Tage gewiss nie vergessen. Leben Sie wohl; Gott segne Sie und dies gastliche Land.

The PRESIDENT: Sweden — no, Scandinavia: Dr. Andersson.

Dr. ANDERSSON: Herr President, Mina kära Kolleger.

Då jag nu säger Eder farväl för alltid — för alltid, ty det finnes endast föga hopp, att det skall blifva mig beskärdt att ännu en gång stå inför dessa vänliga anleten — så sker det med tacksamhet och med beundran. Med tacksamhet för hvarje vänlig blick, för hvarje vänfast handslag, liksom för allt det lärorika och väckande som jag här fått emottaga. Med beundran för Edert lefvande intresse, Eder varma entusiasm för våra gemensamma uppgifter; med beundran kanske i främsta rammets för den sociala sidan af dessa möten med deras herrliga kamratlif. Jag har haft den lyckan att få deltaga i två möten af Amerikanska bibliotekarier: i Lake Placid och här i St. Louis; dessa veckor skola af mig städes bevaras i kär och tacksam hågkomst. Tack!

The PRESIDENT: China — Dr. Su.

Dr. SU: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I feel that it is a great honor to represent China in these meetings of the American Library Association. For the last few days, I have been listening to speeches and papers which are both interesting and instructive. From them I fancy that I can extract many useful hints regarding the best methods in the management of libraries in China. It is a pleasure to me to be able to attend these

meetings and I shall make the most of my opportunity. In the meantime, I desire to express to the American Library Association the sincere thanks of my government for its kind invitation to send a representative to take part in these meetings; and for the attentions and courtesies I have received here, I wish to add a word of thanks of my own.

Tze shing kwei-hui ching chung-kwoh-tsing-fu fung pai loi tsi. So yat saw ting ko sük, sum wai yau yung, bud sing yam pui. Chung-kwoh shü lau, wark hor tsui far shau lä. Duck wai Chung-kwoh-tsing-fu do tse. Chu meng kwei-hui how doi, kom gig tze g.

The PRESIDENT: And, finally, Italy — Dr. Biagi.

Dr. BIAGI: In nome del Governo Italiano che ho l'onore di rappresentare fra voi e della Società Bibliografica Italiana che ha per suo organo la *Rivista delle Biblioteche* da me diretta, io vi porgo un cordiale riconoscenti saluto.

Fra poco, ahimè, la World's Fair, candida e scintillante di luci e di colori, scomparirà dal mondo come creatura di sogno e di leggenda, e della sua esistenza reale, che sembrerebbe una favola, rimarranno testimonj credibili alcuni libri che voi collocherete sotto il numero 606 del Decimal System. Così anche una volta, il libro vincerà la guerra del tempo e dell' oblio.

Ma in quei libri che ricorderanno la parte intellettuale di questa festa, del lavoro e dell' ingegno, l'opera dei Congressi avrà durevole importanza, e fra i congressi questo dell' A. L. A. apparirà fra i più memorabili e degni di studio.

Lasciate che io mi rallegri e compiaccia con voi di così bel risultato. Lasciate che alla vostra Associazione io — ultimo dei soci — faccia una proposta che sarà insieme un augurio.

Così in latino, come nella lingua del *bel paese là dove il si suona*, le iniziali della A. L. A., fra di loro congiunti, formano una parola che è il simbolo più vivo e più eloquente dell' opera vostra *Ala*, ala per volare sempre più in alto nelle sfere della luce e del sapere, per elevarsi, per distendersi più

in su e più lontano — *excelsius* — per vedere ciò che gli altri non vedono e guidarli, educarli, istruirli.

Io faccio voti che l'A. L. A. metta nel suo stemma l'ala, che é nello stemma degli Alighieri, e che questo simbolo latino la congiunga più strettamente alla sua consorella italiana, alla terra che fu madre della coltura e delle biblioteche al nostro

" . . . latin sanguine gentile."

The PRESIDENT: Before we became cosmopolitan it was sufficient that our Proceedings should be recorded in English. How far these expressions have been taken down I do not know—I noticed an occasional baffled air on the part of the reporters; and as it is quite obvious that the record of this conference would not be complete without these graceful and gracious words that we have heard from all of you gentlemen from abroad, I wish to ask you, in our behalf, that you will be so good as to write out what you have said to us and transmit it to us for a permanent record and satisfaction.

Our welcome was from Mr. Crunden. Our dismissal should be from him.

Mr. CRUNDEN: Ladies and gentlemen, fellow members: I wish I were possessed of some language that none of you understood at all in order that I might use that language in expressing my farewell to you without letting you know how inadequately I do it. At Niagara or at some other noted watering place where conventions habitually gather, I heard expressions from a native, more than one, in fact, regarding the earnestness with which the American Library Association pursued its work. These persons said "We have had associations of all kinds, from all parts of the country, but I have never seen an association that buckled down to work as yours does." The Association this time, I think, has been put to an extreme test in coming to these meetings as it has done in large numbers day after day, when all the attractions of the world, all the temptations

that art and science and human ingenuity can bring together, are gathered just outside to distract you from your labors. I, therefore, think that the Association is entitled to particular credit on account of the conditions under which it has held this meeting, and I wish to reiterate what Dr. Richardson so well said, that, after all, the success of this meeting, which marks a new epoch in its history, is due to our retiring president. (*Applause.*) It is not the slightest depreciation of other members of the Association to say that there is not another member who could have accomplished at this meeting what he has accomplished; who could have brought together the distinguished foreign delegates; who would have been willing and able to go over to Europe and personally interview them and show them the reasons why they should come here. There are very few men to be found anywhere who could conduct so gracefully a meeting of this kind. (*Applause.*)

And now the hour of adjournment has come and I would simply say, that I do not say farewell with anything like the same feelings as I welcomed you. I welcomed you with joy. I dismiss you with great regret. Creation is joyful; dissolution is always sad. But I have the satisfaction of knowing that next year or the year after I shall meet you all again. And now, at the close of an epoch, or the beginning of a new epoch which necessarily involves the closing of an old epoch, I, as the oldest president of the American Library Association and, as I said the other day, not the oldest citizen of St. Louis, but the oldest librarian in St. Louis, wish you farewell and god-speed in your good work. (*Applause.*)

The PRESIDENT: The twenty-sixth annual conference of the American Library Association, held at St. Louis in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, with the favoring presence of many distinguished delegates from abroad, is adjourned.

Adjourned 1.08 p.m.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS SECTION.

A MEETING of the State Library Commissions Section was held at the Inside Inn Friday, Oct. 21, at 2.30 p.m. Ten commissions were represented—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The object of the meeting, as stated in the call, was the consideration of a proposed national organization of State Library Commissions for more effective co-operation.

In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Dewey, the secretary called the meeting to order. Upon motion Mr. Johnson Brigham took the chair and called on Miss Alice S. Tyler to make a statement concerning the object of the meeting.

Miss Tyler read the following

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO COMMISSION SECTION MEETING.

As chairman of a committee appointed (at a conference of representatives of four of the Middle West library commissions held in Chicago, Aug. 12) to suggest plans for an organization of library commissions for co-operative work, I respectfully submit the following report:

The need for such co-operation was set forth in the following letter sent to all State Library Commissions, Sept. 17, in order that the committee might learn whether such co-operation seemed desirable:

"The success of the experiment in co-operation which was inaugurated about three years ago by the Library Commissions of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, whereby those matters of common interest and equal necessity and value to all commissions, especially book lists and other printed matter, were issued jointly, has led to the suggestion that a national organization might carry forward general lines of co-operative work, leaving the overcrowded state commission workers more time and money for the peculiar problems of each state.

"A conference was held in Chicago, Aug. 12, 1904, of representatives of four of the Middle West library commissions, to discuss the advisability of effecting an organization at the St. Louis meeting of the A. L. A. The secretary of this conference was directed to send a letter to all state library commissions, setting forth the advantages of such an organization and asking for expressions of opinion. Some of the following advantages were discussed at this meeting:

"1st. By the united effort of commissions

through a national league some appreciation on the part of book publishers might be secured as to the urgent need of a good, durable binding, for use in the many public libraries represented by each commission, and the very unsatisfactory binding being put out by many of the publishers. The financial hardship to the small libraries from the almost immediate necessity of rebinding books, makes this a serious problem. The importance and need of adequate indexing of books and other matters relating to the practical worth of the book to the library might also be brought to the attention of publishers by such a body of library workers who are in close and advisory relations with the many small libraries.

"2nd. The growing importance and need of carefully prepared lists of recommended books which can be relied upon by the small libraries that are without bibliographies or other equipment for careful book selection is evident to all. The requests that are made by small libraries in every state in the Union for the various lists and guides issued by commissions and libraries, indicate the very general demand in states both with and without commissions for some co-operative guide to standard and current book selection, which shall be compiled with a view to the reading needs and the financial limitations common to the small libraries of all sections. The importance of printed catalog cards that are adapted to the uses of the small library for all books in the recommended lists should not be overlooked.

"3rd. Printed suggestions and directions as to how to organize and conduct small libraries, having in view those libraries where the funds do not permit of the employment of a skilled librarian, and other information constantly sought from library commissions should be available to meet this widespread demand, which shows a national need and so far has only been supplied by individual state commissions and libraries and from scattered sources. The daily need felt by commission workers themselves for a handbook concerning commissions in general, their work and methods should also be supplied.

"4th. Definite help and suggestions on the subject of library architecture, growing out of the experiences which most of the library commissions have had in the last few years, in connection with the erection of Carnegie and other library buildings, should be put in print; and floor plans and details for the small libraries should be included. If the plans for such buildings were required to be passed upon by an architectural committee or board, a great step forward would be made in an important branch of American art.

"5th. Many subjects of vital interest to those in actual commission work could be dis-

cussed to great advantage in the meetings of such an organization, and more time might be given to them than it is possible to give under the hurried conditions of a section meeting of the A. L. A. The state librarians have found such a national organization desirable, and the meetings by being held in conjunction with the A. L. A. meeting preserve the unity of the library interests of the nation.

"Other possibilities as to what may be accomplished may suggest themselves to you, and your best judgment is asked as to whether the formation of a National League of Library Commissions at St. Louis in October is desirable. Please give reasons, favorable or unfavorable. . . .

"It is expected that the secretary of each Library Commission who receives this letter will call the attention of the members of his commission to this matter and urge their attendance at the meeting of Library Commissions at St. Louis.

"(Signed) ALICE S. TYLER,
"Des Moines, Ia.,
"Sec'y Chicago Commission Conference"

Replies were received from 14 commissions. In every instance approval was expressed for co-operative work among commissions, a few being doubtful as to advisability of a separate organization aside from the A. L. A. Commissions Section. The financial problems in connection with the issuing of co-operative lists, etc., made it difficult, without further knowledge, for decisions favorable or unfavorable to be made definitely, but all were agreed as to the common need for lists and other printed helps.

The committee named at the Chicago conference was instructed to prepare a suggestive plan as to organization or other method of co-operative work and to correspond with Mr. Dewey, chairman of the Commissions Section of the A. L. A. regarding an opportunity to present the matter at the Commissions Section meeting of the A. L. A. at St. Louis.

This committee, consisting of Miss Hoagland of the Indiana Commission, Miss Marvin of the Wisconsin Commission, Miss Baldwin of the Minnesota Commission, and Miss Tyler of the Iowa Commission, have carefully considered the matter and appreciate the many difficulties which beset any co-operative work.

We have, indeed, no definite plan to suggest as to how this co-operation may be brought about, nor do we desire to urge upon you a new organization. We simply feel the desperate need of certain work being accomplished which is common to all the commissions, and which it seems a waste of time and money for each state commission to attempt to do separately. In some cases these important daily needs of the commission workers,

such as the book lists, cannot be supplied by individual state commissions on account of insufficient funds to prepare them alone, but by co-operation it would be financially possible.

What should be the medium through which this co-operative work may be accomplished? This committee cannot answer this, but only suggests what seems to be the essentials of such co-operative organization or work:

1st. A representative Board or Council, having one member from the Library Commission of each co-operating state, which shall have responsibility in the co-operative work, selecting an editor for the lists and other printed matter.

2nd. Financial guarantee or subscription from each co-operating commission for carrying forward the work.

This financial support of co-operative work should be adjusted on some equitable basis, e.g., a percentage of the annual income, or on the number of copies of printed matter used, or some other just basis.

3rd. To accomplish the immediate work needed for providing a recommended list of books for the small library, for providing buying lists (bi-monthly) of recent books, a new handbook of library organization, a handbook regarding the work and methods of the various commissions, it is estimated that at least \$2000 would be necessary to provide proper editorial and clerical work, printing, etc., for the states which have heretofore attempted to work together, and which have profited by the generous willingness of the Wisconsin Commission to share their lists with us.

The committee presents their report by leaving this large question an "open one" before this meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE S. TYLER, *Chairman.*

Mr. Dewey, having arrived, then took the chair. After a spirited discussion on ways and means for co-operative work, Miss Countryman moved that an Executive Board be appointed, consisting of one representative from each commission, with power to act. This motion was carried. It was further voted that a League of Library Commissions be formed, to be affiliated with the American Library Association, the details to be left to the Executive Board. It was also voted to continue the State Library Commissions Section, and that the Executive Board be empowered to elect the officers of the section.

Officers elected: President, Melvil Dewey; secretary, Miss L. E. Stearns.

L. E. STEARNS, *Secretary.*

TRANSACTIONS OF COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MEETINGS of the Council of the American Library Association were held in connection with the St. Louis Conference on October 17, 19, 21, in all three sessions being held. A short meeting of the Executive Board was held on October 22. Of the 25 members of the Council 19 were present at some or all of the sessions, as follows: Mary E. Ahern, C. W. Andrews, Johnson Brigham, Gratia A. Countrymen, Melvil Dewey, Electra C. Doren, C. H. Dudley, N. D. C. Hodges, W. C. Lane, George T. Little, W. T. Peoples, Herbert Putnam, E. C. Richardson, Katherine L. Sharp, C. C. Soule, Lutie E. Stearns, John Thomson, R. G. Thwaites, H. M. Utley. The members of the Executive Board served as *ex officio* members and officers of the Council. They included the president, Herbert Putnam; 1st vice-president, E. C. Richardson; 2d vice-president, Mary W. Plummer; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; recorder, Helen E. Haines; treasurer, Gardner M. Jones.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

Nominations. Nominations for officers for the ensuing year were adopted by informal ballot, according to Section 3 of the by-laws. The nominations were later posted in general session, with announcement that the ticket would also include any names sent in on nominations signed by five members of the Association. No such nominations were received, and the ticket prepared by the Council was adopted at the general election.

Place of next meeting. Invitations for the 1905 meeting of the American Library Association were presented from Asbury Park, N. J.; Asheville, N. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Portland, Ore. An invitation for 1906 was presented from Seattle, Wash. Discussion of place of next meeting occupied all of one session and part of another, and several close ballots were taken. It was finally *Voted*, That Portland, Oregon, be selected as the place of next meeting of the American Library Association, providing that the Executive Board upon inquiry ascertains

that satisfactory railroad rates and hotel accommodations can be secured before July 15; in case these conditions should not prove satisfactory, the Board is instructed to select some other meeting place, preferably in the East.

A. L. A. Headquarters. The report of the Council committee on a permanent headquarters for the A. L. A. was presented in print for consideration. It is as follows:

The Committee on Permanent Headquarters, appointed by the Executive Board, in accordance with the vote of the Council in June, is constituted as follows: Mr. Putnam, President of the Association, chairman *ex officio*, and Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Billings and Bowker.

The committee held its first meeting in New York, November 25, 1903. All the members except Mr. Anderson, who was unexpectedly and unavoidably detained at home, were present. Mr. Anderson's views, however, were before the committee in two letters, and in the tabulated statement which had been distributed previous to the meeting by the chairman to the members. This statement contained all the suggestions which had come to his attention, and, corrected to include some suggestions received later, is appended to this report.

As it appeared that the proposal for a permanent headquarters had been understood by some members of the Association to include a permanent meeting place of the Association, the committee recorded their unanimous opinion that it was not desirable to consider this question.

The fundamental question before the committee was understood by them to be whether or not the present functions of the Association, together with those new ones which might seem to them desirable, could be advantageously concentrated at one place under a central organization. The arguments in favor were the large increase of the routine work of the Association due to its increase in size, the consequent increased importance of continuity of administration, the failure of volunteer efforts beyond a certain point, and the desirability of the new work proposed, some of which could be undertaken only with permanent paid assistance. On the other hand, there was to be considered that the Association has received and is now receiving the unpaid services of some of its best members as officers and members of the Publishing Board, that an injudicious choice of a permanent secretary might affect

the Association injuriously for years, and that the expense of the undertaking would be very considerable.

In the opinion of the committee this plan should contain provision for:

1. The concentration of the administrative work of the Association, including that of the Publishing Board.

2. The collection of exhibits of library plans, appliances, systems, etc. These should be deposited in three or four centers of population, provided suitable custody can be secured, and carefully kept up to date by the Association.

3. The collection of a professional library, its scope and conditions of use to be determined by circumstances, e.g., location and amount of funds available.

4. The extension of the present work of the Publishing Board in the preparation of library aids.

5. The furnishing of expert advice on library matters, such as plans, organizations, regulations, and selection of books; including the formation of a repertory of the sources of information and counsel on these subjects.

6. The establishment of an office which shall register and give information in regard to both candidates for library positions and vacancies.

7. Service as a clearing house for exchange of duplicates between libraries, so far as this may be done through clerical assistance only.

8. The facilitating, through clerical assistance only, of inter-library loans.

On the other hand, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that it is not desirable to organize a library school for which the American Library Association would be responsible. If a library school, established under independent control, were to offer to co-operate with the Association in the erection of a building for joint occupancy, they would recommend consideration of the offer. The committee also do not think it advisable for the Association to undertake the examination of candidates for library positions, or to issue certificates of qualification; nor do they consider it incumbent on the Association to provide club facilities, or a meeting place, for local associations.

Certain of the other propositions seem to the committee interesting and suggestive, but do not call for decisive action at the present time.

The committee are of the opinion that the choice of the location of the proposed headquarters would be conditioned by the functions exercised. If all the activities proposed are undertaken, and especially if systematic instruction be given, New York would probably be the best place. If the functions are limited, and the Association would depend upon the Government for aid, Washington would be preferable. In this connection the Committee record their opinion that some of

the objects suggested, notably the collation and publication of statistics, should be secured by the development of an office or agency in the U. S. Bureau of Education, which should have the library interests of the country as its special charge. This agency of course would be entirely independent of the American Library Association.

To undertake all the activities suggested would require a yearly income of at least \$50,000. To undertake those recommended, eliminating instruction, would require \$25,000 in addition to the present resources of the Association. A suitable building and site might cost \$250,000. If an endowment sufficient to secure this income were obtained, it is more than probable that the donor or donors would make conditions as to its control. Any conditions which would satisfy the donors and secure the objects sought would be approved by the committee. Assuming, however, that the administration of the income, as distinguished from the title to and control of the endowment fund, is to be exercised by the Association, the committee favor the election of a small board or standing committee to be renewed gradually.

An elaborate plan of organization is out of place at the present time. The committee, however, approve the principle of a comparatively permanent secretary, to have chief administrative control, with assistant secretaries to perform the routine work of the different branches as they are developed.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
E. H. ANDERSON,
C. W. ANDREWS,
R. R. BOWKER,
J. S. BILLINGS.

It was *Voted*, That a standing committee of five be appointed to consider the question of permanent headquarters. It was also *Voted*, That the chairman of the Publishing Board, the present secretary of the Association, and three ex-secretaries of the Association, be appointed a committee to consider the question of employing a permanent secretary in connection with the facilities of the Publishing Board, conferring with the Headquarters Committee, and reporting thereon.

A. L. A. Academy. Mr. Dewey presented the matter of the organization of a body of 100 to act as a Library Academy for the discussion of library affairs, as described by him in *Public Libraries*, May, 1904, p. 238-239, and *Library Journal*, June, 1904, p. 300. It was *Voted*, That a committee of five of the Council be appointed to take this matter into consideration and report upon it to the Council.

Meeting of Council. It was *Voted*, That a meeting of the Council be held at some date prior to the next general meeting of the Association, at a place and time to be decided by the Executive Board, a part of the business transacted to be the consideration of the suggestion for an A. L. A. Academy.

Committee on Relations with the Book Trade. The report of the Committee on relations with the book trade was accepted, and it was *Voted*, That the name be changed to Committee on Bookbuying, that its work be continued, and that the Executive Board be directed to provide for expenses of the committee as may be practicable.

Book-binding. A communication was submitted on behalf of Mr. J. C. Dana, requesting the appointment of a committee of five members, to investigate the subjects of publishers' bindings, book papers, leathers and binding methods and processes, and to report thereon to members of the Association by means of bulletins, etc., the committee to have an appropriation of \$50. It was *Voted*, That this matter be referred to the next Council.

Publishing Board. It was *Voted*, That the Trustees of the Endowment Fund are directed to pay to the treasurer of the Publishing Board from time to time during the ensuing year such sums from the available interest of the Carnegie Fund as may be asked for by formal vote of the Publishing Board.

Other resolutions. Resolutions were adopted by the Council regarding international federation of library associations and bibliographical societies; facilities extended to scholars by European libraries; bibliographical undertakings of general concern; and free transmission through the mails of books for the blind. These were in due course presented to the general session of the Association, when they were formally adopted, and are on record in the Proceedings. (See p. 236, 237.)

TRANSACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Assistant secretaries. By correspondence vote before the Conference, the secretary was authorized to employ Malcolm Wyer and Asa Don Dickinson as assistant secretaries during the St. Louis Conference.

Continuation of Section Officers. By cor-

respondence vote before the Conference and at request of the officers of the various sections, section officers were continued for another year, all sections except the State Library Commissions having voted to omit their usual annual meeting this year.

Non-library membership. It was *Voted*, That the list presented by the treasurer of persons not engaged in library work be accepted and the persons named admitted to membership of the Association.

Appointments to Committees, etc., were made as follows:

Finance Committee: Sam Walter Foss, Drew B. Hall, Miss Theodosia McCurdy.

Library Administration (continued): W. R. Eastman, Cornelia Marvin, H. C. Wellman.

Public Documents: Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, W. E. Henry, Johnson Brigham, Charles McCarthy, J. P. Kennedy.

Foreign Documents (continued): C. H. Gould, C. W. Andrews, Adelaide R. Hasse, J. L. Whitney; chairman to appoint fifth member.

Co-operation with Library Department of N. E. A.: J. H. Canfield, Melvil Dewey, Mary E. Ahern, Electra C. Doren, Martin Hensel.

Library Training (continued): Mary W. Plummer, Salome C. Fairchild, Katherine L. Sharp, Alice B. Kroeger, Mary E. Robbins, E. H. Anderson.

Book-buying (continued): A. E. Bostwick, J. C. Dana, B. C. Steiner.

Title-pages to Periodicals (continued): W. I. Fletcher, Ernst Lemcke, A. E. Bostwick.

International Co-operation: Herbert Putnam, Cyrus Adler, W. C. Lane; chairman to appoint two other members.

Publishing Board: Melvil Dewey (*re-elected*).

Committee on Publishing Board Facilities for Headquarters: W. I. Fletcher (chairman, Pub. Board), J. I. Wyer, Jr., Frank P. Hill, F. W. Faxon, H. J. Carr.

Program: President, secretary, Miss Haines.

Travel: F. W. Faxon, F. P. Hill, C. B. Roden, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; and one other member from Pacific coast.

Registrar: Miss Nina E. Browne.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

THE first meeting of this Society was held at the Inside Inn, St. Louis, Oct. 18, 1904. Mr. G. W. Cole, secretary-treasurer of the Organization Committee, presented the report of that committee, and submitted a draft of the proposed constitution, and a list of permanent officers which had been voted on and ratified by over sixty members. Mr. W. C. Lane, who had been designated as president, took the chair. The proposed constitution was discussed section by section, amended and finally adopted as a whole, as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

As adopted at a meeting of the Society, held at the Inside Inn, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1904.

"Sec. 1.—The name of this society shall be the Bibliographical Society of America.

"Sec. 2.—The object of the society shall be to promote bibliographical research and to issue bibliographical publications.

"Sec. 3.—The officers of the society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a librarian. The affairs of the society shall be in the hands of a council, consisting of the officers, the last ex-president, and four councillors. The officers shall be elected annually by the members of the society and shall serve until the election of their successors. Of the councillors one shall be elected each year. Any vacancy occurring during the year shall be filled by the council. Standing committees, and special committees not otherwise provided for, shall be appointed by the president.

"Sec. 4.—Any person approved by the council may become a member of the society on payment of three dollars, which shall take the place of the membership fee for the first year. The annual fee shall be three dollars, payable January 1st. Any member who shall pay to the society, in one sum, fifty dollars, shall be a life member and exempt from further payments. A member whose fees have been in arrears for more than one year shall be dropped from the society, but may be restored by the council on payment of all dues.

"Sec. 5.—On the unanimous recommendation of the council the society may elect honorary members, who shall be exempt from all fees. The number of such members shall never exceed ten.

"Sec. 6.—All fees of life members, together with such other sums, as may be given for the purpose, shall be set aside as a permanent fund, the income only of which shall be used.

"Sec. 7.—Branch societies may be formed in any place by the election of a local secretary and on receiving the approval of the council.

"Sec. 8.—The council may adopt bye-laws for the society.

"Sec. 9.—Amendments to this constitution may be adopted at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present if notice has been given at a previous annual meeting, or if the amendment has received the unanimous approval of the council, provided that notice thereof has been given in the call for the meeting.

Officers of the Society were elected, as follows: president, William Coolidge Lane, librarian of Harvard University; 1st vice-president, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, 2d vice-president, Reuben Gold Thwaites, Wisconsin State Historical Society; secretary, Charles Alexander Nelson, Columbia University Library; treasurer, Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library; councillors, George William Harris, Henry E. Legler, John Thomson, James Bain, Jr. Wilberforce Eames was chosen librarian; and Aksel G. S. Josephson was chosen to serve in the position which would have been filled according to the constitution, by "the last ex-president," had there been one.

The question of the incorporation of the Society was discussed and referred to the Council for consideration and a report thereon next year. A general discussion followed in regard to the work to be undertaken by the Society. The president pointed out that certain bibliographical fields are already provided for. The Carnegie Institution already carries on some work of that kind, having revived the *Index Medicus*, and taken up a current bibliography of American history; the A. L. A. Publishing Board issue special guides to reading, index to essays, and their work will be well carried on, as they have a special endowment fund of \$100,000. Printing societies have their own field and are doing good work, and the American Historical Society has issued historical bibliographies. There is one field that remains open; a bibliographical periodical is possible since *The Bibliographer* has been suspended; this want the Society might attempt to fill. He also suggested that the Society must be made useful and desirable not only to librarians, but to book lovers of all kinds, writers, collectors, and publishers.

Other suggestions of bibliographical undertakings included: a list of incunabula in American libraries; a list of early manuscripts in American libraries; a list of special

collections in American libraries, such as that published some years ago by the Harvard University Library, which now might be very much enlarged in revision and perhaps might be arranged topically by subjects, instead of geographically by libraries; a list of current bibliographical periodicals and of bibliographical records published regularly in other journals; the issue of printed catalog cards for articles in current bibliographical periodicals, as begun by the A. L. A. Publishing Board for the Bibliographical Society of Chicago; and the continuation of Sabin's "Dictionary of books relating to America."

The attention of members was called to some interesting matter to be found in the Anthropological building at the Fair, where among the articles exhibited were the original map and manuscript journal of Father Marquette's second voyage.

The president raised the question as to when the annual meetings should be held; suggesting that they might be held with the A. L. A., or semi-annually, one in the summer and another in the winter. On motion the time and place of holding the annual meeting was referred to the Council with power.

The name of Dr. Guido Biagi, librarian of the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana, Florence, Italy, was presented in nomination for honorary membership; the nomination was referred to the Council.

The Society then adjourned subject to the call of the Council.

GEO. WATSON COLE,
Secretary pro tem.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Bibliographical Society of America was held at the Inside Inn, St. Louis, Oct. 20, 1904. Meeting called to order at 5 p.m., President Lane in the chair. Present: Messrs. Lane, Josephson, Thomson, Legler and Thwaites. Vice-president Thwaites was elected secretary *pro tem.*

Informal discussion ensued upon various projects which had been brought to the attention of the Council; a proposed biblio-

graphical journal, the continuance of Sabin, a bibliographical hand-book, a new edition of the Harvard University list of special collections in American libraries, and Mr. Thomson's list of incunabula in America.

Mr. Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library was elected Librarian of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Legler it was voted that the establishment of a journal representing this association be referred to a select committee consisting of the president and librarian, with power to act.

On motion of Mr. Thwaites, the publication of a list of incunabula in American libraries was decided upon as the Society's first publication, the preparation and printing thereof being left to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomson and Harris.

On motion of Mr. Thwaites, it was voted that the secretary of the Society be requested by correspondence to carry out a plan for the preparation and circulation of printed catalog cards for bibliographical series, and in this way continue the work of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago.

On motion of Mr. Legler it was voted that the president be empowered to name a committee of two to draft by-laws, said committee to correspond with members of the Council for suggestions.

Upon motion of Mr. Thomson, it was voted that the secretary of the Society be constituted a committee of one to draft a circular to members, explaining the objects of the organization and to increase the membership list.

On motion of Mr. Josephson it was voted that the annual meetings of this Society be held in connection with the annual conference of the American Library Association.

On motion of Mr. Legler it was voted that action upon the nomination of Prof. Dr. Guido Biagi, Librarian of the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana of Florence, Italy, be deferred until a subsequent meeting of the Council.

The Council adjourned, subject to call of the chair.

R. G. THWAITES,
Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES.

FIRST SESSION.

INSIDE INN, ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1904.

THE state librarians were most happily and cordially greeted as they assembled for their seventh annual convention, by Mr. F. M. Crunden, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, who was fittingly introduced by the president, Mr. Johnson Brigham, as "the foremost librarian of this great empire of the West." Mr. Crunden said that he was especially pleased that in welcoming the state librarians to his home, the hospitable city of St. Louis, he welcomed them to their birthplace; that it was here fifteen years ago last May that the organization was born as a section of the A. L. A., under his presidency. He expressed his appreciation of the benefits that have come to the library interests of the country from the organization, and of its ascending aims and broadening purposes.

The president in response voiced the sense of pleasure all felt in listening to Mr. Crunden's earnest and graceful remarks, and said in part: "Certainly we state librarians and our associates to whom every chapter of American history is full of interest, and to whom the growth of this great empire of the Northwest is a veritable miracle of grace, surely we have reason to congratulate ourselves, and to thank our St. Louis friends for this auspicious opening of our conference, and for the opportunity afforded us to meet here in this great historic meeting time and place of the nations, and of our own people. And I know you will empower me to convey to Mr. Crunden the thanks of this association to the powers that be, to whom we are indebted, for the rare inspiration which the occasion and the place must surely prove to us." In outlining suggestions for the future course of the association, Mr. Brigham urged the desirability of closer co-operation with the states not already affiliated, and hoped that in the near future every state in the Union would be represented in "the laudable endeavor to pool our issues and federalize our work." He also suggested that "The library in politics and the library out of pol-

itics" was a timely subject for consideration, with ample time given for an experience meeting and a serious discussion of ways and means to extricate the libraries still involved in the meshes of politics and personalism.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting being dispensed with, the treasurer's report was next in order. The fact that there was an indebtedness of \$24.25 against the association, to liquidate which there was no money in the treasury, caused an excited discussion of ways and means and precipitated the report of the committee appointed a year ago to finance and reorganize the association. Mr. Galbreath, chairman, said that its efforts had been directed chiefly to reducing the debt incurred in printing the proceedings, and recommended no change in the present plan of organization and administration, except the requirement of a membership fee adequate to its financial needs. It was suggested that the association stop printing its proceedings, and incur no further indebtedness of that kind. Mr. Dewey thought it wrong to print proceedings in full, and was in sympathy with the idea of a synopsis report for which the New York State Library would pay its share. Mr. Brigham advocated publishing proceedings, and also paying individual dues of \$1 a year. Mr. Montgomery thought it was a question of libraries rather than individuals. Mr. Henry was sure that printing its proceedings was the best thing the association had ever done and offered to double his subscription, considering it legitimate to spend the state funds in furthering this work. He did not approve of an individual fee but thought \$5 from each library would cover expenses. Mr. Brigham wanted a certain number of copies kept by the secretary to send out on a free list. Mr. Henry moved that a committee be appointed to report at next session on some scheme for removing the present debt and financing the association. The chair appointed Mr. Henry, Mr. Godard, and Mr. Galbreath.

The committee to consult with the A. L. A. committee on recommendations to be submitted to the publishers of periodicals in regard to title-pages and indexes, reported

through Mr. Montgomery, chairman, that a conference with Mr. Fletcher of the A. L. A. committee had not produced any definite results, and suggested that it would be wise to leave the matter with the A. L. A. committee. Mr. Dewey thought that said committee should be urged to go on with their work, and moved that our committee be continued, with the request that it present to the A. L. A. Council the hope that their committee would make a report at the next annual meeting. It was so voted and the committee, consisting of Mr. Montgomery, Miss Thayer, and Mr. Goddard, was continued.

The report of the committee on uniformity in preparation of session laws, prepared and sent by Robert H. Whitten, chairman, was read by the president. It stated that during 1903 action was taken by three states, Maine, West Virginia and Montana, toward the adoption of the recommendations of the association in regard to uniformity of publishing session laws. The committee believed that it would be wise to mail to each governor, secretary of state, and state librarian previous to session of the legislature a circular reminding them of these ten recommendations for the advance publication of each act in separate form as soon as signed, so that interested persons in all parts of the country may secure promptly copies of important laws passed by various legislatures.

Miss Flora B. Roberts then read her report on state library statistics, which was a continuation of the subject presented by her last year and which brought the subject to date. Her report revealed that progress had been made in the two years recorded and it was voted to continue the custom of presenting statistics, either annually or biennially. The thanks of the association were extended to Miss Roberts for her effective work, and as she declined a reappointment, Mr. Henry was named in her place to continue the compilation.

The afternoon session was closed by Mr. Dewey who offered some pertinent suggestions for the well-being of the association. He thought the time had come for some change to be made in the name, and also that it would be better to become a section of the A. L. A. After some discussion it was moved that a committee of three be appointed to de-

viser plans for strengthening the association, said committee to report at next session. The chair appointed as such committee Mr. Dewey, Mr. Henry and Mr. Montgomery.

SECOND SESSION.

INSIDE INN, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

The committee on financing the association and relieving the present indebtedness, Mr. Henry, chairman, made a report in which it recommended that the annual dues for each state library, historical societies, etc., shall be from \$5 to \$10 a year, the specific amount to be fixed by the librarian, and shall be considered due and payable at the annual meeting whether the library be represented or not. The committee further recommended that 500 copies of the proceedings be printed, containing all proceedings in full, with the exception of discussions which were to be summarized at the discretion of the secretary; that 100 copies be reserved by the secretary for exchange purposes, the remainder to be distributed to the libraries having paid their respective fees. The committee also suggested that the present deficit be met by contributions at this meeting. The report was accepted, and the former committee of which Mr. Galbreath was chairman was authorized to continue in office until money was collected.

The first paper of the afternoon was then read by Mr. E. A. Nelson of Minnesota on "State documents." In speaking of the desirability of every state librarian knowing what official publications other states were issuing, Mr. Nelson advocated the establishment of a state librarians' information bureau, and the publication of a monthly bulletin by said bureau; also the preparing and circulating with the state executive documents appropriate cards to be slipped into card indexes.

Mr. Henry was called upon to open the discussion, and said that he most heartily approved of any plan that would make state documents more usable, and thought that the state should employ an indexer whose duty it should be to index all state documents.

Mr. Dewey agreed with the sentiments expressed in regard to a state indexer. He said: "I think it all points to making the state library the book department and the publisher for the state. One of the things we ought to

do as an association is to say that we are custodians of the printed matter of the state, that we ought to know best how it ought to appear, and that we ought to be the ones that within a few years will be responsible for its form, binding, paper, proofs, indexes, arrangement, contents. Moreover, as publishers we ought to be in the same position as the independent publisher is to his author. He suggests what ought to be matter of form, and often matter of material. The state librarian ought to be recognized as a publisher, as an adviser, as one who will give suggestions as to what is in demand, and then to help the awful waste of the taxpayer's money that goes on in most of the public printing. Another suggestion—the state librarians ought through this organization, to bring out various forms of printed cards. Now, there are certain topics of special interest; on those topics we could prepare cards of reference to the best books, the best articles, to discussions pro and con, making them available for every one of these libraries, for every one of our assistants instantly, so that when we do get an occasional legislator who wanders in and wants to read, we can give him the best material. Every public library of any size will be glad to get those cards if the labor is simply to drop them into place; and we are multiplying the efficiency of our state documents if we can send out with them these cards and notes and analyses. I believe we ought to make the improvement of state documents one of the most prominent elements of the work in the next two or three years."

Mr. Beer, of the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, said he wished to explain why difficulty had been experienced in getting information about the publications of the state of Louisiana. The state library is situated in a city some three hundred miles from the capital. The state officers issue publications just when they please, as they please, through a state printer who is also at Baton Rouge. At that distance it is only by accident that the state librarian gets hold of these publications. Once every two years the state printer makes a list of what he has done and then only does the state librarian become aware of what she ought to have received for distribution. It is not in all cases

the fault of the state librarian that she cannot supply documents, but it is the fault of the connection between the state printer and the state librarian. He suggested that it is not to the state librarian that application should be made, but if possible to the state printer.

Mr. Montgomery suggested that it would be well for Louisiana to have such a law as was in operation in some of the states, giving to the state library a certain number of copies of everything published, as soon as issued.

The report of the committee on furthering the work of the association then made its report. Mr. Dewey, chairman, said in part: "In the opinion of the committee it would be better for us to make a campaign to get every state and territorial library into membership. If the library is on the membership roll that would mean receiving notices, publications, and getting in closer touch, and if, as is true in some states, we have a librarian utterly unfitted for the position we should think that it would result in either material improvement or resignation. In any case, good, bad, or indifferent, it seems wiser to enlarge our membership.

"The other question is as to our relations as an association with the American Library Association. I have always felt that it was unwise to multiply associations; that it was particularly unwise to try to have an independent national meeting at another time and place from the A. L. A. There are many questions in which we are interested that are of great interest to other librarians. There are other questions peculiar to ourselves, these document questions, and relations to the legislature, and the committee recommends a plan which combines the two factors, to meet with the A. L. A., but to maintain an independent organization, and to ask the A. L. A. Council to recognize this independent organization as a distinct section. Finally, on the name, we are agreed that a change of name would be desirable. There is a flavor about the present name of the National Association of State Librarians that can easily be construed into the trades union flavor, as if our concern were the salaries division. We have magnified the officer; it is the office we ought to magnify. Let us eliminate the personal flavor. The smallest modification would be National Association of State Libraries.

The recommendations made by the committee were vigorously discussed and voted upon separately, the result favoring the idea of expansion, changing the name to "National Association of State Libraries" and the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, there appears in the publications of the A. L. A. mention of a State Librarians' Section noted as dormant; and whereas the work of said section is being done by the National Association of State Libraries, which has been holding its meeting at the same time and place as the A. L. A. meetings are held;

Resolved, that we, the members of the National Association of State Libraries request the Council of the A. L. A. to substitute in its several publications the name of "National Association of State Libraries" for said State Librarians' Section."

"Influence of the library" was the next subject, presented in a paper by Mr. Thomas W. Hawkins, state librarian of Missouri, who traced the growth and influence of libraries, especially large collections, for reference.

A report upon a plan of bibliographic work by the association was presented by Miss A. R. Hasse, as chairman of the standing committee, a synopsis of which follows:

Basis of work should be adequate provision for (a) preservation of state official literature; (b) uniform publication of records of state official literature. Under the first division Miss Hasse said in part: "That branch of the civil service with which the members of this body are primarily concerned entails the custody of its public documents. This material is distinct from the archives of the state. The archives are the original records of the state, and the public documents of the state are that portion of its archives which has been compiled, arranged, digested or prepared for public use.

"Both the probability and the expediency of any state undertaking systematically to preserve public documents other than those of its own officers are dubious. The first consideration, therefore, which is before this association, if it wished seriously to engage in competent bibliographic work, is its position as promoter of a central agency. To devise means whereby such an agency shall be supplied with those materials, which, under the advisement of the association, are, by the agency, to be reconstructed is the

problem underlying any plan for permanent bibliographic work on the part of this body.

"In order to attain effective central deposit it is recommended that this association consider the expediency of securing through statutory provision, or an extension of already existing provision, the deposit of one copy each of the current laws, journals, and documents in a depository to be designed by and maintained as the official depository of this institution." The following summary of recommendations is respectfully submitted:

"(a) That the committee express as its opinion that the basis of bibliographic work, the consideration of which was entrusted to its care, is the securing of adequate provision for the preservation of official state publications; and, (b) That, in the opinion of the committee, adequate provision implies the preservation in one place of a copy of every publication to be issued by state and territorial authority; and, (c) That the committee recommend that such preservation be secured by statutory provision on the part of states and territories, and suitable agreement on the part of the authorities of place of deposit."

Touching upon the second part of her subject "Uniform publication of records of state official publications," Miss Hasse mentioned the several ineffectual attempts to make this important literature accessible, and submitted the suggestion that these attempts would continue to be desultory so long as reliance was placed on independent endeavors of individuals or of individual states. "Your committee," she said, "would point out that this literature can become an entity only by recording each part according to a uniformly applied method. Furthermore this method must be operated continuously and not sporadically. This, it is maintained, can be done only if the work is undertaken at a central place and with permanent intentions. The failure of state official bibliography, heretofore, may be traced to two causes, the first and primary cause being non-recognition of common function, and the second being fugitive issue. Quite as important as the recognition of function is the recognition of the uninterrupted operation of this function. If the distinctive feature of public documents is political activity, the distinctive feature of a bibliography of public documents is uninterrupted issue. A bibliography of

public documents issued uninterruptedly and compiled on a basis of function, will not, it is reasonable to assume, be issued by any one state. The publication of such a bibliography need in no wise interfere with the local duty of preparing those records, called bibliographies, but which are, in reality, only more or less adequate check-lists. The effect of current publication on a basis of function may possibly be more far-reaching than is at first apparent. Its greatest benefit will, of course, be the disclosure and co-ordination of recorded operations of state government. In order to accomplish this object in the most expeditious manner possible it will be necessary to fix upon a definite schedule of the various political and administrative activities in all their ramifications and alliances. In this way the N. A. S. L. will become the sponsor not only to the general public for an authoritative current record, but it will at the same time establish for libraries a preferred usage for subject headings in all branches of political and administrative activity. This, it is frankly admitted, will tend greatly to induce that uniformity in card catalogs which it has been the effort of the A. L. A. to consummate."

Mr. Montgomery asked Miss Hasse if she had in mind any particular agency for carrying out this work in the lines of the general report.

Miss Hasse said she wished some expression from the association before committing herself on the subject.

Mr. Montgomery then asked if the New York Public Library or the Library of Congress would take up the matter. Miss Hasse thought the New York Public Library would consider it.

It was moved and carried that the committee be continued, increased in number to five, and given power to act. Accordingly the president named as such committee, Miss Hasse, chairman, Mr. Godard, Mr. Henry, Miss Oakley and Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Dewey then gave a talk on the "Relations of state libraries to school libraries." He thought that sooner or later the state library must have charge of the library interests of the state. When that is brought about the most serious problem will be how to reach the rural public with books until

they are strong enough to have a community library. A travelling library might be placed in a private house, a local store, a creamery, the postoffice, or a church, but the one place that everyone would concede was the best place was the school-house. It is owned by the public; the teachers and pupils need the books and they need the help of the libraries in selecting reference books. "We must, therefore, look forward to a time when in every state that will be a part of the function of the state librarian, how to put reading close to the rural population. You can send out travelling libraries and house libraries from the state library, and carry out your lending system, but as soon as you try to make a nucleus I think you will all be driven to utilize the school-house and the teacher as a kind of rural branch, like the rural free delivery being a branch of the post-office system; then the teacher and the school-house will be, in a small way, a branch of the state library."

Mr. Putnam having entered while Mr. Dewey was speaking, the president called upon him for a few words. He responded by expressing his interest in the general proceedings, and a particular interest in the report read by Miss Hasse. He said: "Here is a field outlined for work. It is work which can be done only by the state librarians, and their special agencies, the bibliography part of it. If the publication of the results requires aid from a particular library, even if it should be the Library of Congress, there would still be the work to be done by this association, and I very much hope that one of the results of the continued independence of this association will be a feeling of special responsibility towards the whole mass of literature as to which there is no other body at present to undertake the particular responsibility."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George S. Godard, of Connecticut; 1st vice-president, Henry C. Buchanan, of New Jersey; 2d vice-president, E. A. Nelson, of Minnesota; secretary, Anna G. Hubbard, of Indiana. After the election of the above officers the meeting adjourned.

M. M. OAKLEY.

NOTE: The proceedings of the association will be published in full, copies of which may be obtained from the secretary.

HISTORICAL AND OTHER MEETINGS.

UPON the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 19, there was held in the conference hall, at the conclusion of the regular session, an informal meeting of librarians associated with historical libraries and societies. An informal discussion was engaged in, chiefly concerning possible co-operation between such institutions, in the line of the accumulation and publication of historical material. No definite conclusions were reached, however, in view of the fact that a more formal meeting of representatives of state and local historical societies is to be held at Chicago during the Christmas holidays, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. It seemed generally to be agreed among those present that some form of co-operation might readily be agreed upon, with considerable benefit to all of the institutions concerned. Before the adjournment of the meeting, the chairman, Dr. R. G. Thwaites, was requested to secure the presentation of a statement to the general conference of librarians, concerning the various exhibitions of historical material to be found in the several buildings throughout the

grounds. This statement, which was presented to the conference the following morning, was prepared by Mr. William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, who had spent much time in investigating the matter and who had himself a very important exhibit of Louisiana maps and manuscripts. It developed that there were several notable collections upon the grounds, and after the morning's conference a large number of the librarians visited these collections, which heretofore had been known to but few of them.

The question of organizing a section of historical librarians was also under discussion, but no definite action was taken. It is presumable that the matter will come up for further discussion at the Portland conference.

Meetings of the Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri state library associations were also held in connection with the St. Louis Conference, as a rule short sessions being held, for the transaction of business, but without special papers or discussions. Reports of these meetings are given in *Library Journal*, November, 1904.

SEVEN DAYS AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR; THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE CONFERENCE.

BY ONE AT HEADQUARTERS.

TO begin at the beginning it should be said that the Eastern party (to whose activities the present chronicler is perforce restricted) left New York Friday morning, October 14. On ferryboat and train fellow-travellers soon recognized brothers and sisters in the craft by the aid of Mr. Faxon's yellow badges of librarianship, which were attached to most of the suit cases, and which informed the world at large that the American Library Association was going a-fairing.

On arriving at Washington, a Local Committee was found waiting to welcome and entertain us, though we were to tarry there but a couple of hours. Some embraced the op-

portunity to snatch a tantalizing glimpse of the Library of Congress, while others chose to ride about the city in one of the "Being-Seen-by-Washington" automobiles. Both parties were accompanied by friendly volunteers, who served as courteous and non-professional guides, and did good service — particularly on the automobile in correcting the mis-statements of the elocutionist with the megaphone. (Hark to the badinage of the automobilious Demosthenes, but build not on his megaphonic facts!) Does anybody remember the white-washed shanty overflowing with pickaninnies, which he pointed out as the African Legation, and the exquisite

relish with which he told us that the Minister himself was a professional artist in monochrome?

Leaving Washington late in the afternoon the party was soon being whirled and jolted through the mountains of West Virginia. The more intellectual enjoyed for hours the gloriously tinted mountain scenery "replete with historic association," as the guide books say; but baser minds made haste to gratify their brutish appetites in the dining car. There were so many of the latter that the dining car was crowded to the doors, and the more intellectual were forced to satisfy themselves with the scenery for so long that each diner was greeted with salvos of applause as he emerged from the car and left a place to be filled by one of the waiting file.

The evening and the next day passed quickly in visits from one car of the special train to another, and in informal conferences, professional and social. A stop of ten minutes was made in Cincinnati. Here one of the party visited four book stores in that time and gave his colleagues the benefit of his experience in a masterly summing-up of the situation of the book trade in the Middle West. He was urged to repeat this disquisition at a special session of the A. L. A., but could not be prevailed upon to do so.

On Saturday evening, at what should have been dinner time, the Eastern train arrived, with apparently tens of thousands of other travellers, at the Union Station in St. Louis. Unregarded atoms in a pandemonium of surging multitudes we stood bewildered, until a few moments brought joyful recognition of old friends in our hosts of the Local Committee. By them, and guided by the stenographic announcement: "A. L. A. this way," the travellers were piloted safely to the line of special cars chartered to convey them to the Inside Inn. Every arrangement had been made for convenience and dispatch at the station and at the hotel, but it was inevitable that there should be some delay before all were assigned rooms, and fortunate were those who sat down to dinner before 8.30. Even the Inside Inn, accustomed as it was to caring for thousands of guests, could not, at once, take care of a party of hundreds arriving all together.

In the evening a few tireless souls ex-

plored the Fair grounds or sought amusement on The Pike, but the majority were content to register at the newly opened "Headquarters," receive their numbered "soup plates," and then start on the journey to bed, no small undertaking in that great hostelry of six thousand rooms and no elevators.

On Sunday the Local Committee was able to furnish passes to the grounds (closed to the public every Sabbath, by act of Congress) for nearly all who cared to become acquainted with the lay of the land and the outside of the hermetically sealed buildings. The writer availed himself of this opportunity and received more satisfaction from this view of the grounds than from any subsequent one. Why? Because there were so few people to be seen defacing, with the hideous costumes of modern civilization, the glorious *mise en scène* of broad walks, canals and gracious splendid buildings. Such magnificent grouping of sumptuous buildings has been seldom seen, save in pictures or sometimes suggested on the stage; and the sight of modern man, clad in hideous bifurcated bags, straddling complacently along, was always a jarring note in its otherwise harmonious concord. Seen thus, in stillness and comparative solitude, the Fair was a picture long to be remembered—the Sunken Gardens, bordered by the columned arcades of the great buildings on either side; the magnificent semicircle of the Colonnade of States outlining the noble terraces flanking Festival Hall; the vistas of cascades, lagoons, and beautiful structures, all grouped in harmony—at no other time were the magnitude and beauty of its conception so evident and so overpowering.

Monday afternoon was occupied by the first general session, and in the evening the Library Association were the guests of Missouri in her beautiful state building. Gracious words of welcome were succeeded by an eloquent address in the spacious assembly hall by Mr. Lehmann, president of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Library, and then followed pleasant chats around the splashing fountain in the rotunda, a little dancing, and last, but not least, a rather unseemly rush upon the Model Library, in one wing of the building, for the

handsome souvenir pins provided by the generous Local Committee.

The general session of Tuesday morning and the sightseeing of the afternoon, proved not too fatiguing to the doughty librarians, for many there were who enjoyed the evening reception, in the Iowa building, of the Iowa Library Association and the Iowa Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Wednesday evening the Local Committee again stood forth and offered a moonlight launch trip on the lagoons during a special illumination of buildings and grounds. Nearly a score of launches were filled by a happy crowd, who watched the Fair city gleam with a many-colored radiance that made the sky look like black velvet and the moon seem insignificant. Some of the tickets, it must be confessed, failed to arrive at the appointed spot at the appointed hour; but this was not the fault of the marvellous Local Committee, but of Somebody at Headquarters who, forgetting the bunch of tickets which had been entrusted to him, carried them with him to a certain "Tyrolean Nights' Entertainment," which he enjoyed to such an extent that launch trip, tickets and duty faded from his consciousness, which became alive only to present joy. Nearly all the men of the party yielded sooner or later to the attractions of Kounzak's magnificent orchestra, and the Tyrolean Alps became in the evenings al-

most the recognized headquarters of the Association.

Thursday, for a wonder, the Local Committee left us to the scheduled meetings and our own devices (which in many cases meant *The Pike*); but on Friday night we were entertained by them at "Hah-ah-genbeck's Wild Animal Show! No waits, no delay!" Somebody from Headquarters was at the entrance this time, ready to distribute tickets to all good librarians. Few recognized him, however, be-buttoned though he was, and the majority mistook him for an assistant "bar-ker" and inquired anxiously for the "A. L. A. man." This is said to have hurt him cruelly, for he had hoped that he looked the bibliothecal part assigned him on life's tage.

On Saturday morning the disintegration of the party began, and by Sunday night the chilly couches of the Inside Inn accommodated but few librarians.

Profitable meetings, dog-eating Igorrotes, friendships renewed or begun, splendid architecture, the amazing Pike, cold beds and victuals, bewildering heterogeneous special exhibits, the enthusiastic admiration of the distinguished foreigners for the "*cauda-galli*" of Missouri, and the hospitality of the Local Committee—these are what the writer remembers best of the American Library Association Conference at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

SERVING IN 1903-4 AND DURING THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

President: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

First vice-president: Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Second vice-president: Mary W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

Recorder: Helen E. Haines, *Library Journal*, New York City.

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BY NINA E. BROWNE, Registrar; Secretary A. L. A. Publishing Board.

BY POSITION AND SEX.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Trustees and commissioners..	13	20	33
Chief librarians.....	76	139	215
Assistants.....	45	171	216
Commercial agents.....	17	4	21
Library school students.....	3	6	9
Others.....	32	53	85
Total.....	186	393	579
Deduct those counted twice..	1	1	2
	185	392	577

BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS.

9 of the 9	No. Atlantic states sent.....	130
5 "	2 So. Atlantic states "	55
5 "	8 Gulf states "	15
8 "	8 Lake states "	284
6 "	8 Western states "	51
3 "	8 Pacific states "	11
Norway	"	1
Sweden	"	4
Holland	"	1
Germany	"	3
Austria	"	1
France	"	1
Belgium	"	1
England	"	3
Italy	"	2
China	"	2
Japan	"	2
Peru	"	1
Chile	"	2
Honduras	"	1
Guatemala	"	1
Mexico	"	2
Canada	"	2
Unknown place	"	1

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N. Y.....	41	Kan.....	21
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Va....	1	Col....	9
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